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ITS MASK TORN OFF.

True Meaning of the Illinois Central Ordinance.

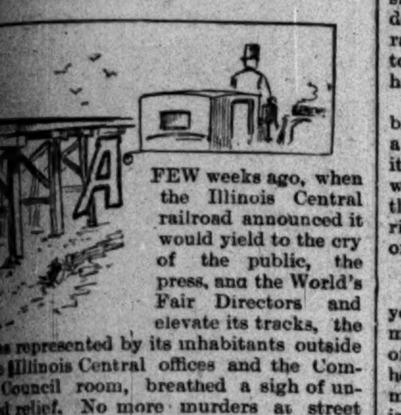
TRACK ELEVATION FRAUD

A Chinese Wall All Along the World's Fair Front.

WOULD LAY SEWERS BARE.

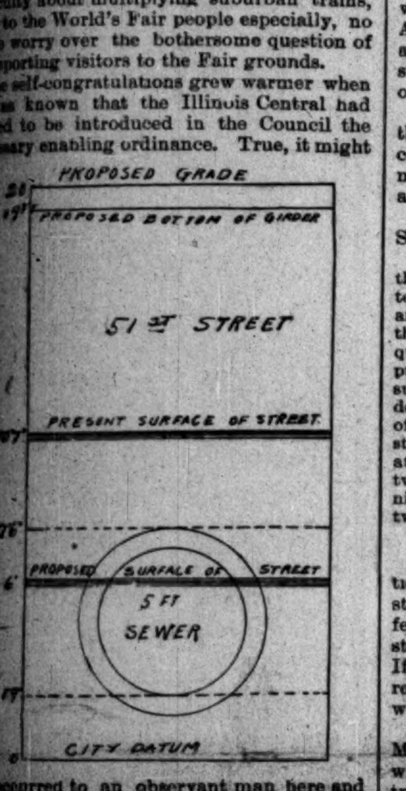
"Height Above City Datum" a Delusion.

STRANGE ALDERMANIC ACTION.



A FEW weeks ago, when the Illinois Central railroad announced it would yield to the cry of the public, the press, and the World's Fair Directors and elevate its tracks, the city, as represented by its inhabitants outside of the Illinois Central offices and the Common Council room, breathed a sigh of unfeigned relief. No more murders at street crossings, on this road, at least; no longer difficulty about multiplying suburban trains, and, to the World's Fair people especially, no more worry over the bothersome question of transporting visitors to the Fair grounds.

The self-congratulations grew warmer when it was known that the Illinois Central had caused to be introduced in the Council the necessary enabling ordinance. True, it might have occurred to an observant man here and there that there was a certain celerity about the introduction of the ordinance and its consideration by the Council; that altogether the company displayed suspicious energy in the matter.


PROPOSED GRADE
PROPOSED BOTTOM OF GIRDER
51ST STREET
PRESENT SURFACE OF STREET
PROPOSED SURFACE OF STREET
5 FT SEWER
CITY DATUM

The Truth Revealed.

How will property-owners along the tracks feel when they understand that the ordinance grants the Illinois Central the right to throw up an embankment wide enough to support the tracks? How will the World's Fair Commissioners regard it when they understand that the railroad company may cross the streets on tracks elevated such a slight distance from the ground that no vehicle can possibly drive under them nor a tall man on foot fail to have his hat knocked off? It is a matter for practice to determine whether the ordinance "settles the transportation question." It is a matter of fact that it virtually builds a wall along and in front of the line of the grounds.

First the ordinance. A copy of it has already been published. It requires that the elevation shall begin at Fifty-first street and extend to Sixty-third street. Sec. 2 requires that the new roadbed shall be constructed upon a solid embankment of earth or other material, the height of which shall be not less than twenty feet above city datum, except at the street crossing, where trestle work shall be substituted.

The Cat Emerges from the Meal.

"City datum" is the term used, it will be observed, and this means the level of the lake. In the vicinity of Fifty-first street a street level which is not ten feet above datum is considered low ground. Thus, as the lake level lies at this depth below the surface, the Illinois Central embankment will be about ten feet higher than the sidewalks. Not very high, it is true, but high enough to shut off the view of the Fair grounds from Fifty-first to Sixty-third street. This wall can't be climbed, because that would be trespassing and trespassing is forbidden by law. How easy it will be to pass it at the intersecting streets will be shown further on. The ordinance specifies that the embankment shall be wide enough to carry ten tracks. Allowing ten feet to a track the width is 100 feet at the inside. Now what does the Illinois Central want of so many tracks? Ostensibly to use for its individual World's Fair traffic. One of this company's complaints and excuses given for its failure to replace with a suitable building the disgrace it maintains for a depot is "lack of yard room." It hasn't enough now to transact its business for which it has four tracks, it declares. The ordinance gives it no more room around its terminal and the Secretary of War and the courts have stopped the Illinois Central's thievery of land from the lake. A good many more trains than the Illinois Central now runs can, it is true, be accommodated on six extra tracks. But where is the greatly-increased yard space needed to make them up to come from?

The Meat in the Cocoanut.

Skipping back to Sec. 1 of the ordinance a definition of the height of the trestle is found. Lines four to fifteen read:

> . . . To elevate its roadbed and tracks between the north line of Fifty-first street and the south line of Sixty-third street, to the height of eighteen feet above the city datum at Fifty-first street, then rising by a gradual ascent to nineteen feet above city datum at Fifty-third street, which elevation shall be maintained as far south as the south line of Sixty-third street.

This was subsequently amended to read twenty feet instead of eighteen at Fifty-first street and twenty-one feet instead of nineteen at Fifty-third street.

These modest little lines are the meat in the cocoanut. Their meaning is that the grade of the tracks—that is the top surface of the rails—shall be twenty feet above city datum at Fifty-first street. Now look at the diagram of Fifty-first street.

The street level it will be seen lies ten feet two inches above city datum. Therefore the Illinois Central tracks will be just nine feet five inches above the street. A low buggy could pass under that space it is true. But how about the structure which supports the tracks? Here is what Sec. 2 of the ordinance says on that point. As originally framed lines 31 to 37 read:

> No part of the girders of superstructure supporting the railroad tracks shall be less than seventeen feet above city datum at Fifty-first street nor less than eighteen feet at other street crossings.

The section also was amended so as to read nineteen feet. The tie is six inches deep. According to the best calculation there is room for a girder one and one-half inches deep. The sleepless eye of science has spied out new metals, but not one has been found yet of which a girder one and one-half inches thick could be constructed strong enough to bear the weight of a loaded train. What must be the depth of the girder?

Folly of the Idea.

Said one competent engineer yesterday:

"It is barely possible that a thirty-six-foot span—that is the width of the street—might be carried on steel girders eighteen inches through. They would have to be of the very best quality of metal, however. If the structure was designed for permanent use the girders would have to be deeper than this."

Gen. Fitz-Simons said: "I would not undertake to send a ninety-ton locomotive across a thirty-six foot span on girders less than twenty inches through. Even then its life would be short and there would be a large element of instability and danger. I should prefer to figure thirty-six inches as the depth of the structure from the surface of the rail to the bottom of the girder. Any effort to support a train on a girder one and one-half inches thick is too absurd to talk about."

The Illinois Central railroad has not built bridges, culverts, and trestles without gaining a fund of knowledge, and the hypothesis that it will even try to run its trains over a bridge whose floor is made of steel bars no thicker than a broomstick can be dismissed as ridiculous. Why then does it accept this ordinance?

What the Central Will Claim.

A man whose information is excellent said yesterday that the railroad company would maintain that the section defining the height of the tracks was all they were obliged to heed. It is perfectly certain that the structure must be made deeper. Suppose its lower edge is dropped to the very maximum limit of safety. This, according to Gen. Fitz-Simons, will involve a girder twenty inches deep. Adding ten and one-half inches for the rail and tie, the space from the bottom of the structure to the street level is five feet five and one-half inches.

A child or a little woman could walk under this structure. A man of ordinary height could also if he took off his hat. But a tall man could not, and no vehicle, unless it were a wheelbarrow, could pass under it.

The Illinois Central has thought of that. Sec. 4 of the ordinance reads:

> All streets, avenues, highways now crossing the said railroad or that may hereafter be extended across the same between Forty-seventh and Sixty-seventh streets shall be carried under the tracks of said railroad, and at all openings required to be left in the embankment for that purpose the railroad company shall cause the surface of the ground to be depressed a sufficient depth to leave a clear space between the surface of the roadway when completed and the superstructure over head of not less than eleven feet at Fifty-first and Fifty-third street, not less than twelve feet at Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth streets, and not less than twelve and one-half feet at Sixty-third street.

A Convincing Illustration.

Taking Fifty-first street as the first illustration, to provide a headway of eleven feet the street must be "depressed" five and one-half feet. A big sewer runs through Fifty-first street, draining a large section of Kenwood. If the street is dug out to this depth there will remain four inches of dirt on the sewer. This will guarantee its freezing every winter.

The main gateway to the Fair is at the Midway Plaisance. To provide this street with twelve feet of headway beneath the tracks it must be ripped up and "depressed" nearly six feet. This will bring the bottom so close to datum that [illegible] it constantly may be calculated upon. The same condition will exist in every other street that is depressed.

Assuming that this ordinance passes people who attempt to visit the great show in vehicles may possibly be so disgusted with their experience that they will the next time ride on the Illinois Central. It is, however, hardly probable that the company proposes to construct ten tracks to accommodate its own business exclusively, while at the same time bewailing its lack of yard room. Sec. 9 of the ordinance takes a step toward light as regards the use of the ten tracks. It reads:

> The said Illinois Central railroad company shall be at liberty and is hereby authorized and permitted to continue from time to time hereafter the work of elevating its roadbed and tracks from Sixty-fourth street south to any point on its line within the City of Chicago.

All the railroads entering from the south and east cross the Illinois Central tracks. Among them are the Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, Nickel-Plate, Chicago and Erie, Wabash, Louisville and New Albany, Eastern Illinois, Pan-Handle. Each of these companies realizes that public opinion, which is the strongest force in the world, will sooner or later compel them to enter the city on elevated tracks.

It Is Hobson's Choice.

The Common Council may dilly-dally with the subject, but eventually the roads must yield. The Illinois Central realizes this, too. In the event of this ordinance passing the roads which cross its line will be confronted with three solutions of the question how to get across the Illinois Central elevated tracks. They cannot cross at grade. Therefore, they must either tunnel or carry a trestle each of its own, at least thirty-five feet high, or else enter over the Illinois Central tracks and pay the latter its price. Hence, the meaning of the ten tracks granted by the ordinance.

This ordinance comes up for passage next Monday night. Its true character has escaped notice owing, probably, to the recent "boodle" and election excitement.

Strange Action of Committeemen.

There is something peculiar to say the least about the action of certain members of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South on this ordinance. The measure was introduced at the special meeting of March 24 and referred to the committee named and of which Ald. Edward P. Burke, who was defeated for reëlection last Tuesday, is Chairman.

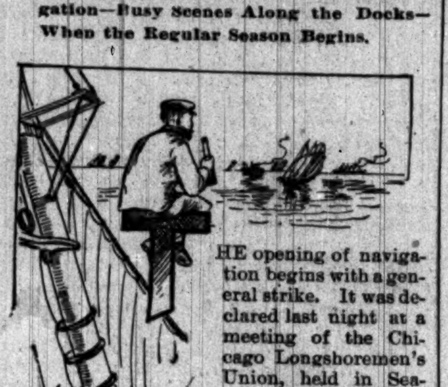
No action looking to its consideration was taken until last Wednesday. Ald. Burke that day issued a call for a meeting of his committee to be held Thursday afternoon. The committee consists of thirteen members. There were only five members present at the time set for the meeting—to-wit: Ald. Burke, Cremer, Kinney, Gorman, and Kenny. The committee clerk suggested that as there was not a quorum no business could be transacted. Chairman Burke said: "Never mind. We will do business this time without a quorum to see how it works." Messrs. Cremer, Kinney, and Gorman, whose terms of office are about to expire, appear to have acquiesced in Mr. Burke's views. The Illinois Central ordinance, the most important perhaps that has been before the Council for years, was called up for action, and after a slight amendment and about ten minutes' consideration was recommended for passage. The amendment was offered by Ald. Kinney of the Thirty-second Ward, and merely provided that the tracks shall be raised two feet higher than was stipulated for in the original ordinance.

Thus amended the ordinance was recommended by the five members, only one of whom, Ald. John Kenny, will be a member of the next Council. Ald. Gahan was present for a few minutes at the meeting. He did not vote on the recommendation of the ordinance, and is, in fact, opposed to it in its present form. But the five members recommended it as though they were a majority of the committee, notwithstanding the mildly suggested remonstrance of the clerk.

ORDERED TO STRIKE.

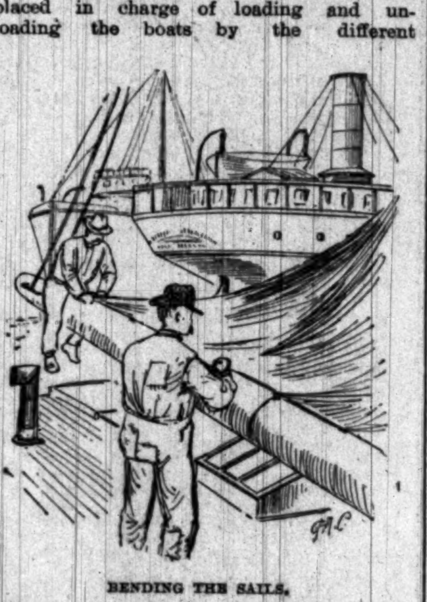
LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION MEMBERS TOLD TO QUIT WORK.

A General Walkout Decided On at a Big Gathering at Seamen's Hall—Non-Union Men to Be Forced Out—Twenty-five Cents an Hour Demanded—Vessel Owners Preparing for the Opening of Navigation—Busy Scenes Along the Docks—When the Regular Season Begins.



THE opening of navigation begins with a general strike. It was declared last night at a meeting of the Chicago Longshoremen's Union, held in Seamen's Hall, No. 31 North Canal street. The strike will commence at 7 o'clock this morning, and as Alexander McRae, who has sole charge of hiring all the stevedores along the river, has declared that he will not under any circumstances meet the demands of the longshoremen, there is every indication that serious trouble will follow and a lively time may be looked for.

When navigation opened Mr. McRae was placed in charge of loading and unloading the boats by the different companies and given sole charge of hiring the men and regulating their wages. As the longshoremen commenced to flock into town he put them to work but only paid them 20 cents an hour. As soon as enough men were in Chicago they demanded 25 cents an hour, which price they were paid at the close of the season last year, when they struck for the wages they now ask and won the strike.



BENDING THE SAILS.

Twenty Cents or Nothing.

Mr. McRae refused point-blank to pay the increase asked, and during the last few days he has been employing non-union men. The union men one by one quit work when they saw their demands were to be ignored, and President T. H. Dorman thought it advisable to hold a meeting and discuss the matter last night.

By 8 o'clock over 800 members were present, and before the meeting was over many more came in. President Dorman called the meeting to order and explained the situation to the men and told them the advantage of prompt action and of taking the matter in the beginning.

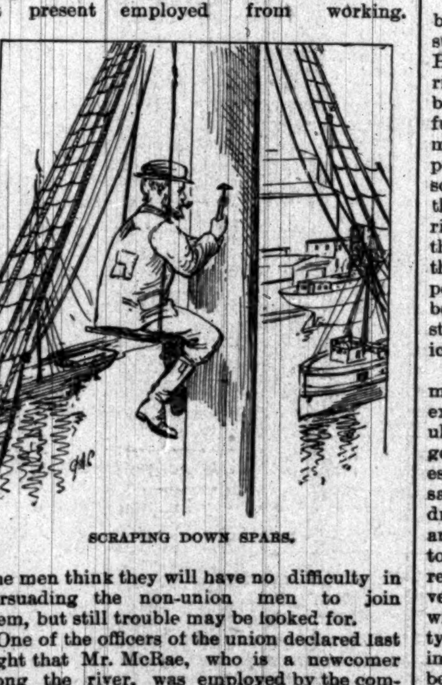
The men were all familiar with the facts of the case, and their enthusiasm plainly showed that they were determined to get the wages asked for.

When President Dorman declared the strike it was unanimously agreed to, and the representatives of Boat Firemen's Union who were present announced that the firemen would stand by the stevedores in their demand to the last, and that not a fireman would work on a boat, which was loaded or unloaded by non-union men. This announcement was received with cheers and there is every indication that the men will have everything their own way.

President Dorman and Secretary Cunningham both made addresses in which they advised the men to make a bold stand and a noble fight to win.

Will Force Non-Union Men to Quit.

It was decided that all the men should go upon the docks at 7 o'clock this morning and stop the non-union men who are at present employed from working.



SCRAPING DOWN SPARS.

The men think they will have no difficulty in persuading the non-union men to join them, but still trouble may be looked for.

One of the officers of the union declared last night that Mr. McRae, who is a newcomer along the river, was employed by the companies simply to reduce the rates, and that last year he was beaten in New York where he had been employed by the large companies for a similar purpose. The men are greatly incensed against Mr. McRae, and, as was indicated last night, he will not receive the kindest treatment if he attempts to interfere today. Yesterday McRae put 200 Italians to work. They are not union men, and in all probability they may refuse to join the strikers, in which case serious trouble will follow, as the union men are thoroughly determined not to lose a minute in settling their grievances.

In speaking of the strike President Dorman said last night:

The Union's Side of It.

"Our men cannot afford to lose 50 or 60 cents a day and they won't stand it. Mr. McRae has tried this thing in New York. It might work there, but it doesn't go in Chicago. We will stop the non-union men from working and that will virtually cripple navigation. The firemen are with us, and on just principles alone we ought to win. We are asking nothing more than that to which we are entitled. The price we ask is not a raise in rates, but the same price we received last fall when navigation closed. We will win, there's no doubt about it. At any rate we won't give up until we do."

Alexander McRae was seen at the Leland Hotel last night. In speaking of the difficulty with the longshoremen he said:

McRae Stands Firm.

"The men certainly cannot dictate to me what I shall do. They were paid 20 cents an hour a year ago this spring, but in the fall they were paid 25 cents an hour. It might have been the same this year, but I don't intend to promise anything or say whom I shall hire. I have put 200 Italians to work. They do the work and that is all I want. If the men think they can run this thing to suit themselves they are greatly mistaken. I have absolute control of hiring the men, and I am going to pay what I consider good wages and hire the men who suit me."

In a few days over 2,000 more longshoremen will arrive in Chicago from the South, and from present indications the strike will not be settled for some time.

VESSELMEN READY FOR NAVIGATION.

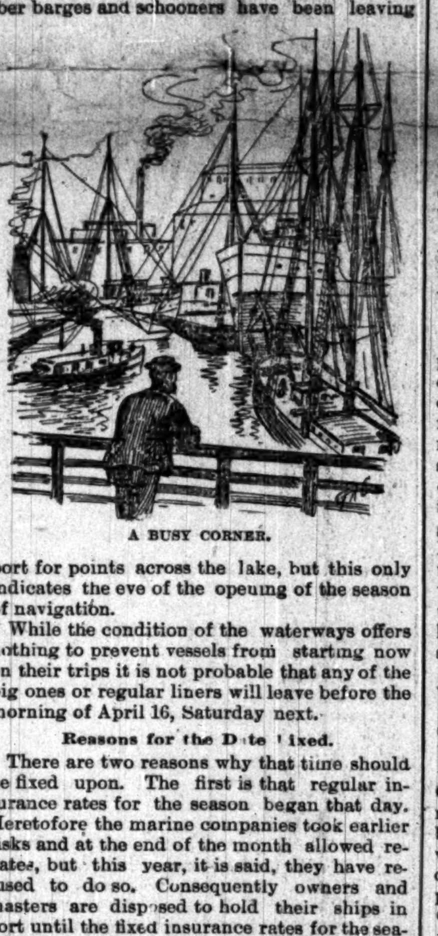
Activity Observable at the Docks—The Regular Season to Open April 16.

The season of navigation is practically opened, and the peace that brooded over the Harbor of Chicago for the last five months is disturbed by active preparations among the fleets of steamers and sail vessels which have been tied up during the winter. The big steel steamers are being overhauled and some repainted; the sails of schooners are being dusted and got ready to spread their white wings to the winds of commerce; the sick and crippled sailor is coming from the Marine Hospital, and the dockwalloper and stevedore are emerging from their hibernating quarters at cheap hotels and lodging-houses. Everything is bustle along the docks, and restless, smoke-emitting, and viciously-screeching tugs are scurrying around, testing their capacities to crack the public ear and stifle passengers that cross the bridges. But what would the wondrous commerce of Chicago do without these restless and reckless little tugs?

The great lakes and their connecting straits and rivers are open for navigation, but the possibility came so suddenly and unexpectedly that vessel owners and those who "go down to the sea in big ships" were unprepared for it. Though other points might be clear and conditions favorable, it has not in years past generally been anticipated that dangerous ice would get out of the straits before about the end of April. But Monday last the announcement was made that the straits were open and safe for the passage of vessels.

Vessel Interests Astir.

The early opening of navigation has, of course, urged every vessel interest to be astir; and because it was unexpected the activity is the more decided. Leisurely preparations and outfittings have given place to push. Captains and other officers of vessels have been ordered to their posts, and as soon as practicable the large fleets that wintered here will be sent away, up and down the chain of inland seas. But it will be a week yet before the season's commerce will really begin. Very few vessels are ready to leave, but with the hurried work of preparation going on it will take but a few days to start a big fleet outward bound. From the mouth of the river to Mud Lake, and along the branches, crews of steamers and schooners are unceasing in the work of preparation. The scraping of masts, bending of sails, and testing of boilers and machinery goes on everywhere. Several big vessels are already in trim to clear and only await the orders of owners. For some days past lumber barges and schooners have been leaving port for points across the lake, but this only indicates the eve of the opening of the season of navigation.



A BUSY CORNER.

While the condition of the waterways offers nothing to prevent vessels from starting now on their trips it is not probable that any of the big ones or regular liners will leave before the morning of April 16, Saturday next.

Reasons for the Date Fixed.

There are two reasons why that time should be fixed upon. The first is that regular insurance rates for the season began that day. Heretofore the marine companies took earlier risks and at the end of the month allowed rebates, but this year, it is said, they have refused to do so. Consequently owners and masters are disposed to hold their ships in port until the fixed insurance rates for the season can be obtained. It is also reported, while the ice has left the lakes and the straits and rivers are clear, that the ice is so packed at the mouth of Buffalo harbor that entrance to that port at present is dangerous if not impossible. This being the case nothing could be gained by leaving here and having to steam around the foot of Lake Erie until the ice gorge broke and went over the falls.

The second reason why early next Saturday morning has been agreed upon can be best explained by sailors. April 15, when the regular insurance begins, falls on Friday, and no good sailor who values his life or fortunate escapes from the mishaps of the season will sail that day. You may call his feeling or his dread a superstition, but he will cite you ancient lore and modern instances that are to him unanswerable, and against which reason and logic are of no avail. A dozen vessels that sailed Sunday, they say, might be wrecked and their crews drowned, but the typical sailor's mind would not be peculiarly impressed thereby. But let one ship which began the voyage Friday be sunk or lost and the incident will become engraven in his memory and be a sufficient answer to all who doubt or laugh at his superstition.

Vessels That Wintered Here.

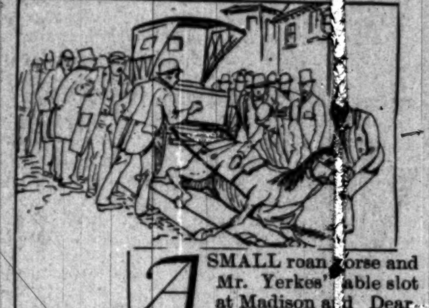
The fleet that rested here during last winter was the largest that Chicago has sheltered for many years. The total number of vessels was about 300, of which 100 or more were steamers and the rest schooners and barges. The capacity of the grain fleet in port is about 7,500,000 bushels, and probably two-thirds of that big mass is already in the holds of vessels which are preparing to move. All these facts assure a lively opening of the season, and the immense crops of last year and other favoring conditions ought to keep things brisk until the close.

The marine business of the Port of Chicago, not only in itself but by comparison, is simply marvelous. During the months of the year that permit uninterrupted navigation there are more arrivals and departures of vessels here than at several of the largest Atlantic seaboard cities combined, and over one-fourth of the combined records of all the other ports in the great lakes. The tonnage of the Pacific coast and the great western rivers is only about two-thirds of that of the chain of lakes, and the Atlantic alone in tonnage is ahead of the broad and far-reaching inland seas.

CAUGHT IN THE SLOT.

A HORSE AND YERKES' CABLE MAKE A BAD COMBINATION.

The Animal's Shoe Becomes Wedged in the Narrow Opening and There Is No End of Excitement at a Down-Town Corner—The Slot Pried Open, but the Horse Crippled—Two Hours of Painful Waiting for a Humane Society Ambulance—A Cruel Fall.



A SMALL roan horse and Mr. Yerkes' cable slot at Madison and Dearborn streets effected a combination yesterday afternoon and caused no end of excitement. The steed, two seconds before the combine went into effect, was jogging cheerfully along, when down went a calk on a hind foot shoe into the slot and, accidentally, down went the horse.

Five hundred men, young and old, soon resolved themselves into a committee of rescue and each and every member suggested a method by which the horse could be released. It was easier to suggest than "do," and after several enthusiastic individuals, obviously ignorant of the tenacious trait which marks all of Mr. Yerkes' belongings, had tried to drag the animal loose by main strength, a halt was called until the arrival of a crowbar. This, deftly wielded, soon pried the slot open and all was well, except the horse's hoof, which was half torn off by the incident. Then the suffering animal, leg uplifted, stood on the corner for two hours waiting for a Humane Society ambulance.

Of course a crowd stood around in the meantime. Crowds spring up out of the streets in Chicago. And it was not a gaping, curious crowd, either. It was a sympathetic crowd and an indignant crowd. Everyone, 'most, has a warm spot in his heart for a horse, and especially a horse on three legs, with agony racking every muscle. It wasn't only the women and the well-dressed men that felt bad over it. Some pretty seedy specimens of humanity gave evidence of just the same sort of feelings. Even the street gamins pitied the poor animals and when they are moved it's a pretty tough case.

The Ambulance Finally Arrives.

The ambulance came in course of time—all things human come to an end. Then the crowd swelled again to its original dimensions and proceeded to give advice as to how the suffering animal should be elevated into the ambulance.

The Humane Society's people needed advice. The horse was led on three legs on the gangway and the windlass set at work. Everything worked well until the horse was just high enough above the street to make a fall exceedingly ugly.

Then it fell off the gangway.

It was a hard place for a fall. Granite blocks are none too soft in any case. When one—whether the "one" is a man or a horse—falls on granite pavement with a damaged leg under him, it's pretty hard.

The crowd took this view of the case and vented its displeasure and its sympathy. The women gave little screams of sympathy and protest. The men took the liberty to swear—some on general principles and some at the Humane Society's people. Several tender-hearted men turned their backs and "moved on." They couldn't help and they didn't care to see a horse so tortured.

Well, finally the horse was gotten up off the pavement and on the gangway again and into the ambulance. It started off and the crowd went its way.

Another and More Exciting Accident.

Another and more exciting accident happened much earlier in the day, a block west on Madison. It was between midnight and 1 o'clock, and a heavy street sweeper, drawn by four large horses, was just rounding the corner of Clark street. The off pole horse slipped, and so suddenly did the driver pull on the lines that the other horses went down in a heap. All the passers-by could distinguish was a mass of tangled legs and bodies. It took half an hour's hard work to extricate the fallen animals, and the one who fell first was so exhausted by its struggles to get free that it had to be lifted from the ground. The harness was cut to pieces, and that sweeper swept no more that night.

WAS INCENDIARISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

Charges Made in Reference to the Recent Cotton Press Fires.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—[Special.]—Charges have been made in reference to the numerous cotton press fires that instead of being accidents the big fire on Sunday in which over $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, as well as several smaller fires in presses, have been the work of incendiaries. Chief O'Connor says he is convinced of that fact. An alarm was sounded yesterday from Terrell's press, and upon arrival there he found that the place where the fire originated was one that could hardly be the scene of an accidental cause. A fire in the Virginia press just previous, which was extinguished with little damage, also gave evidence of incendiary origin. President Seftn says that an inspection of the Terrell press showed that holes had been bored in the doors and highly inflammable material thrust in them, but the perpetrators had probably been frightened away before their purpose was accomplished. Holes had likewise been cut in the doors of the Virginia press and tinder put through them in the cotton, but the fire was checked too soon for much damage to result. Two incipient blazes in the shippers' press this morning are attributed to fire fiends, but no definite evidence has yet been secured. Insurance men are unable or unwilling to assign any reason for the attempts to burn the presses, although it is acknowledged that the glut of the market with cotton and the consequent demoralized prices may have something to do with them. A rigid investigation of the fires will be made tomorrow.

TO BE EQUIPPED AS A HOTEL.

Owen F. Aldis Says the Honore Block Is to Be Leased.

Owen F. Aldis said yesterday that a verbal agreement has been made for a short-term lease of the Honoré Block. The lessees take the property as it stands and operate it until May 1, 1893. At that date all the leases in force terminate. It is then to be equipped as a hotel and used as such for six months. Mr. Aldis refused to give the names of the prospective lessees or the amount of the rental. It is thought that the building can be fitted up as a temporary hotel.

DETROIT HAS A CASE OF TYPHUS-FEVER

No One Knows How It Came or from What Locality.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Detroit has a case of typhus-fever or ship fever, such as nearly depopulated Quebec several years ago. The victim is 9 years old Joseph C. Schapp, a son of a Polish family which resides at No. 731 Dubois street. The house is being guarded night and day by the police to prevent the disease from spreading. How the disease reached this city is not yet known.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

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MIGHT APPLY TO COMPRESSED AIR ALSO.

Decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court on Exclusive Franchises.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—[Special.]—The extent of the powers of a municipality to grant exclusive franchises to private corporations was defined by the State Supreme Court today.

In 1883 the village of Duluth made a contract with the Duluth Gas and Water company to supply the village with water and gas for a term of thirty years. The village agreed to abstain from granting any other party the same rights for that period. Another provision of the contract set forth that the village would likewise abstain from laying gas pipes or supplying gas on its own behalf. Louis H. Geriser, a taxpayer and plaintiff and appellant in the case, claimed that this clause also related to the water supply, and that the city had no right to establish a system of water works.

The question then at issue was, had the village or city power to grant an exclusive franchise and thus disable itself. In an opinion by Judge Dickinson, the court holds that legislative authority to a municipal corporation to provide for water works does not confer the power to grant an exclusive franchise so as to disable the city for a period of thirty years from itself establishing a system of water works.

TRAINS STOPPED BY ALABAMA FLOODS.

The Warrior River Above Its Banks—The Kaskaskia on a Rampage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—[Special.]—The track of the A. G. S. railroad, six miles south of Tuscaloosa, has been flooded and washed out for a long distance by the overflow of the Warrior River. A large force of men was sent out tonight. Trains on that line into Birmingham have been scheduled by Selma and Akron. No trains have reached here from Memphis on the K. C., M. and B. road for three days and the prospects are slim for any for two days more. No trains on the G. P. between here and Greenville, Miss., for three days and little prospect for a day or two yet. All [illegible] men have been put to work and large forces of men are on all the lines opening the roads. The K. C., M. and B. will lose heavily, as the floods have taken away several large bridges.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The water in the Kaskaskia River has risen sixteen inches since last night and is still rising. The water is now within an inch of high-water mark of 1882. The river is three miles wide and all wagon traffic has been suspended.

CHARGE ALDERMEN WITH BOODLING.

Hasty Granting of Liquor Licenses in Lawrence, Mass., Said to Be Due to Money.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 8.—There is a sensation over the recent hasty Aldermanic grant of licenses. Stories have been in circulation the last two days affecting the Aldermen, and several liquor-dealers have admitted paying over money to middlemen upon their being promised a license. This afternoon W. B. Hanrahan of the Hotel Brunswick went boldly up to an Alderman, shook a $1,000 roll of bills in his face, and accused the Alderman of having held it almost a month, with many more rolls. The Alderman denied it. The hotel man said that a wholesaler turned over the money to the Alderman and had got it back that afternoon, the promised license not materializing. The Alderman threatens to take legal steps.

HE WON'T STAND IMPORTED DIRT.

Unique Warning Received by Capt. Koch at Chicago Avenue Station.

The following unique warning was received at East Chicago Avenue Police Station last night addressed to "Cap. of Police":

> CHICAGO, April 7th 1892—Carpet Beating on the first Lot East of 270 Superior St must Be Stoped this is 2nd complaint the Guilty Parties are Living in rear house of 270 this carpet Beating Makes a Big Dust and veary officincive to the Neghbour Hood we have Dust Eneough and Dirty Sheets without Importing any into the neighbourhood you will Plase have it Attended right away off I have to Complane again I will Complain at the City Hall Yours. Respty FRIEND.

Capt. Koch immediately detailed Sergt. Schifter to watch the clothes-line today and arrest or otherwise quell any dust that may be raised.

Steamship Companies in a Pool.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Several passenger steamship companies in this city today announced that they have been obliged for their own protection to raise their immigrant passenger rates $3 a head in order to offset the many new and what they deem unnecessary payments which they are compelled to make under the present rigorous immigration laws. The following companies have formed themselves into a sort of pool and will work in conjunction for the next two months: The Netherlands-American Steamship company, which conducts a service between Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and this city; the Red Star line, running from Antwerp; the Hamburg-American Packet company, from Hamburg; the North German Lloyd, from Bremen, and the French line, from Havre. The companies complain that the tax for feeding all detained immigrants is an imposition; that they do not object to paying for the food and shelter of their immigrants who are detained for sickness or ineligibility to citizenship here, but they do object to paying for the food and shelter of immigrants who remain on Ellis Island while waiting for friends or for a favorable opportunity to continue their journey.

Called Back to Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for George Bottom, under arrest in Jefferson County, Ky., and wanted in Chicago for the murder of William Hayes.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Toronto, Ark., yesterday, A. Frazer was hanged for assaulting his 13-year-old stepdaughter in October.

The maple sugar season is apparently practically over in Vermont. But one-quarter of an average crop has been produced, a loss of fully $1,000,000 to the farmers.

The Rev. J. T. Schnell, for years pastor of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Alleghany, has accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.

Diver Earhart descended into the hold of the burned steamer Golden Rule at Cincinnati and found the body of William Madison, one of the deckhands. An hour later the diver brought up the body of Frank Riley.

LAST EDITION.

SAY IT WAS UNSAFE.

Testimony Given on the Pearce Street Structure.

CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE.

Sensational Statements Made by Some Witnesses.

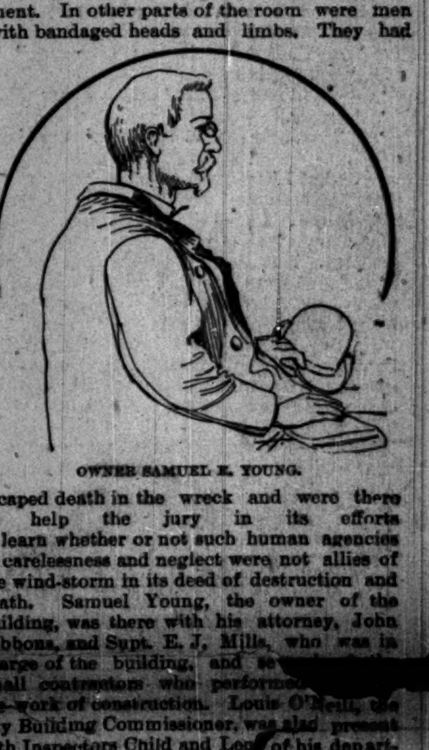
LABOR PEOPLE INTERESTED.

First Day of the Coroner's Inquest on Victims.

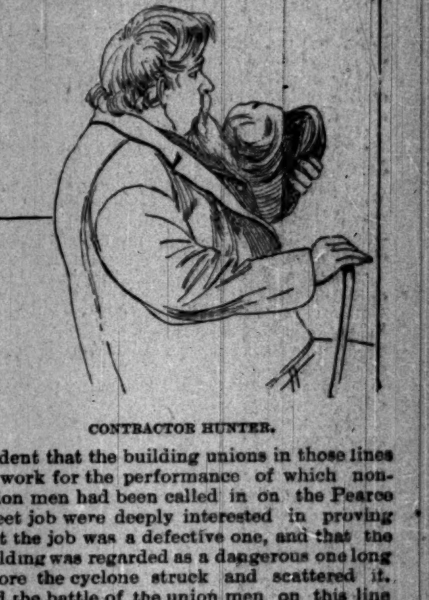
WHAT BUILDING EXPERTS SAID.

MARKS of mourning distinguished those to whom the real affliction and sorrow of the Pearce street catastrophe had come home among the crowd which filled the courtroom of the Desplaines Street Station yesterday afternoon when a Coroner's jury began to make inquiry into the causes of the wreck of the seven-story building under the ruins of which seven lives were crushed out during the storm of Friday, April 1.

The relatives of the victims clustered together on the benches at one end of the courtroom, half a dozen of the women wearing the black emblems that signify recent bereavement. In other parts of the room were men with bandaged heads and limbs. They had escaped death in the wreck and were there to help the jury in its efforts to learn whether or not such human agencies as carelessness and neglect were not allies of the wind-storm in its deed of destruction and death. Samuel Young, the owner of the building, was there with his attorney, John Gibbons, and Supt. E. J. Mills, who was in charge of the building, and several small contractors who performed the work of construction. Louis O'Neill, the city Building Commissioner, was also present with Inspectors Child and Lee of his department, and no one was more interested in the proceedings, for he has felt the sting of accusation of carelessness in the management of his office so frequently made since the accident. Sergt. H. C. Frankenfield of the signal service office was present to tell of the fury of the wind, which the owner of the building, its architect, and the city officials all claim was alone responsible for the catastrophe. Many prominent members of carpenters' unions were scattered about, ready to give evidence of faulty construction and cheap work in the Young building, for it was a non-union job, so far as the employment of wood-workers in the building was concerned. President John Lynch of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union was also there to give non-union work a blow and a kick wherever opportunity offered. It was evident that the building unions in those lines of work for the performance of which non-union men had been called in on the Pearce street job were deeply interested in proving that the job was a defective one, and that the building was regarded as a dangerous one long before the cyclone struck and scattered it. And the battle of the union men on this line promises to form one of the features of the investigation.



OWNER SAMUEL E. YOUNG.

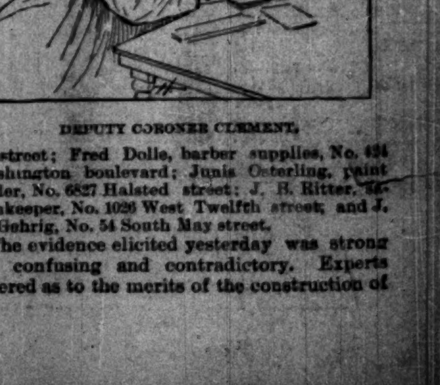


CONTRACTOR HUNTER.

Strong but Contradictory Evidence.

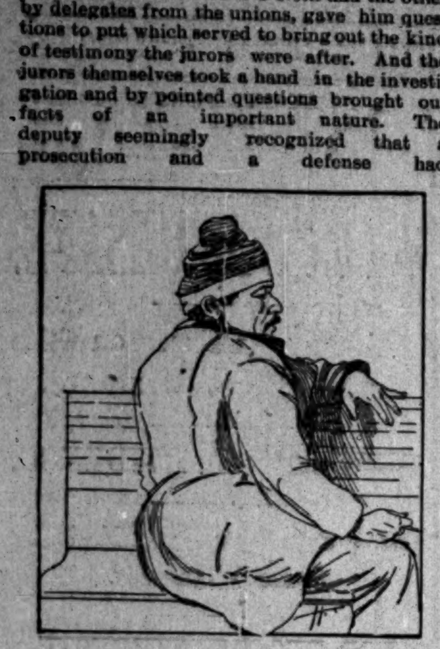
Deputy Coroner Clement was in charge of the investigation. He selected six jurors, all men of intelligent appearance, who had surveyed the scene of the wreck and were well informed as to the essential points in the case before the hearing of evidence was begun. The jurors are:

H. W. Hall, proofreader, No. 43 South Elizabeth street; C. B. Clemons, piano dealer, No. 407 Monroe street; Fred Dolle, barber supplies, No. 434 Washington boulevard; Junis Osterling, paint dealer, No. 6827 Halsted street; J. R. Ritter, bookkeeper, No. 1026 West Twelfth street, and J. W. Gehrig, No. 54 South May street.



DEPUTY CORONER CLEMENT.

The evidence elicited yesterday was strong but confusing and contradictory. Experts differed as to the merits of the construction of the building. Deputy Coroner Clement is not a practical builder, but both sides, one represented by Commissioner O'Neill and the other by delegates from the unions, gave him questions to put which served to bring out the kind of testimony the jurors were after. And the jurors themselves took a hand in the investigation and by pointed questions brought out facts of an important nature. The deputy seemingly recognized that a prosecution and a defense had been developed early in the session, and he gave the representatives of both a wide range, after first refusing to allow President Lynch, a union man, to cross-examine a witness who had been freely interrogated by Commissioner O'Neill. Juror Dolle did not take kindly to what appeared to him to be partiality on the part of the deputy, and he appealed to Mr. Clement on behalf of Lynch. The deputy then ruled that others than himself and the jurors who cared to ask questions would have to submit them in writing—a ruling which kept the champions of both sides writing out questions all through the session. One point on which all agreed was that the walls of the collapsed building were "green," and consequently weak.



DAVID FRANK, AN INJURED SURVIVOR.

The First Witness Called.

James Mott was the first witness called. He was the father of Horace Mott, 5 years old, and Edward Mott, 2 years old. He told how he left them well and happy at noon; how he was out at his work when the fierce storm blew over the city, and how, an hour later, he had returned to his home to find his two boys mangled to death beneath the ruins of his home.

John M. Evans of No. 202 Sebor street, cousin of Mary Walsh, uncle of Willie Gowan, and brother of Mrs. Anastasia Gowan, three of the victims, established their identity. He told how he had seen all his relatives just before the collapse.

"When I left them it was storming," he said, "and raining hard."

"Was it blowing hard?" asked Juror Hall.

"Not very."

"Did you ever see a cyclone?" the juror asked.

"No, but I have read about cyclones, and if there had been one coming I believe I would have seen it. I have often seen much stronger wind-storms than the one at the time of the accident. If there was any cyclone it must have done its work while I was in a building, where I took shelter from the rain, which was for not more than two minutes."

James Mott was recalled and testified that he was on the South Side at the time of the storm, but he was not impressed that the storm was an unusual one in severity. Then Thomas Hulett, father of the baby David Hulett, who was killed in his sister's arms as the heavy walls crashed into their home, was called. Before he had finished his testimony grew sensational and the jurors were much impressed by it. He told the story of the wreck first, told how he saw his little David killed and his other boy injured, how he worked to get his other children, seven of them, out of danger, and how he ran out to summon assistance.

"All my children were at home, and I was [illegible] them all under shelter when the [illegible] began," said Mr. Hulett. "Then I heard a noise as if of a thunderbolt. Then the crash came."

"Did you notice that the wind was unusually high?"

"There was a good wind blowing, but my house seemed secure before the blast. I do not remember that it was shaken."

Defects of the Young Building.

Mr. Hulett told the jury that he had worked as a carpenter for twenty-seven years, and Juror Hall said:

"As a carpenter of long experience, did you notice anything wrong in the construction of the building that fell?"

"I did. In the first place, it was not tied sufficiently for a building of its size. The anchors which held the joists to the walls were not sufficiently secured. In my opinion, if there had been a wind wall, if the men had been given time to lay the walls properly, the building would not have gone over."

"Why do you think the walls were not laid properly?"

"Because I found in the ruins many bricks that had never seen mortar. I mean by that, bricks had been laid on the inside of the wall loose and without mortar. The bricks around the joist anchors had not been properly backed-up, and the anchors had not been securely fastened to the ends of the joists."

"Were not all the joists hung on girders over double stirrups?" interrupted Commissioner O'Neill.

"Yes."

"Did you consider the building unsafe?" Juror Hall asked.

"I did."

"Why did you not notify some one?"

"Because I thought they would put in the windows before putting on the roof, which would have averted any such accident."

"Do you think the building was blown down by the wind?"

"I believe the wind helped to collapse it, but I think the structure would have fallen anyhow as soon as heavy machinery was loaded onto the floors."

"Have you any prejudice against the owners of the building?"

"None, even though my baby was killed in it. I regarded the building as unsafe before that. I had noticed that the center-pieces of brick were out of plumb and that the west corner pier sagged out of line an inch and a half. I spoke to George Fox, the brick-mason, who was working there, and called his attention to the fact that his wall was out of plumb. He said: 'Some beams fell and I can't help it. I can't get the wall back.'"

"We must have that man here," said Juror Hall to the Deputy Coroner, and Mr. Clement promised to find him.

President Lynch Cut Off.

At this point in the proceedings Deputy Coroner Clement applied the gag law to President Lynch of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union, who sought to bring out more points about defects in the building.

"You allowed Mr. O'Neill to ask questions," Mr. Lynch protested.

"But I have adopted a new rule since then," said the deputy, "and if you have any questions you must write them out." President Lynch sat down in anger, and the deputy asked witness Hulett:

"Did you say you had no prejudice against any one interested in or working on that building—even non-union men?"

"I did."

"Are you a union carpenter?"

"No. I work on my own account. No. I have not had much experience in the erection of large factory buildings, but I know something about building."

"Did you notice the mortar used on the building?"

"Not especially, but it was too cold for any mortar to hold well part of the time the walls were being built, and as I said the bricks in the ruins, or many of them, show no mortar. In backing up the walls the mortar was not used in sufficient quantities to tie the bricks, and only twenty-pennyweight nails were used to fix the anchors to the joists."

"Knowing the conditions, would you have accepted employment on that building?"

"I would not."

"Why?"

"Because I did not believe it safe."

Heard Workmen Call It Unsafe.

A. E. McCandless, a laborer, of No. 181 Peoria street, was next called. He said he worked four months and a half on the building and had acted as receiver of the material to be used on the structure.

"Were there any 'straps' used to fasten the girders?" he was asked.

"None that I know of. At least I know that I never received any 'straps' during my connection with the building."

"Did you consider the building a safe one while you were working there?"

"Not being a practical workman I cannot answer that question, but I will state that I heard two of the workmen, John Mark and John Smith, speak of the building as an unsafe one."

"What did they say?"

"Well, one day the two were talking and Smith said to Mark: 'I will bet money that this building will not stand.' What more was said I did not hear, as I had something to do in another part of the house."

It is probable that Smith and Mark will be called on by the Coroner to testify today.

Frank Skidmore was recalled at the request of Louis O'Neill, the Building Commissioner.

"Was the flooring along the ends of the joists and girders nailed to them?" was the Commissioner's question.

"Some part of it was with twenty-penny nails." And then he added: "If the top floor had been laid the night of the storm it is my opinion that the building would have been safely anchored."

Testimony on the Other Side.

The witnesses who followed were of good service to Samuel Young, the owner, and E. J. Mills, the contractor of the building, testifying as they did, that good material had been used in the construction in the main, although the use of machine made brick in the higher portions of the walls was brought out. Their testimony was, however, of importance in showing the intention of the owner and superintendent in regard to the size of the building to be erected when the work was started and when the permit for a two-story and basement building was taken out in the Building Department.

A. H. Hallman, a lime dealer of No. 972 West Twelfth street, said he furnished the lime for the building. It was the best marble lead lime, and the contract for 1,200 barrels, the total amount required for the seven-story structure, was made early in December. The permit for the two-story building was taken out Dec. 9.

William Wartman, a brick manufacturer of No. 395 Campbell avenue, testified that he sold Young half a million brick for the building.

"It was hand-made, merchantable brick," he said. "They wanted more, but I had no more, and they bought 300,000 machine brick from Jones & Hart. My agent made the contract before the foundation was laid, but before the second story was up they wanted more brick."

"What difference is there between hand-made and machine brick?"

"Hand-made are the better bricks. They are more porous and hold the mortar faster. Machine bricks have glossy faces and do not hold as well. I think my brick were used on the lower floors and the machine brick on the higher walls."

Mr. Wartman said he had had much experience in building.

"Do you think straps were needed to hold together the girders, which ran lengthwise in the building?"

"Not if the floors were nailed down."

"If the floors were not down and there were no straps to hold the girders, what then?" Juror Hall asked.

"The building would not be safe. But I think the walls were all right."

Henry McPherson, a square-jawed, determined-appearing Scotchman, was sworn next. His place of residence, he said, was at No. 51 Tolman avenue, and for sixteen years he had been a mason. He was the foreman on the building, and had been at work on it from the time he put up the dimension stone until the structure collapsed.

"How about the mortar that you used in laying brick; was it all right?" asked Juror Hall.

"It was first-class in every respect, being composed of three parts sand and one part lime. It would have been better, of course, had two parts sand been used, but that is seldom done by builders."

Did Not Work Cold Days.

In answer to other questions he said that he did not work his men cold days, although other builders in the immediate neighborhood did so. It was on this account that several of his men had quit him. As to the anchors used the witness thought they were plenty strong enough, as well as the nails—long wire ones—which he had ordered used.

"Did you ever hear of the walls being out of plumb?" he was asked.

"I never did. In hoisting heavy timber one day on which we used guy ropes to keep it from striking the walls or window sashes a part of the heavy lumber accidentally struck a corner of the jamb and displaced several bricks. I immediately sent one of my men to repair it, which he did without delay. The jamb was knocked out about four inches."

"Well, now," said the deputy as he directly faced the foreman, "how do you account for the total collapse of the building which you had put up? What reason can you give?"

The witness hesitated a moment and then bluntly said that he couldn't account for it at all.

"And is it not the case generally in the collapsing of buildings that at least some portions of the wall remain standing and that the walls fall outward and not close up like a jackknife, so to speak?"

"Yes, it's a new thing for walls to fall in and not out," answered Mr. McPherson. "But if the mortar had 'bonded' to the brick the collapse would not have happened in my opinion; the mortar was still 'green,' however."

"Wasn't there a good deal of a rush to get the building completed; didn't you hurry just a little in erecting the house?"

"Yes, that was the intention."

"How big a building did you understand you were to put up when you took your contract?"

"Three stories and a basement, then five stories, and lastly seven."

"Did you use any hod-carriers to lay brick; were all your men skilled workmen?"

Discharged Several Bricklayers.

"Well, I tried to have all skilled men at work, but I found several who were incompetent. These I was compelled to discharge. Fact is, I let 'em go as fast as I discovered they were not skilled bricklayers. I would discover their incompetency after they had worked about two or three hours."

"And did you remedy the work they had done?"

"Well, no; it did not amount to much anyhow. Just here and there a brick which was not true to the guide line. I don't know exactly how many men I discharged, nor exactly how much work they had done."

"Did you ever see a Building Inspector about the place?"

"Never," and the Building Commissioner put on his glasses to get a better view of the witness. "Neither did I ever see the permit, but I did see the plan stamped and it called for seven stories."

In answer to another question the witness said that the joist was "bedded" by 6x8 inch dressed lumber, "and this," he added, "is contrary to the ordinances. I spoke to Supt. Mills about it and he said he had seen other buildings put up that way and that settled it with me."

The examination will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning in Room 214 County Building. All the contractors and workmen on the building have been summoned, and the inquest bids fair to extend over several days of next week. When the union men secure their innings in the witness stand many sensations are promised. Their statements will not, however, be allowed to go unchallenged by the Building Commissioner and the owners and contractors against whose interests much of their evidence will be directed. Other witness will be introduced by the latter to show that the union men are full of prejudice. Joseph Woodhall, a carpenter, who is taking an active interest in the prosecution, will, if he takes the stand, be confronted by a woman witness who will swear that Joseph hated the bricks in the Young building because non-union carpenters were employed there, and will tell of seeing Joseph shying bricks and bad names at the workmen. There will be other incidents of the same sort during the examination.

Removal of a Rumor.

Since the removal of a horse which was killed in a barn by the falling building the disagreeable odor has left the ruins. This will put an end to the rumor that there were more bodies yet under the fallen timbers. Persons in the neighborhood of the scene of the casuality have for several days past imagined that there were yet more bodies imprisoned beneath the mass of brick and plaster.

A correspondent, commenting on the accident, writes: "Doctors can kill but one at a time, and they are licensed; an architect can kill hundreds—why should they not be?"

Chief M'Claughry Speaks for Dwight.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—Maj. McClaughry and the Hon. Thomas Mitchell of Chicago addressed a large audience here last night in the interest of the Keeley cure at Dwight. They had no word of criticism for other reform work, but they believed this to be the marvel of the age. They spoke in the interest of the Woman's club to help raise money to assist worthy persons to Dwight. At the close about $300 was contributed.

WAS CLEVELAND'S DAY

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS GROW ENTHUSIASTIC.

Every Reference to the Ex-President Enthusiastically Cheered in the State Convention—A Resolution Eulogistic of Hill Is Withdrawn—A National Delegation Chosen Whose Second Choice Is Russell—Michigan Conventions Choose Harrison Delegations.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—[Special.]—As far as Massachusetts is concerned the first guns of the national political campaign were fired in Tremont Temple this morning, where 1,931 delegates convened to elect delegates-at-large and alternates to the National convention at Chicago. It was Cleveland's day, and a call for cheers for Hill prior to the convention was met with a dead silence. The convention was called to order by Gen. Corcoran, and the Hon. Edward Avery was elected Permanent Chairman. Mr. Avery in his opening address indorsed Cleveland's administration, inveighed against free silver, and scored the Republican party roundly for the present coinage laws, alleging that the law was passed as a direct sop to the silver States in exchange for their Republican votes. Reference to tariff reform was well received, though not with thundering applause by any means. J. E. Russell read the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

During the proceedings a delegate in the gallery called for three cheers for Cleveland. They were given unsparingly. The cheers had hardly subsided when a delegate on the floor called for three more cheers for Cleveland. They had hardly been given when Ald. Keenan rose in the gallery and called for three cheers for David B. Hill. This called out mingled cheers and hisses.

The delegates-at-large elected are: John W. Corcoran, Patrick A. Collins, John E. Russell, Andrew C. Houghton. They go uninstructed but are solid for Cleveland, with Russell as second choice. The alternates are: W. Q. McNary, Boston; John H. Sullivan, Boston; Charles I. Hamlin, Brookline; H. W. Ashley, Westfield.

The Platform Which Was Adopted.

The platform, after reaffirming the declarations upon which the Democratic party has twice elected the Governor of the State, approving the action of the Representatives of the State in Congress, and asserting that the power to tax must come directly through the House of Representatives, says:

Under a quarter of a century of Republican administration the tendency has been to concentrate the power of Congress in the Senate, a body not directly elected by the people. In the election of 1890 the people, by an overwhelming vote, repudiated the theory of taxation for the protection of local and special interests, but, through the control of the Senate and the administration, the Republican party is able thus far to defy the will of the people and maintain its position. We reaffirm the Democratic doctrine that no more money shall be collected than is necessary for an economical administration of the government, so that the government shall receive all the taxes the people pay; that taxes should bear as evenly as possible upon all the people.

We earnestly approve the bill placing wool upon the free list; under its beneficent provisions the great boon of cheaper and better clothing will be given our people, and an increased demand for labor will follow because of the larger market thus opened for our wool manufactures. We heartily indorse the bills presented in Congress placing coal and iron ore upon the free list; the Democratic party thus seeks to revive a once prosperous industry now almost crushed out of existence by unjust taxation imposed by the Republican party.

We will welcome, whenever it can be enacted, a comprehensive bill making a general reduction in the duties imposed by the tariff bill of 1883 and by the yet more oppressive tariff legislation of 1890. With these views we not only oppose the letter, but the spirit and intent of the last Republican tariff act, which reduces the revenues while it raises the taxes; we demand its repeal because its intention is to raise prices, to restrict commerce, and to transfer the power of taxation from the government to individuals and corporations, and in its place we demand that a genuine measure of tariff reform shall be enacted.

We believe in protecting the daily living of the people instead of giving opportunity to a privileged class to acquire wealth. This is the clear issue between the two parties. There is no hope for tariff reform but in the success of the Democratic party.

We renew our declaration of principles with regard to the coinage of gold and silver adopted by our State convention of last year, upon which our party achieved victory. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and in a currency convertible into such coinage without loss. This declaration, expressing the uniform historic policy of the national Democratic party contained in its platforms of 1884 and 1888, we unreservedly reaffirm.

We believe that all dollars coined by the United States should be of equal intrinsic value and that all paper currency issued by the government should be redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the holder, and not at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

While we believe in the issue of both gold and silver as money and in the full remonetization of the latter metal by international agreement, we are equally opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by our government independent of the action of other nations.

With this conviction we denounce the republican act of 1890 which requires the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver and issues upon it upwards of $54,000,000 per annum of 70-cent paper, a policy undertaken in fulfillment of pledges made in the Republican national platform of 1888.

This measure of inflation is an aggravation of the original legal tender acts and the people should not forget that it could not have become a law but for the betrayal of the cause of sound money by the Republican Representatives from this State in the last Congress. We thank the seven Democratic members for the Commonwealth in the present Congress for their untiring efforts and unceasing devotion to the principles of a sound finance, and we pledge them our earnest support and assistance.

Indorsement of Grover Cleveland.

The Democrats of Massachusetts desire again to place upon record their appreciation of and admiration for the last national Democratic administration. By its wise statesmanship, fearless integrity, and devotion to duty it has justly earned and received the confidence and respect of all our people.

We believe that the national convention to which we are to elect delegates should nominate candidates whose views upon great public questions are strictly in accord with the party principles and fully understood by the people.

While adhering to our honored custom we do not specify or fully pledge our delegation, we yet declare our conviction that the best interests of the party and the country demand the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland as President, and we are confident that under his leadership the principles of Democracy will again win a glorious victory.

The resolutions were applauded, and when the name of Grover Cleveland was uttered there was great excitement. There were some hisses, but the convention was plainly in sympathy with the spirit of the resolutions. Mr. Thomas F. Keenan of Boston arose and offered an amendment to the committee report as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Massachusetts, in convention here assembled, heartily recognize the sterling worth and grand work of the Hon. David Bennett Hill in support of those true Democratic doctrines which have preserved the Empire State of New York as the banner Commonwealth of the Democracy of the Nation, and that in his devotion and unyielding patriotism and loyalty to the cause of good government the people find inspiration for the future welfare and prosperity of the country, so dear to all true American freemen.

The Hon. John E. Russell said he was personally responsible for the style of the resolution, and he objected to the interpolation of a stump speech into it in favor of any man.

Ex-Representative Moreland of Woburn and Mr. Powers of Springfield spoke in support of Mr. Hill. Mr. Charles S. Hamlin of Brookline followed with an eloquent eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. Gen. Collins said:

By adopting the amendment you single out a man from another State and pass by the brilliant young Governor of Massachusetts, and you pass by Boies, and Palmer, and all the rest.

Mr. Keenan said he did not wish to cast any reflection upon Gov. Russell, and therefore he withdrew his amendment. The resolutions were then adopted, with several dissenting voices.

ELECTED HARRISON DELEGATES.

Action of Many Michigan Conventions—Others Are Not Instructed.

NEWAYGO, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Newaygo County Republican convention held here today was unanimous for Harrison, and the delegates to the State convention were so instructed. The delegates are George E. Hilton, E. O. Shaw, John Cole, George F. Cook, J. V. Crandall, Capt. Dean, Wesley Pearson. Of the County committee John Cole is Chairman and E. O. Shaw Secretary.

STANTON, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Montcalm County Republican convention today elected the following delegates to the State convention: S. W. Ladu, William White, A. Denton, E. F. Grabhill, J. G. Summers, F. A. Rockefellow, H. H. Hinds, W. D. Johnson, V. C. Van Loo, F. B. Northrop, F. C. Snyder, W. A. Derhart. The delegation is not instructed.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The following are the St. Clair County delegates to the State convention: Stephen Moore, B. D. Barlow, William Canham, Lincoln Avery, H. N. Botsford, William Anderson, W. S. Hopkins, H. M. Harrington, C. Nelson, John Brakeman, R. A. Garrison, F. J. Schenricker, Eugene Bartlett, A. J. West, Harvey Tappan, Henry Hunt, Rudolph Engel, and Benjamin Latour.

L'ANSE, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—Baraga County Republican convention appointed Malcolm Mauger of L'Anse and John Funke of Baraga delegates to the State convention.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Republican county convention elected the following named delegates to the State convention: At large, Farnum C. Stone; county delegates, George B. Morley, A. T. Bliss, Charles A. Rust, Conrad Fey, George W. Hill, C. W. Wells, A. R. Moeler, C. D. Ball, John S. Porter, J. K. Stevens, Emery Townsend, Bernard Rice, H. L. Brintnall, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw; John Northwood, Maple Grove; L. A. Steel, Taymouth; D. A. Pettibone, Bridgeport; John F. Hill, Spalding; R. H. Nason, Chesaning; T. F. Casamer, Zilwaukee; Victor B. Rottiers, Birch Run; W. W. Burgess, Chapin; William Bierd, Lakefield; Philo Thomas, Richland; John Ure, Saginaw; Rudolph Hintermeister, St. Charles; Lewis Liskow, Saginaw.

JACKSON, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Second District met in convention here today to select two delegates and alternates to the national convention. William Zward Wilcox of Adrian and Gen. W. H. Withington of this city were chosen, with Charles E. Hiscock of Ann Arbor and James T. Hurst of Wayne as alternates. The delegates were not instructed, although they are understood to be for Harrison. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing President Harrison and the present tariff laws. They declared themselves as unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver, and denounced the passage of the Free Wool bill; also the State Legislature. Before adjournment the convention gave three rousing cheers for Congressman James O'Donnell.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Republican convention today was well attended. Resolutions were adopted demanding a free ballot in the South, indorsing Harrison's administration, heartily commending Burrows' record in Congress and indorsing him for Senator to succeed Stockbridge, sympathizing with the Democratic administration on the record of last Legislature and inability to honestly administrate State affairs. The delegates to the State convention are: James M. Shepard, Chairman; William A. Rogers, James Hayden Jewell of Dowagiac, Alexander Taylor, Harsen D. Smith, Elias Morris, T. J. Atwell, L. E. Wood, Thaddeus Hampton, and S. T. Reed. The eleven delegates to the District convention were instructed for Fred E. Lee of Dowagiac as delegate to the National convention.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Ottawa County Republican convention elected the following named delegates to the State convention: Delegates at large, George A. Farr, Aloys Bills, George W. McBride, William Savidge, George D. Turner, L. Mulder, J. B. Watson, J. V. B. Goodrich, Cornelius Van Las, Frank J. Fox, D. C. Oaks, J. G. Dekema, and A. G. Van Hess.

GRAYLING, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The Republican County convention met today at the Court-House and elected Oscar Palmer, delegate to represent the County at the State convention. This county has but one delegate. No preferences were expressed and no instructions given. George Alexander was chosen delegate to the District convention and goes uninstructed.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES ORGANIZING.

Expect to Have an Effect Upon State Politics for Their Own Good.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—[Special.]—An organization was perfected at a quiet meeting just held in Omaha today that may have an important bearing upon the politics of the State. For some time past the railroad employés at division points have been organizing into local clubs, and these have now been gathered under the banner of a State organization. The object of this movement is to oppose legislation harmful to the interest of railroad employés, and the members of the order are pledged to drop party affiliations whenever their class is threatened and to support men and measures known to be friendly to them. Henry Knodell, the State Organizer, estimates the railroad employés of Nebraska at 15,000 and he says that nearly one-fourth of them are already enlisted in the movement. The Omaha club alone has a membership of about 900. The railroad men have organizations in Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and North Dakota, and the convention will be held in May for the formation of a national organization. The head of the movement is in Minneapolis, but there is a strong prospect of having the May convention held in Omaha. The Nebraska State Board has been organized. Among others present were: W. E. Perry of Minneapolis, General Secretary; L. R. Bristol of Minneapolis, General Organizer; L. C. Steadman of Des Moines, Chairman of the Iowa Board.

INDIANA SITUATION COMPLICATED.

The Forcing of Matthews Into the Race Makes a Combination Certain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—The publication today at Fort Wayne of what is represented to be an authentic announcement that Claude Matthews, the present Secretary of State, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor has caused something of a disturbance in the political situation. The announcement has been expected, though Matthews has been insisting all along that he was only a candidate for reëlection as Secretary of State. Matthews was asked about the announcement. He said, as he has said many time heretofore, that he was not ready to talk and that he could not imagine what friend had inspired the publication at Fort Wayne. The forcing of Matthews into the race still further complicates the situation. Since Shanklin made his Cleveland speech it has been the field against Shanklin. The question now is will Niblack and Nye combine with Shanklin to defeat Matthews, or will they in the end assist Matthews to down Shanklin?

An Independent Ticket at Hammond.

HAMMOND, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—The unsavory ticket presented to the voters by the Democratic City convention last week has precipitated a fusion ticket. At an Independent convention held this evening Charles F. Griffin, ex-Secretary of State and a stanch Republican, is nominated for Mayor, with a clean lot of business-men for the balance of the ticket. It is understood that at the Republican convention to be held next week this ticket will be practically indorsed.

Nebraska Delegates for Cleveland.

TECUMSEH, Neb., April 8.—The First District Democratic convention selected Robert Craig and R. H. Harwood as delegates to the National convention and instructed them to vote for Cleveland.

Quay Nominated for Delegate.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 8.—In the Beaver County primaries Senator Quay was nominated for delegate to the national convention and Thomas W. Phillips for Congress, both being unopposed.

TRI KAPPA WINS THE BANQUET.

Outcome of the Annual Literary Contest with the Gamma Sigma Society.

The annual literary contest between the Gamma Sigma and Tri Kappa Societies of Lake Forest Academy was held at Ferry Hall last night. It is considered the big event of the University calendar. The Tri Kappa Society was the winner of the contest as a whole, making that society the winner of a banquet offered as a prize by C. S. Holt.

The decision of the judges was as follows: Essay, first prize, T. Moriette, Tri Kappa; declamation, first prize, E. C. Yaggy, Tri Kappa; declamation, second prize, J. A. McGaughey, Gamma Sigma; debate, first prize, N. W. Flint, Tri Kappa.

The prizes consist of gold and silver medals. The program was as follows:

"Angels' Serenade" .... G. Brega
Academy Orchestra.
Essay.
"Brutus and Cassius" .... A. O. Jackson
Essay.
"Originality in Literature" .... F. Moriette
Music.
"Invitation to the Dance" .... Weber
S. E. Gruenstein.
Declamation.
"The New South" .... H. W. Grady
J. A. McGaughey.
Declamation.
"The Vagabonds" .... Trowbridge
E. C. Yaggy.
Declamation.
"A Question" .... Trowbridge
J. D. Parsons.
Declamation.
"Enoch Arden" .... Tennyson
B. S. Cutler.
Music.
Selected ....
S. E. Gruenstein.
Debate.

JUDGE COLLINS' CASE.

MORGAN COUNTY'S CONVENTION HEARS HIS STATEMENTS.

Places Himself Before the People, but Says He Is Willing to Work for the Nominee—Despite His Address the Delegates to the State Convention Are Instructed Only for Yates—Collins Claims He Has Half of the Delegation Chosen—Other Conventions.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The beginning of the Republican campaign in Morgan County occurred today when the convention met to select delegates to the State Senatorial and Congressional conventions. This is the home and stamping-ground of Dick Yates, the young men's candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and the demonstration in his favor was such as to make him proud of his standing among the people who have known and associated with him since his early childhood. From the very beginning his candidacy has been regarded with great favor by his friends here, and they have not been slow to express themselves accordingly. In order to give proper éclat to the occasion a band was procured and the large new opera-house secured that nothing might be wanting to make the day a success. Yates did not ask the honors of the affair for himself, so he invited all the candidates for State offices to be present and several came, among them Judge Collins of Chicago, J. M. Truitt of Hillsboro, George W. Prince of Galesburg, J. W. Templeton of Bloomington, together with several other gentlemen.

It was understood from the start that no one but Yates would get any instructions, but all the visitors were kindly and courteously received and made welcome and honored with seats on the stage. As soon as the convention had organized candidates for delegates to the State convention were proposed by E. P. Kirby, formerly of the Lower House in the Legislature. Then came the first ripple on the surface of the water. The gentlemen named were all right and all for Yates, but the country members especially thought there was too much slate work about it and they opposed the election of the men by acclamation, though the measure carried.

Considerable dissatisfaction resulted, but Yates finally secured peace by asking the majority to waive their rights and let the delegates be chosen by a committee composed of one man from each delegation. This prevailed and the committee reported in favor of Judge Kirby's nominees and all was happy. Delegates to the other conventions were similarly chosen and then speeches were in order. Mr. Truitt and George Prince spoke briefly and then Judge Collins was introduced. He said:

Address of Judge Collins.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is the first meeting in this State outside my own county in which I have made an appearance. And gentlemen I am glad that Morgan County has given to Mr. Yates the indorsement it has today. The name, the illustrious name of the dead father, is known all over this State, admired, revered, and respected. He has passed into that great chamber where the immortal dead are, into whose presence humanity enters with uncovered head and where all gather fresh inspiration, fresh courage, and fresh hope in the contemplation of a noble life and action grandly done.

I shall not attempt at this late hour to discuss at all the issues that will be liable to be presented to the people next November. I think this is not the time or place. I will say a few words more. There is just one thing that the Republican party has to guard against. The Republican party is a party of faith, of hope and noble action. The Democratic party is a party of discontent and unbelief. Their capital in trade is to sow the seeds of discontent among the people. This has been done in a great many ways. It is done with the laboring man. They approach him. He is happy in his home life and family; he is earning good wages; he owns his own home, but this disciple of discontent comes along and tells him he is being injured, and where harmony and contentment existed discontent and discord take its place.

The same thing is done with the farmer. He rises in the morning happy and contented and satisfied with his work. Some man comes along and tells him that he is being robbed, that he is being oppressed, that the Republican party is his oppressor, that we have been robbing and oppressing, and then the germ of discontent comes into his mind, and dissatisfaction of the Republican party is planted. The party that is accomplishing something; the party that stands for the common good of all. The Republican party stands before the country as a party of public action; it is the party that saved the nation in its great struggle; it is the party that has placed the wisest laws upon the statute books, and it is being attacked as the author of all this discontent and dissatisfaction. Our enemy knows no principles except to excite this feeling of discontent.

His Position in the Race.

I hope that we will have a happy and harmonious meeting at Springfield. I hope that you will put on our State ticket your strongest men. I care not who they may be. We simply want success and victory. What are the interests of the individual to the interests of this great party, gentlemen? Nothing at all. Whoever the man may be that they may agree upon let it be a man who will carry our standard to certain victory.

Personal interests and selfish desires should not be considered, but as far as I may say one word for myself I lay my case before the people of this State. Gentlemen, if you want some one else rather than me, I say godspeed and I will help you elect whomsoever you nominate. We have some difficulties up our way in our county; you will perhaps be called upon to consider them, but whatever you do, do it as men representing the best interests of the Republican party. That is all. A little self-abnegation once in a while may be a good thing.

I have said all that I care to say. We simply want the best, the wisest, and the most impartial action of the people of this State from one end of the State to the other. We simply ask that the delegation of Jo Daviess County may talk to the men of Alexander County, that the men of Pope County may talk to the men of Morgan about the political situation of the State of Illinois. There is nothing ungenerous in that. There is nothing unrepublican in that. It will be a most wise and deliberate action on the part of the State convention, and I believe it will mean certain victory in the end.

Instructed for Yates.

His speech was received with loud cheers, and he left at the close to take the afternoon train for Springfield.

The Committee on Resolutions reported indorsement of Republican principles and instructed for Yates only, and no other candidate was mentioned. Dick now claims 126 delegates instructed for him and feels sure of 100 more who have expressed themselves for him.

His speech at the close of business was eloquent and he was greeted with three rousing cheers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—Judge L. C. Collins came over from the Jacksonville convention this afternoon, remaining in Springfield until midnight. He expressed great satisfaction with the convention which made no instructions on the Governorship, and said he would have half at least of the delegates from Morgan County. He received a very cordial welcome in this city and had numerous consultations with prominent Republicans. He was accompanied by Henry Wulff, Clerk of Cook County.

INSTRUCTED FOR ALTGELD.

Result of Democratic Conventions Held Throughout the State—Several Caucuses.

DIXON, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—At the Lee County convention Palmer's and Cleveland's name, whenever mentioned, created a storm of applause. The following delegates were selected to the State convention: S. Dixon of Dixon, George Young of Amboy, Wesley Stewart of Alto, Theodore Wilson of Palmyra, Abram Rickert of Marion, W. W. Gillmore of Brooklyn. The delegates were not instructed, but are favorable to Altgeld for Governor.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Central committee selected delegates to the State and Twentieth Congressional conventions. The delegates to the State convention were instructed for Altgeld for Governor, Gill for Lieutenant-Governor, and Browning for Attorney-General. No further instructions were given.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The Democratic caucus held in Freeport tonight for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Stephenson County convention was a hotly contested one. William O. Wright, a member of the Democratic State Central committee, was at the head of one faction, and Mayor Neiman headed the other. The Neiman faction was successful in every precinct. In two wards two sets of delegates were selected and the fight at the convention next Tuesday promises to be lively.

No instructions were given. The first time the women of Freeport will have an opportunity to vote will be tomorrow, when a School Trustee for Lancaster Township, which embraces part of Freeport, will be chosen. The candidates are Mrs. Robert Engle and Thomas Bell.

DECATUR, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The jury in the Mount Zion election fraud case against W. B. Hunter, Democrat, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court sixteen days, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday, finding Hunter guilty on fifteen of the eighteen counts. The motion for a new trial will be heard Monday. The case will be taken by the defendant to the Supreme Court.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—Returns from the township elections Tuesday show that the farmers' and laborers' ticket was elected in both Seminary and Hurricane Townships. The next Board of Supervisors will stand Democrats, 8; Republicans, 6; Farmers and Laborers, 4.

The Genuine and the Sham.

Every good thing has its host of imitations; every genuine article its counterfeits. The imitators always choose the most valuable and popular article to counterfeit, so that when they claim their sham to be equal, or as good, or the same as "So-and-So's," the public may depend upon it that "So-and-So's" article is the best of the kind. The sham proves the genuine merit of the thing it copies, and never has this been better illustrated than by the imitations of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the standard of excellence the world over, and imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as ALLCOCK'S," are only emphasizing this fact and admitting "ALLCOCK'S" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. The difference between the genuine and these imitations, which copy only general appearance, is as wide as that between gold and copper.

The only safe way for purchasers is to always insist upon having

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

MILLIONS SHORT, BUT NOT FLURRIED.

Lively Times in the Wheat Pit—Pardridge the Center of Interest.

There was a lively time in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade yesterday, and the numerous "short sellers" who scalp a living out of the market were given quite an unpleasant turn. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the struggle in the pits was watched with the greatest interest. Of course the first question asked when it was known that the market had started up was, "What will Pardridge do?" The noted short-seller was on the floor early and girded up his loins for the fray. He saw that he was going to have quite a sharp fight, for all the news influences in the market were against him. He called his brokers around him and instructed them when to sell and how much to give the crowd on the advance.

He started in at the tap of the bell, and 100,000-bushel lots were thrown right and left with smaller quantities if desired. It seemed for a few minutes as if he would be able to hold the market. But it was soon seen that the theory of one-man influence held by some of the traders was badly out of joint. He was doing his best, but the market had started up and he couldn't hold it. It kept right on soaring as if Pardridge never existed. He simply succeeded, after all his efforts of the morning, in getting out a larger short line at considerably higher prices. It closed near the top point of the day, May wheat, which opened at 81⅝ cents, and sold up to 84⅝@84¾ cents, closing firm at 84½ cents.

Old "Cap" Phillips, who has had out a line of about 1,000,000 bushels and has been looking for wheat to go under 70 cents, surrendered gracefully above 83¾ cents, and took in the whole line. Kauffman, the St. Louis short-selling plunger, who has had out a line of several millions, covered with considerable freedom through his Chicago brokers.

The crowd put in some time trying to figure out Pardridge's position. Some of the enthusiastic young traders on the bull side said that it was a sure thing that he was short 51,000,000 bushels, that he had out the biggest line of his life. They would like to have this true, for if he had out any such line the possibility of high prices, when he should start to cover, was pleasant to dwell upon. The chances are, however, that his line is not far from 6,000,000 bushels, and that is big enough. Every cent of fluctuation means a loss or winning of $60,000—over $200,000 less on the little bulge of yesterday. He walked about the floor as if he had no particular interest in the market, but the vigorous mastication of a wad of gum betrayed his nervousness. "The boys are after me," he said to THE TRIBUNE man, "but they will find it a harder job than they think to run me in. This bulge isn't going to last and they'll all be falling over each other to sell their wheat in the next day or two. They will have to put the price to $1 to drive me in and I don't see anything just now to indicate that the price is going there."

"How much of a line have you out?"

"O, about 2,000,000 bushels."

"Some of the boys say you are short 15,000,000 bushels."

"Yes, I know they do. But then that is just for the effect it will have on the market. It isn't true and they know it isn't."

Over on the Open Board after the close of the regular exchange the traders who belong to that institution worked themselves into a lather over the situation, and some "lots" of 500 and 1,000 bushels were reported to have sold as high as 86½ cents. The feeling certainly was very strong. "Unless all signs fail," said a broker, "there will be a lively time on 'Change this morning. If the cables respond to the advance here, and the frosts predicted materialize, and the ordinary run of news is half-way strong, the boys will make it very lively for Uncle Ed and some of the other shorts."

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—The bulls in wheat on the Produce Exchange were in luck today. The trading went their way and the prices went up about three cents from the closing figures Thursday. Trading was active and transactions in wheat reached a total of 22,500,000 bushels. May represented 9,500,000 bushels. The Ohio State Agricultural report, which was estimated to show a probable crop in that State of 25,000,000 bushels, against 45,000,000 bushels last year, was the big bull factor of the day. Western markets were excited, cables were stronger, and the shorts grew frightened and hurried to cover. May, which had closed at 91⅞ cents Thursday, opened at 92⅝ cents and in a jiffy was advanced to 95 cents. The close was at 94⅜ cents. Corn was also active and higher, spot being up 2½ cents from the day before.

ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION DINNER.

Psi Upsilon Fraternity Feast at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—Never before have the brethren of Psi Upsilon fraternity assembled in greater numbers than at the fifty-ninth anniversary convention dinner in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall this evening. The officers, speakers, and guests sat at a table on a platform. The decorations were large bows of white and blue ribbons, the colors of Columbia, because the dinner was given under the auspices of Lambda Chapter of Columbia. On the main floor seven tables extending the length of the hall accommodated 350 diners. The brethren were placed at the tables according to their chapters. Yale, Columbia, the University of the City of New York, Cornell, Syracuse, Rochester, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Lehigh, Hamilton, Union, Dartmouth, Amherst, Wesleyan, Brown, Trinity, Bowdoin, and Kenyon were all represented by large delegations. Before the coffee was reached every delegation had toasted every other delegation, and the enthusiasm reached a climax when every man mounted his chair, seized his neighbor's hand, and sang:

Come, brothers of Psi Upsilon,
Who tread the halls of yore,
Unbar the ivied gate of years,
And tread these halls once more.

Dr. William H. Draper was Chairman of the feast, and he announced that there were no toasts. Chauncey Depew, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, F. W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, William A. Kingsley, and Dr. Willard Parker were announced as the speakers, but neither Mr. Depew nor the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst appeared. Their places were filled by Julian T. Davies and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Macarthur. At the business meeting of the fraternity petitions for the establishment of chapters were received from Dickinson College and the Institute of Technology of Boston. Dickinson's petition went over until next year and the petition from the Boston institute was tabled. A petition for the reëstablishment of a chapter at the University of Chicago was referred to a committee for action.

Will Sue the Tolleston Club.

VALPARAISO, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—Charles Sydel of Lake County is preparing to bring action for $10,000 damages against the Tolleston club of Chicago. Sydel was hunting near the club grounds when he was set upon and beaten into insensibility. Other litigation is also in prospect.

PROPOSALS.

For Printing and Binding Materials for the State of Kansas.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
TOPEKA, KAS., March 25, 1892.

SEALED BIDS FOR FURNISHING PAPER AND binding material to be used in the public printing for the year commencing July 1, 1892, will be received at this office on or before 12 o'clock m. the 20th day of May, 1892. The following is the estimate of the amount of the same that will probably be required, viz.:

Strictly first-class sized and super calendered eastern book, white and tinted, 50, 60, and 70 pounds, 3,000 reams, more or less.

Best superfine flat writing papers, all weights, 300 reams, more or less.

Best fine tub-sized and loft-dried flat writing paper, all weights, 1,000 reams, more or less.

First-class cover papers, all weights and colors, 250 reams, more or less.

First-class all jute manilla wrapping paper, flat, various weights, 100 reams, more or less.

Ledger papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Bond papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Linen papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Envelopes, all sizes, XX and XXX quality, including linens, No. 1 and No. 2 rag, manilla, portfolio, catalogue, etc., 500,000, more or less, in quantities as desired.

BINDING STOCK, IN QUANTITIES AS MAY BE NEEDED.

Law sheep, No. 1—3 cover; law sheep, No. X—4 cover; law lamb, No. 1; law lamb, No. X—law skivers, XX and XXX; book leather, various colors; American Russia; colored Roans; English title leather, various colors; skivers, various kinds; moroccos, various kinds; book cloth, common and extra colors; canvas, white and drab; gray supers; Haye's thread, all numbers; soft twine, best; head bands; gold leaf, various grades; cloth boards, Diamond "G" mills or other first-class brands as ordered; straw boards, Sherman mills; tar boards, W. O. Davey's; marble papers, Belgian and German; book lining paper, various colors; card middles; document manilla; bookbinders' glue, best; bookbinders' glue, pulverized; buffed fleshers, all sizes; buffings, all colors; parchment or vellum.

The bids must be indorsed "Bids for Paper," or "Bids for Binding Material," or "Bids for Paper and Binding Material," in accordance with the bid inclosed, and addressed to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas., all charges paid.

The Executive council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to take more or less of each article in the above estimate as may be required for the public printing at the prices designated by the successful bidder. Samples to accompany bids.

The proposals will be opened by the Executive Council at its regular meeting, May 25, 1892.

By order of the Executive Council.

WM. HIGGINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of State in Olympia, Washington, until 12 o'clock m., on the 25th day of May, 1892, for furnishing all paper and binding materials to be used in the public printing for the year ending June 30, 1893. Price must be for paper and material delivered at the state printing house in Olympia, Washington. Following is an estimate of the amount that will be required during the year, but the right is reserved to order a greater or less quantity at any time, as may be desired:

PAPER.

500 reams flats; 200 reams ledger; 800 reams book; 60 reams cover; 50 reams bond; 50 reams linen; 100,000 envelopes.

BINDING MATERIALS.

6,000 lbs board; 200 lbs glue; 50 lbs thread; 30 lbs twine; 5 reams marble paper; 800 sheets card middles; 25 packs gold; 20 pieces book cloth; 20 pieces head band; 100 doz. law sheep; 1,000 ft. cowhide; 300 ft. buffings; 20 doz. fleshers; 5 reams book [illegible].

Paper and materials are to be of the best quality, and samples must accompany bids. The successful bidders will be required to give bonds for the faithful and prompt performance of their contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Plainly mark all bids "Proposals for paper," or "Proposals for binding materials," as the case may be, and address them "Hon. Allen Weir, Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington."

Dated at Olympia, Washington, April 1, 1892.

O. C. WHITE, State Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND transportation. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 2, 1892. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc." (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 3, 1892, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds Bacon, 32,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 2,300,000 pounds net Beef, 330,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 540,000 pounds Coffee, 9,000,000 pounds Flour, 79,000 pounds Feed, 95,000 pounds Hard Bread, 40,000 pounds Hominy, 30,000 pounds Lard, 550 barrels Mess Pork, 15,000 pounds Oatmeal, 670,000 pounds Oats, 190,000 pounds Rice, 22,000 pounds Tea, 180,000 pounds Coarse Salt, 120,000 pounds Fine Salt, 280,000 pounds Soap, 1,000,000 pounds Sugar, and 130,000 pounds Wheat. Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 13,000 yards; Standard Calico, 66,000 yards; Drilling, 19,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 22,000 yards; Denims, 10,000 yards; Ginghams, 350,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 8,500 yards; Cheviot, 25,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 240,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 8,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 20,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards), Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 540 Wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies. Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency and School, and the kind and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and San Francisco; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Kansas City, Yankton, S. Dakota; Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, and Wichita, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid, and these proposals are invited under proviso that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress. Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified Checks—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FLYER PUNCHES FOR Postal Notes—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1892. Sealed proposals will be received at the department until Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Flyer Punches for Postal Notes, in such quantities and at such times as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893. The Postmaster General prescribes no model or sample for bidders, but each proposer of samples submitted will be made with reference to utility and price. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving full information and instructions, may be had on application to the Superintendent of the Money Order System Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to waive technical defects. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

NEWSDEALERS
CAN GET
THE TRIBUNE
AT THE HOME OFFICE
FOR THE
LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY or NO PAY

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

25 CTS
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

FOR THE LONE WOMAN

A SCHEME BY WHICH SHE MAY PURCHASE AN ESCORT.

It Will Not Be a Young Man, However, but One of Her Own Sex—This and Many Other Things the Plan of a Newly Formed Association—Likelihood That the West Side Street Car Employes Will Decide to Strike at the Meeting This Evening—Other Local News.

It is confidently asserted that Chicago is to be chaperoned: that after fifty years of independent, unmatronized existence it is to be brought to a recognition of the proprieties as London and Paris know them.

Lone, unprotected women visiting the city, it is claimed, need no longer make dubious experiments in rooms and board on their own responsibility, find their way through Chicago streets unattended, or extract melancholy pleasure from a solitary seat at the theater or opera.

Henceforth, it is now said, they will have an opportunity if they choose to acknowledge their helplessness and avail themselves of it by placing themselves under proper escort from the time they enter any one of the railway stations until they leave the city. Their rooms, if they take the trouble to announce their intended visit, will be engaged for them; their baggage will be taken care of, and they will be shielded from the many difficulties and petty annoyances that ordinarily beset traveling femininity.

May 1, it is announced, there will be opened in the Athenæum Building the office of the Woman's Directory, Purchasing and Cheapening Society, which has just been incorporated under the State laws and which is said to have a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are Mason O. Thayer, Mrs. Louise Clarke Mason, and Miss Myrta Lura Mason. The object of the society, concisely stated, is to lend protection and to give helpful information to women. It is modeled on the lines of similar societies in the larger continental cities, but it is rather more comprehensive than any other in existence.

It is proposed not only to chaperon women who are in need of such attention, but also to furnish such reliable information in regard to various institutions in the city as women living out of town may desire. It will recommend teachers of music and art, answer inquiries in regard to schools and colleges, and direct the uninitiated to the most desirable shops and warehouses.

At the Athenæum Building, according to the plan announced, there will be a large waiting-room carefully fitted up for the use of those women who patronize the society, and a maid will be in attendance to sew up the miserable little rips that persist in appearing in gloves at a time when needle, thread, and thimble are miles away, to mend ugly rents in street gowns, to cut off dragging skirt bindings, to fasten straps onto flapping umbrellas, and to perform the hundred kindly offices of a like nature that the visiting suburbanite has always longed to have done for her, but, hitherto, longed in vain.

For the accommodation of people with small parcels there will be a checking system in connection with this waiting-room, and umbrellas, wraps, and packages will be received and delivered until after theater hours. At the office, too, theater and opera tickets may be purchased and carriages ordered.

The employés of the society will, it is set forth, be chosen with utmost care. They will be thoroughly reliable and well posted in all matters relating to the city and its life. They will wear the badge of the society—a dove's wing resting on a spiral rod inclosed in a circle of metal. This device will also appear on the bills and letter-heads of the society, so there will be no difficulty in recognizing it. Save in exceptional cases the employés will all be women. Sometimes when there are large parties to be guided young men will, at the discretion of the manager, be given the task.

During the World's Fair correspondence with Germany, France, Italy, and Spain will be conducted by the society through its agent, Mrs. Shippen, who has been for several years in Berlin, but is now residing in this country. The object is, of course, to assure women in those countries that if they wish to travel to the United States alone they will be properly received and cared for at this end of their journey.

The charges of the society will be reasonable. Its work, by the terms of its incorporation, is to extend over a term of twenty years, and every effort will be made by those who have its interests at heart to establish its character for honor and integrity, to make it beyond question an organization that can be thoroughly depended upon.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR WALKING.

Fair Likelihood for a West Side Street-Car Strike.

West Side residents will, evidently, have a chance to walk next week, for the discontent of the street-car drivers and conductors is surely ripening.

The members of Union No. 1, which is the body threatening to strike, have been talking up the cause and urging a large attendance at tonight's meeting at No. 31 North Canal street. Members of Union No. 2, which will not strike, have been as industriously talking against the strike and urging members not to attend the meeting.

The company, to the surprise of the men, took a hand in the contest last night by posting in all the barns the following notice, which amounts almost to a declaration of war against those of their employés who are actively urging a strike:

> It has come to the notice of the management of the West Chicago Street railroad company that certain persons are spreading mischievous reports to the effect that it is the ultimate intention of the company to lower the scale of wages to $1.50 where $2.10 is now paid. The management would not notice these reports but for the fact that notwithstanding the idea is very ridiculous, yet we are informed that some of our employés really believe that such is the object of the company.
>
> To leave no doubt in the mind of any one the management wishes to say that such reports are entirely without foundation and made only to mislead the credulous and that no reduction of wages is contemplated in any department.

The management further says that it is the desire of the company that all such mischiefmakers as above noted should leave its employ at once so that their places may be filled by more honest employés. They are continually endeavoring to stir up strife between the employés and the company, and it will be a great benefit to both when such persons cease to be on its pay-rolls.

The few drivers and conductors who spoke of this notice sized it up to mean that if any strike or trouble grew from the present unrest it would be followed by wholesale discharges of those actively participating in it.

Company officials declined to talk of the notice further than to say that it spoke for itself.

The action of the Saturday night meeting will practically decide whether there will be a strike or not. It will be an all night meeting.

Ed McGuire, President of Union No. 2, which opposes striking, says it is the intention of the No. 1 men to pack the meeting in the interest of a strike.

TO BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY.

Contracts Let for the West Side Power House—Last Night's Delay.

The West Chicago Street railway company will begin work on its new tunnel power-house immediately. Yesterday a building permit was taken out by the company, providing for a $100,000 structure to be erected at No. 200 Jefferson street. The new power-house will be built on almost the same plan as the other West Side power-houses and will contain the latest machinery known in cable construction. Two 1,000 horse-power engines will furnish power to operate the necessary winding machinery to operate the Blue Island avenue and Halsted street lines. The contracts for the new building are let and the work of excavation is now in progress. Manager Parsons of the West Side company said yesterday that an attempt would be made to have the line in operation by the end of the present year.

It happened last evening that the matter was a little more disagreeable than usual and that more people than usual wanted to ride home on the West Side cable cars. It was probably for that reason that Mr. Yerkes' West Side line became blocked oftener than usual and remained at a standstill for a longer time. At 5:30 a Madison street trailer jumped the track on the curve running from Fifth avenue to Washington street. The cars were crowded with hungry and tired people who had paid their fares. They sat and waited. In the meantime the gripmen and conductors, aided by a few men who were willing to work with a little extra enthusiasm, tugged and pulled at the trailer back on the track. But the trailer wouldn't budge an inch. Then the 100 passengers were invited to get out of the car, an invitation which they complied with slowly and with a few words that will not bear repeating. Exhorted by the conductor a sufficient number of men were mustered to lift in the interest of Mr. Yerkes' traffic. But the car wouldn't go. Finally, just as everybody was deciding to walk home in the wind, a small boy made the discovery that both brakes were clamped as tightly as human strength could fasten them. After this discovery it was an easy matter to adjust things and start the trains running again.

Another trailer was off the track on the other side of the tunnel. The train was bound down-town, and consequently had not accumulated its load, so there was less impatience on the part of the few people aboard. For some time no trains were running through the tunnel and many people attempted to walk through. When traffic was opened again several were caught inside, but no accidents resulted.

WILL MAKE A FAVORABLE REPORT.

Edward Lauterbach Considers the Lake Street "L" a Good Investment.

Edward Lauterbach, the New York lawyer who has been investigating the Lake Street "L" in the interest of New York capitalists, left for the East last night and will make a favorable report of his investigations here. Yesterday afternoon he held a conference with the officials of the road at the company's offices in the Marine Building.

When seen at the Hotel Richelieu last night Mr. Lauterbach said:

"No agreement has been entered into on the part of the company to sell, nor have my clients agreed to purchase the property. The company stated a price at which they would sell the property and which was a fair valuation. The figure I am not at liberty to make public. I have examined the superstructure and foundations so far as completed and am thoroughly well pleased with the system on which the road is constructed, and the right of way is all that could be desired. The charter, in the main, is good, the only objections to it being technical, and these can doubtless be remedied by the Council. The men whom I represent in this matter are familiar with elevated railroad work and the capital at their command is large. My report to them will be favorable to the purchase of the road, and I do not doubt that they will take the same view as myself in regard to the matter. If the deal is consummated the road will be completed on the present plan and the work being pushed the road will doubtless be completed to Fifty-second street and in operation within four months after work is resumed. The territory through which the line runs will, I believe, make the enterprise profitable to the investors and they will probably endeavor to secure ordinances from the trustees of Cicero and Proviso granting the company an extension of the line through this territory. I return to New York tonight and will report at once to my clients. They are greatly interested in this matter and the deal will either be consummated or declared off within a few weeks."

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—Frederick Ullman of the Brooklyn Elevated railroad was seen today regarding a dispatch from Chicago saying that he was interested with Edward Lauterbach and Horace B. Fry in the purchase of the Lake Street "L" road in Chicago. He denied positively that he was in any way connected with the proposed purchase. "All my interests are centered in New York and Brooklyn. I know the men interested and can assure you that not one of them is a Brooklyn man. My name was used in the telegram without authority, and it is evidently due to an error."

HEROIC SIZE, BUT COUNTERFEITS.

Held in Bail for Painting Bank Notes on a Sign Board.

There was much amusement among Secret Service and Federal officials yesterday, when R. J. Gunning, the Dearborn street sign-painter, and I. M. Rice, manager of the Household Loan Association, were arrested for violating the laws against counterfeiting. The two men were arrested at noon by United States Marshal Jones on the charge of making or causing to be made the biggest counterfeit of a Treasury note ever passed upon the public. Both men were held by United States Commissioner Hoyne in $500 bail, Gunning to the Federal grand jury and Rice until Tuesday next, when he will have a further hearing.

Last Monday morning Capt. Porter of the Secret Service was passing the corner of State street and Harmon court when he discovered an advertisement of the business of the Household Loan association at No. 85 Dearborn street, and in a prominent place was the picture of a large hand holding a bunch of United States $20 treasury notes painted in realistic colors. The topmost note in the pile was about four feet long and two and one-half feet wide, but aside from its abnormal size was a fair representation of a $20 note, the check letter and number of the note being there as well as the signatures of Registrar Rosecrans and United States Treasurer Hyatt.

Secs. 3,708 and 5,188 of the Revised Statutes prohibit the painting or printing of any likeness or representation of any kind of money of the United States, no matter of what size, and Capt. Porter notified Mr. Gunning, whose firm painted the sign, that the money on the signboard was counterfeit and would have to be removed. Mr. Gunning promised to remove the picture, but instead he covered it over with a piece of muslin. A warrant was taken out for Gunning and Rice. The two alleged counterfeiters thought the whole matter a good joke until they were held in $500 bonds by Commissioner Hoyne, and then they began to make excuses and plead ignorance of the law. "This is a serious offense, gentlemen," said Commissioner Hoyne in deciding the case, "and while I do not believe either of you intended to pass that $20 bill on anyone, still it is a case for a higher court to decide."

WILL MAKE IT A "FISHES' DELIGHT."

W. H. Daniels' Experiment at Deodorizing the Thirty-fifth Street Slip.

For twenty long years the only living thing in the Thirty-fifth Street Slip has been an occasional small boy; now the bull-frog is once more making his habitation therein, and yesterday residents of the country around about were astonished by the capture of nearly 100 fish from its crystal waters. W. H. Daniels, Superintendent of the National Antiseptic company, says so. He has been shooting a certain kind of disinfectant gas into the filth-laden stream for the last few days and says he has changed it from a charcoal hue to a fairly respectable kind of fluid.

The process is a secret one, and Mr. Daniels, its inventor, thinks he has a bonanza. Monday morning at 10 o'clock Health Commissioner Ware and a Council committee headed by Ald. Madden will make an investigation. Three weeks ago Dr. Ware and Mr. Madden made an examination, olfactory and otherwise, of the slip, and will be prepared for the surprise that awaits them. The slip is 500 feet long, 125 feet wide, and has an average depth of 16 feet. The water since the daily injection of gas is almost as clear as that of the lake. The smell which formerly pervaded the neighborhood is now no more. Mr. Daniels is confident that his process will destroy the Stock-Yards' filth. He conducts his operations on the slip from a wooden shanty, 20x15 feet in size, and is just as secretive as Rain-Maker Melbourne.

STOPPED THE LAYING OF TRACKS.

Stewart Avenue Property-Owners Make Objection—Aid from the Police.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company sent a gang of 300 men to their tracks on Stewart avenue yesterday morning to lay a fourth track between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second streets, connecting a line already laid from the south and north to those points. The railroad company was not provided with a permit, however, and the work of grading the street for the track was stopped by the police, two patrol wagon loads of officers coming to the scene in answer to the complaint of the property-owners. A committee of the latter, including Messrs. Kleininger, Rotrock, and Hedges, Mrs. Sanche, and Mrs. Kelly called on Deputy Commissioner Kuhns after learning from the Street Department that no permit had been issued, to protest against the railroad company being allowed to proceed with the laying of the track until it had provided a thirty-three-foot roadway east of Stewart avenue as the Town of Lake ordinance provided. They were surprised to hear that a permit for the tracks had been issued July 10, 1891, but by its terms the permit was revocable and twenty-four hours' notice of track laying had to be given by the company to the city, and as this had not been done Mr. Kuhns, after consulting with Commissioner Aldrich, revoked the permit.

TALKED OF MUSICIANS

PROF. JOHN K. PAINE BEFORE THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

He Delivers an Address on Beethoven and Schubert—Selections from the Work of Both Composers Given—How the Former Finished the Labors of His Predecessors—The Latter a Modest Artist—Similarity in Their Work—Those Who Were Present at the Lecture.

Prof. John K. Paine, who holds the chair of music in Harvard University, spoke before the members of the Twentieth Century club at the Art Institute last night. He spoke first of Beethoven. Then, after several of that composer's masterpieces had been played by the Bendix String Quartet, he took up the life of Schubert and spoke of his work.

A Beethoven symphony might be compared to a Gothic cathedral, he said in his first talk. Music was, however, only a means to an end. Music had grown during two or three centuries, and finally reached its highest point in the symphonies, the masterpieces of Beethoven. Haydn had inaugurated a new style of music. In his works the melody was usually carried by the highest voice, the others simply aiding in the rendition. This gave a grace and airiness to the music not shown in the works of previous composers. He had also done great good in working at technical effects, particularly in the matter of strings and in combining effects. He laid the foundation for Mozart and Beethoven. They beautified the music in its details.

Beethoven was destined to finish the labors of his predecessor, and while he followed in their footsteps he showed originality in his first works. His wonderful genius remained to him during his whole life, even after deafness overtook him, and it was shown in the great works of his old age. His works had had a tendency to educate and uplift.

The string quartet gave three selections from Beethoven's works, as follows:

Allegro con brio.
Allegretto, ma non troppo—Allegro vivace, ma serioso.
Larghetto espressivo—Allegretto agitato.

Schubert, Prof. Paine said, was an artist all his life long. He had been a modest and obscure artist and had known Beethoven from a distance and a similarity existed in their work. His labors extended over the entire field of music and the number of his compositions reached nearly 1,200 before his death at the age of 34 years.

Following Prof. Paine's remarks on Schubert, an octet, including Bendix's string quartet, rendered four of that composer's works:

Adagio—allegro.
Andante, ma poco mosso.
Scherzo: allegro vivace.
Andante molto—allegro.

Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart R. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ingolf K. Boyesen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hemotin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Silsbee, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Prof. and Mrs. G. H. Palmer.

Misses Annie Baldwin, Carpenter, Julia Fitch, McKeever, Shoney.

Charles Walsh, Prof. David Swing, William Morton Payne, H. H. Walker, L. J. Block, W. S. B. Matthews, M. Fargo.

SOCIALISTS ARRANGING FOR MAY 1.

Representatives of the Trades Unions Meet at Greif's Hall.

Thirty delegates from the various socialistic trades unions met last evening in secret session at Greif's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, to arrange for a big demonstration on the Lake-Front May 1.

The proceedings and the speeches were in German. After the meeting was called to order, at 9:30 o'clock, a proclamation was circulated among the delegates urging them to assist in a full representation of the society. The proclamation says: "Chicago, which is a union of all nations in itself, should furnish a practical illustration of the solidarity of the working people everywhere by making this the greatest demonstration on record."

The usual uncomplimentary reference is made to the police, who, the circular says, "are used by these pothouse politicians for the subversion of all democracy, as evidenced by the Greif's Hall raid and their recent attempt to provoke a riot at the Second Regiment Armory on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Paris Commune."

After an hour's session the meeting adjourned to reconvene at Greif's Hall Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. During the ensuing time the Committee on Arrangements will endeavor to obtain permission to hold the demonstration on the Lake-Front.

WILL PREACH HIS LAST SERMON.

The Rev. D. F. Fox to Leave the Adams Street Evangelical Church.

The Rev. D. F. Fox, the able and eloquent pastor of the Adams Street Evangelical Church, corner Robey street, will preach his last sermon at that church Sunday. He is about to conclude the regular four years pastorate of the church. At the annual business meeting held last Monday evening resolutions were unanimously adopted by the society expressing gratitude for the pastor's services and wishing him success in the future. Mr. Fox has been much loved by his people, having been an earnest and diligent worker. He has been abroad twice, the latter time having been given an eight months' vacation, at which time he made an extensive trip through the Holy Lands. He has written a popular book of travels entitled, "The Delights of Travel." Being yet a young man and preaching only nine years a bright future lies before him. His friends believe that he will some day be considered a leader among the great Chicago preachers. Mr. Fox goes to the California Avenue Congregational Church, having accepted a call to the pastorate of that church. He will preach his farewell sermon to his people and also to the Evangelical Association tomorrow morning at 10:45.

DID IDA HANSON SHOOT HERSELF?

Conflicting Accounts of the Violent Death of a Young Woman.

Ida Hanson, a white girl 20 years old, was killed yesterday afternoon by a bullet fired from a 32-caliber revolver. The shooting occurred at No. 311 West Kinzie street, and at first it was thought that William Spriggs, a young colored man, fired it, but investigation by Capt. Kipley tends to the belief that the girl killed herself, whether accidentally or not could not be learned. Spriggs has been boarding with Miss Hanson's married sister, Mrs. Annie Larson, for a year. He says that yesterday afternoon, while lying on the bed, he heard a pistol shot in the kitchen, and running into the room saw Ida staggering, with her dress on fire just below the left breast, where the bullet had entered. He asked her if she had shot herself, and, as she replied in the negative, she fell on the kitchen floor and expired. Dr. N. E. Remmen was called.

Six-year-old Jennie Larson at first claimed to have witnessed the shooting and declared positively that Will had shot Ida. Then she told a totally different story, saying that Ida had shot herself. Spriggs is held at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station pending the Coroner's inquest.

NUMEROUS BURGLARIES REPORTED.

The Southwest District Residents Suffering from Small Losses.

A number of burglaries with few arrests have been reported from the southwest district of late. Police officials claim that the guilty persons are released from court as fast as arrested, and there is no remedy existing at present to insure unguarded dwellings from depredation.

B. Hayde, a teamster, residing at No. 231 Taylor street, reported last night that his dwelling had been burglarized during the day and every bit of wearing apparel and movable articles carted away. Hayde's wife has been an invalid for the last four years, and when the burglars entered the house at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she could not get out of bed to give an alarm.

The store and residence of Chris. Byron, No. 366 West Taylor street, was broken into the night previous, and a quantity of lead pipe and plumbing furnishings were taken.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Reddick, Nos. 338 and 350 Ashland avenue, complained that an attempt was made to break into the double house occupied by various lodgers, and leased by her. The lock had been wrenched from the door. Mrs. Reddick says that during the last two weeks four attempts have been made by burglars to enter her house.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

The Body of James Powers Discovered Yesterday Near Sixteenth Street.

The body of James Powers, who was for nearly thirty years a resident of Chicago and was at one time an operator of considerable wealth on the Board of Trade, was found floating in the river near Sixteenth street yesterday morning. Mr. Powers disappeared from his home March 23 last, and is supposed to have committed suicide. For several weeks before his disappearance he had been despondent over his financial reverses. He left home early in the evening March 23, saying he was going down-town. The next day his wife received the following letter from him, dated at the Grand Pacific Hotel:

> My Dear Wife: I came to the hotel a few moments ago. It is nearly midnight and I must hasten. All the money I have with me I will leave with the clerk here. You will find my watch and other valuables in the bureau drawer at home. Before you receive this I will be in the lake. Your loving husband, JAMES POWERS.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

For Making Alleged Bogus Labels.

There are liquor dealers in Chicago who are selling bogus brandy, if the allegations made in bills filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday are true. The complainants are Edward Martell & Co. and Jacques Hennessey & Co., manufacturers of cognac, in France. Both firms claim to have been manufacturing or distilling brandy for 200 years, and have adopted certain labels and heraldic signs for use on their bottles to distinguish the goods of their manufacture. They have, they claim, secured a wide sale for their goods, but they allege that the defendant, the Continental Lithographing company of this city, is now, or has been, printing large numbers of bogus labels substantially the same as those of the complainants, and containing complainants' names, and have sold large numbers of these labels for use on bottles containing brandy which was never sold by the complainants. The court is asked to enjoin the defendants from printing any more of the labels, and damages to the extent of $5,000 are asked.

Sad Plight of a Family.

A deplorable case of misfortune, sickness, and destitution is that of Mrs. Costigan and her four children, who occupy a dingy little back room in a cheap lodging-house at No. 310 State street. The family were on their way from California to Brooklyn, N. Y., to meet friends and stopped over in Chicago, where three of the children were taken down with diphtheria. Two little girls and one boy are down with the disease, and it is doubtful if the fourth child will escape. The woman is the widow of a Grand Army man, and her small stock of money is almost gone. The family is crowded in the little unkept room without proper food or medical attention. She is said to have friends in the city, but they are in almost as destitute circumstances as she is and are unable to give her assistance.

Explosion at Norton's Tin Can Factory.

An explosion in the japanning department of Norton's tin-can factory, Nos. 36-46 River street, yesterday afternoon shattered the windows and caused considerable excitement among the employés. On the second floor is the drying-room where kiln-fires are kept burning day and night, gas being used as fuel. While the employés were eating their lunch yesterday Charles Wordstrom attempted to light the gas, when a sheet of flame shot out and enveloped his face and head. The report caused a panic among the employés, but Henry Allstrook had the presence of mind to go into the drying-room, where Wordstrom was groping about to find the door. He was put in a cab and sent home. The damage to the building was small.

Not Proven Insane.

County Judge Scales yesterday in the insane court refused the request of John Glenn to have his wife Catherine Glenn sent to the insane asylum. Glenn was the only witness in the case. When closely questioned he admitted he had endeavored to get his wife to sign certain deeds and papers for the transfer of certain property, and that she had refused to do so. As there was no medical testimony Mrs. Glenn was set at liberty. The following persons were examined and found insane: J. B. Shull, Elgin; Peter Ferqua, Jefferson; Harry Miller, Jefferson; Engle Peterson, Elgin. Helen L. Kilbourne was committed for trial on petition of her husband.

Wants to Advertise Again.

Edward F. Lawrence, receiver of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick company, is having a hard time selling the assets of the concern. The property consists of eighty acres of land near the Stickney tract and has upon it a large brickmaking plant. It has been offered for sale twice, but no bids were received. Yesterday the receiver petitioned Judge Blodgett to be allowed to advertise for bids a third time, and also for a removal of the restrictive order against accepting bids lower than $25,000. The petition was granted.

To Correct the Records.

Judge Blodgett yesterday allowed Huntington W. Jackson, receiver of the Third National Bank, to correct a queer error made in the transfer of some property he sold nearly ten years ago. The property is located in Macon County and was sold in 1884 to John H. Thompson. The transfer papers recited that the land was in Mason County instead of Macon County. The error was only recently discovered and Judge Blodgett issued an order permitting the records to be corrected.

Because of Alleged Unconstitutionalities.

Three suits were commenced by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company et al. yesterday in the Circuit Court of Vigo County, Indiana, against various County Treasurers of that State. The complaint sets forth numerous alleged unconstitutionalities in the act passed by the Legislature of Indiana last year concerning taxation, and prays that the defendants be restrained from collecting that portion of the taxes for last year assessed against the roads upon the increase of valuation above the schedules filed by the roads with the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Various other suits are liable to follow, in which other companies will seek to test the validity of the law.

Will Have New Quarters.

By Monday the tradesmen who were burned out in the fire at Pullman Thursday will be provided with new quarters. A gang of 150 men was put to work yesterday by the Pullman company erecting a temporary structure 50x125 feet in area, to cost $5,000. During the day Pullman was overrun by insurance agents, who reaped a harvest of premiums from the frightened residents.

Items.

George Baffing, the colored man who fatally stabbed "Old Bob" White last October, was brought back from Louisville yesterday by Officer Braxton of the Central Station.

When the cases against the men arrested in Frank Shaw's pool-room, No. 267 Clark street, were called before Justice Glennon yesterday all of the inmates entered a plea of guilty, and each was fined $5 and costs. The execution was staid on payment of $1. The keeper will be given a hearing April 15.

John Sheehan of No. 125 East Chelton avenue, Germantown, Pa., is looking for Patrick Hogan, son of James Hogan, now supposed to be in Chicago. Patrick is about 20 years old and was born in County Limerick, Ireland. John Sheehan has information of great benefit to communicate to young Hogan.

While John O'Neil, aged 19, was attempting to cross the tracks at the Archer avenue intersection ahead of a Pittsburg and Fort Wayne express train at 6 o'clock last evening he slipped and fell. The train hurled him twenty feet and fractured three ribs and his left leg. O'Neil, who lives at No. 2321 Archer avenue, was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

In the report of the proceedings of the Congressional committee the statement was made that the contract for the lithograph of the official bird's-eye view of the World's Columbian Exposition grounds and buildings was awarded to the Orcutt company of this city. As a matter of fact the work was executed by the Winters Art Litho company.

Faster Time to Rockford and Freeport.

On April 11 the Chicago and Northwestern railway will materially shorten the running time of their trains between Chicago, Rockford, and Freeport.

Train leaving Chicago 4:15 p. m. will arrive Rockford 6:45 p. m. and Freeport 7:30 p. m. The time of other trains will also be reduced. Full information can be obtained at 208 Clark street or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

YOUTH IN THE DANCE.

CLOSING RECEPTION OF BOURNIQUE'S JUVENILE CLASS.

More Than 300 Little People Make an Attractive Sight—Bewildering Effect of Colors—The Feature of the Evening a Court Minuet—Followed by a German—The Children's Reception Given by Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Beek—The Cotillon, German, and Minuet.

The closing reception of Prof. Bournique's South Side juvenile class was given last evening at the hall in Twenty-third street. More than 300 little ones were present, and the sight was pretty and attractive in the extreme. All ages of belledom, from the tots of [illegible] and 5 to the mature maidens of 13 and 14 summers, danced and coquetted with the youthful beaux, arrayed in all the splendors of the Tuxedo or regulation dress coat. The effect of color was almost bewildering, pink, blue, and white gowns predominating, and in the waltzes and other round dances the room was a veritable flower garden. The regular program commenced at 7:30 o'clock, and was opened by the grand march, which was led by two young women, one in a pink and one in a white gown, and their attendants. Following were several dance numbers, which were taken part in by all the children.

After this came the feature of the evening, a court minuet, which was danced by four couples in costumes. The girls in antique flowered brocades, powder, and patches, and the boys in knee breeches, buckles, and cues, made a pleasing picture as they went through the stately measure. Those who took part were: Lybie Morehouse, Ethel Keen, Marie Low, Callie Mason, Lyman Bournique, Harry Jack, Robert Richardson, and Willie Keen. A souvenir pin with the words, "Minuet Class, 1892," on a silver square was presented to each of the dancers.

The german, led by Prof. Bournique and danced by the entire class, came next on the program and was followed by supper, which was served below stairs. The latter part of the evening the older members took possession of the hall and an impromptu dance was given.

WEST SIDE JUVENILE CLASS.

The Children's Reception Given by Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Beek.

The children's reception given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Beek at No. 164 Warren avenue on the occasion of the closing exercises of their West Side juvenile dancing class was a brilliant event. About [illegible] invited guests were present to watch the 240 children as they glided gracefully over the floor. The bright costumes of the girls, contrasted with the dress suits of the boys, formed a scene extremely attractive.

The program of the evening was carried out with a precision that belonged to maturer years. The usual program of six numbers was danced before supper, which was followed by the german. The favors were pretty and in abundance.

An amusing figure of the german was the entrance of two messenger boys carrying a square box marked "Doll from Paris." When the cover was removed the doll, Miss Minnie Abbott, was seen sitting down covered with tissue paper; but after being wound up she arose and danced more beautifully than ever automaton was known to do. During the cotillon a number of most artistic fancy dances were introduced, each one having been newly arranged for the occasion. The "Doll Polka" was as pretty a little piece of pantomime and dancing as could be imagined. Little Miss Stella Rogers and Master Timmy Chisholm were the dancers and they deserved all the applause and flowers they received. The "Highland Fling," by Misses Grace and Jessie McLaren, and the "Cachuca," by Misses Mabel and Mattie Higgins, were performed in a highly attractive manner. The minuet was danced in a stately and graceful manner by the following young ladies: May Blume, Agnes Sherwood, May Tomlinson, Helen Clarke, Edith Durant, Ada Price, Jessie Benham, Eva Rocque, Nina Hawley, Mattie Mallory, Anna Irish, Lizzie Irish, Ethel Reed, Jessie Gillespie, Mamie Abbott, Lillie Davis, Eleanor Doyle, and Mabel Woodman.

The Tyrolean tambourine dance by Agnes Sherwood and Helen Clarke was much admired. The "Ribbon Dance" by Miss Hattie Barth was a pleasant surprise to every one. Misses Mabel Moore and Grace Beek danced the difficult "La Cigale" with great skill and spirit. An "Irish Dance" by Masters Edwin Clarke, Woodward Holmes, and Charley Gobel caused much amusement.

CHARLES H. FARGO'S WILL PROBATED

Letters Testamentary Issued to His Sons—Other Wills in the Court.

The will of Charles H. Fargo was probated yesterday and letters testamentary issued to the three sons, Charles E., Frank M., and Edward A. Fargo, on giving an individual bond in $1,200,000. An estate valued at $60[illegible],000 is bequeathed to the sons, subject to an annuity of $300 to testator's father, Samuel Fargo. May 2, 1886, the will was executed, with Attorneys McClellan and Cummins as witnesses.

Samuel R. Warner secured letters of administration yesterday on the estate of his father, David B. Warner, on giving bond in $[illegible]20,000. An estate worth $65,000 is left to the three children, Mrs. Lizzie W. Artz and Emma A. and Samuel R. Warner.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late Gottlob F. Reich were issued to the widow, Mrs. Franziska Reich, and she and four children will receive property valued at $17,000.

North Shore Club Lecture.

The North Shore club, No. 1835 Wellington avenue, entertained its members and friends last evening with a lecture by Frederick Bauman upon the subject: "Survey of Discoveries, Facts, and Events Leading to the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, with a Sketch of His Life."

No Arbor Day Celebration.

No attention was paid to "Arbor Day" in the city schools, and there were no special exercises under the jurisdiction of the School Board and Supt. Lane. There was a program of exercises at the Cook County Normal School.

Honorable and Dishonorable Discharges.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today granted an honorable discharge to Thomas A. Roberts of Springfield, Ordnance Sergeant of the Fifth Infantry. The finding of the court martial, which recommended that Capt. Arthur H. Wells, Company H, Second Infantry, be dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is confirmed by the Adjutant-General.

Chicago Mormons Want a New Minister.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 8.—The International Conference of the Recognized Church of Latter Day Saints was continued today. Bishop Kelly's report showed receipts of $72,117; disbursements, $67,000; a balance of $5,174. The Chicago branch reported that it had been greatly disturbed during the year by internal dissensions and asked for a minister who would refrain from mud-slinging.

Children and Grown-Up People Cry for It.

Children cry for certain patent medicines, but children and grown-up people, too, cry for the "Alton's" St. Louis Limited. It's a fast day train. Leaves Chicago 11 a. m., arrives St. Louis 7:20 p. m. same day. City Ticket Office, 19[illegible] Clark street, Chicago.

Catarrh can be cured surely, safely, and pleasantly by Piso's Remedy. It cures when all else fails. All druggists. 50c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Imperishable.
Woodworth's Perfume, BLUE LILIES.
Woodworth's Perfume, BLUE LILIES.
Woodworth's Perfume, BLUE LILIES.
Loveliest and Best of all Perfumes.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use, cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" Are Excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c. a box.

NEW TRAINS, CHANGES IN TIME, ETC.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

A new schedule will take effect on the Chicago and Northwestern railway Sunday, April 10, and the following are among the more important changes which will be made:

A new day train will leave Chicago daily except Sunday at 8:15 a. m. and arrive at St. Paul at 9:55 p. m. and Minneapolis at 10:30 p. m. Parlor cars will be run through to Minneapolis.

Passengers for points in Minnesota and Dakota will leave Chicago on this train instead of at 9 a. m. as heretofore.

A new train for Madison, Wis., via Beloit will leave Chicago at 7 a. m. daily except Sunday.

"The Rockford Special," which now leaves Chicago at 7:15 a. m., will leave at 7 a. m., and arrive at Rockford at 10:10 a. m.

A fast train will leave Chicago at 5 p. m. daily except Sunday and arrive at Janesville at 7:10 p. m. and Watertown at 9:45 p. m.

Changes will also be made in suburban service on the Milwaukee and Wisconsin divisions. Time tables and full information can be obtained at No. 208 Clark street, or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns of the Sibley Fireproof Warehouses, located at north end Clark street bridge. They there give notice to those who have inquired for fireproof storage rooms that they are now ready. We may well congratulate our citizens that they have such conveniences in a strictly fireproof building. Parties having valuable household goods, paintings, or other valuable property which they may desire to store, all parties, and particularly those who have suffered losses by fire, will appreciate the fireproof qualities of this building.

Pain in chest, short breath, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 8 p. m.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Missouri, fair till Sunday night, colder southeast, northwest winds diminishing, warmer Sunday.

For Indiana, fair till Sunday night, colder, northwest gales.

For Illinois, fair till Sunday night, colder in extreme south, northwest gales diminishing.

For Lower Michigan, fair till Sunday night, colder east, northwest gales.

For Upper Michigan, rain, followed by fair in the afternoon, warmer by Saturday night, northwest gales becoming southwest, fair and warmer Sunday.

For Wisconsin, fair and warmer by Saturday night, fair and warmer Sunday, west winds, diminishing.

For Minnesota, fair and warmer till Sunday night, winds becoming south.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair and warmer till Sunday night, variable winds, becoming south.

For Kansas, fair till Sunday night, warmer Saturday night and Sunday, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n. for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.30	54	68	N.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.40	32	36	N. E.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.60	54	66	S.	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	38	48	S. W.	Rain	.16
Cairo, Ill.	30.20	48	62	N. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	60	70	S.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.34	40	40	S.	Clear	
Chicago.	30.06	36	44	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	48	56	N. W.	Clear	.02
Cleveland, O.	29.88	40	54	W.	Cl'udy	.20
Davenport, Ia.	30.24	32	40	N. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.36	44	46	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Des Moines, Ia.	30.36	34	38	N. W.	Fair	
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	40	50	W.	Fair	.04
Dodge City, Kas.	30.42	44	48	N.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.20	32	40	N. W.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	30.20	24	28	N.	Cl'udy	
Erie, Pa.	29.84	36	54	W.	Cl'udy	.12
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	66	72	S.	Clear	
Gr'd Haven, Mich	29.98	32	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.06	26	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	30.24	44	46	E.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	30.42	32	34	N. W.	Clear	
Indianapolis, Ind	30.04	42	50	W.	Fair	.18
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.92	68	78	N. W.	Fair	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.38	42	46	N.	Clear	Trace
Keokuk, Ia.	30.28	36	44	N. W.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.						
La Crosse, Wis.	30.18	30	36	N. W.	Fair	
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	48	58	W.	Fair	.02
Manistee, Mich.	30.00	32	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	22	34	W.	Snow	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.18	56	74	N.	Cl'udy	
Miles City	30.28	38	48	W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.06	30	40	N. W.	Fair	
Minnedosa	30.36	24	32	N.	Fair	
Montreal	29.58	44	52	W.	Cl'udy	
Montrose	30.08	58	62	N.	Clear	
Moorhead	30.40	26	28	N.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.00	76	74	N.	Clear	
New York City	29.58	62	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	30.44	38	42	N.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.70	40	46	W.	Rain	.04
Pensacola, Fla.						
Pierre, S. D.	30.42	38	40	E.	Clear	
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich	29.86	38	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Pueblo, Colo.	30.38	42	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Rapid City, S. D.	30.38	36	40			
St. Louis, Mo.	30.22	44	50	N. W.	Clear	.02
St. Paul, Minn.	30.22	26	30	W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.20	58	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Sioux City, Ia.	30.44	34	40	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	38	46	N. W.	Fair	.08
Springfield, Mo.	30.30	44	50	N.	Clear	Trace
Toledo, O.	29.96	38	48	N.	Fair	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco						

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 47 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 47; 10 a. m., 47; 11 a. m., 48; 12 m., 49; 1 p. m., 50; 3 p. m., 48; 6 p. m., 43. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.53.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Bremerhaven—Arrived, Darmstadt and Trave, from New York.

London—Sighted, City of Chicago, from New York.

New York—Arrived, Herman, from Bremen.

Stettin—Arrived, Hekla, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Lars P. Borgesen, Nellie Westerberg	35—31
Joseph Glancy, Mary E. Klemm	27—27
Ernest Plug, Leyden, Mary Esch, same	30—20
Paul Kuehn, Tillie Linden	25—21
Otto E. Witt, Hulda Kurth	23—19
Gustaf Oberstrom, Clara Belle Burman	23—18
John D. Braddon, Emily Bryant	24—22
Richard Williams, Kitty Kelly	31—31
Charles Williams, Rose B. Heath	24—22
Edward J. Valle, Lucy Nichols	23—19
William Robinson, Annie Hollen	33—20
Alvis Hamerndt, Victoria Hinicova	28—22
Denis Guerin, Mary Pigott	30—25
Peter N. Loeno, Othilia Larsen	33—20
James McClusky, Julia Cardinell	21—18
Lorman Jenson, Tillie Steen	22—19
William Post, Detroit, Nora Cleary	24—29
Edward Bloom, Clara Anderson	26—20
Nils August Magnassen, Louise Charlotta Hall	37—30
Barnet Tempowsky, Annie Ginsberg	27—20
Charles Wuger, Sophie Bloom	29—26
Frank Liska, Annie Krizek	22—19

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

ARNOLD—At 3006 South Park-av., Neddy, beloved son of Harry and Hattie Arnold, aged 4 years 3 months and 2 days. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

BLACKBURN—Mrs. Margaret Blackburn, widow of late Christopher Blackburn, at 80 Center-av. Funeral at 10 a. m., Saturday, at St. Patrick's Church. Friends requested not to bring flowers.

CHRISTIANSEN—April 7, 1892, Rosie Christiansen, beloved wife of Cassten Christiansen and daughter of Ida Stiervert, aged 29 years 2 months and 14 days. Funeral from her late residence, 193 W. 13th-st., Sunday, April 10, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Waldheim.

GILLMORE—At Kalamazoo, Mich., Friday, April 8, Addison R. Gillmore. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Sewell Smith, 6217 Woodlawn-av., Sunday, April 10.

GALVIN—In Germantown, Philadelphia, the 8th inst., after a brief illness, Thomas P. Galvin, father of Edward I. Galvin of this city, aged 79 years and 3 months.

HUNT—Dr. C. F. Hunt, at Austin, Wednesday, April 6. Funeral at Peoria Friday.

HADDUCK—Helen De Koven Hadduck, aged 10 years, only child of B. F. and Helen G. Hadduck, of malignant diphtheria. No services at the house. Burial at Graceland, leaving the house, 3138 Calumet-av., today at 11 a. m.

HECHT—Ruth Irene Hecht, at Elmhurst, Ill., April 8, beloved daughter of Isaac J. and Lena Hecht, after a lingering illness, aged 12 years 7 months and 7 days. Funeral by cars from Northwestern Depot to Rosehill, Sunday, 1 p. m. Burial private.

JOHNSON—At 290 W. Lake-st., April 8, Capt. William Johnson, aged 64 years and 7 months. Funeral from residence Sunday, April 10, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Deceased came to Chicago in 1848 and was for many years engaged in sailing for the firm of Kirby, Carpenter & Co. Milwaukee papers please copy.

JOHNSON—April 7, at Middletown, Conn., James Dwight Johnson, aged 69. Funeral from his residence, 772 Warren-av., this city, Sunday, April 10, at 2:30 p. m.

KENYON—C. F. Kenyon, at his residence, No. 91 Dearborn avenue. Funeral notice hereafter.

LOEWENTHAL—Louis Loewenthal, aged 27 years and 3 months, of typhoid fever. Funeral will be held from his late residence, No. 160 Fremont-st., to Waldheim Cemetery, on Sunday, April 10. Birmingham (Ala.), New York, Grand Rapids, and Texarkana papers copy.

MORAWSKI—At 269 Campbell-av., Elizabeth Morawski, widow of Walter Paul Morawski. Funeral Sunday, April 10, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ROACH—Patrick Roach, beloved husband of the late Mary Roach, aged 54 years; native of Knoklong, Ireland. Funeral Sunday from his daughter's residence, Mrs. Obrine, at 10 o'clock, by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

STEVENS—Samuel W., beloved husband of Mary Stevens, nee Papineau. Funeral from late residence, 647 W. Madison-st., Sunday, April 10, at 11 a. m., to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by C., M. and St. P. R. R., to Calvary. Norwalk (Conn.) and New York papers please copy.

SPRECHULE—Mrs. Martina Sprechule, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at Santa Barbara, Cal., aged 68 years. Funeral notice later.

SARGENT—April 7, Cynthia A. Sargent, aged 53 years, widow of the late Dr. A. L. Sargent. Funeral Saturday, at 10:30 a. m., from residence of Dr. C. D. Fairbanks, 6342 Yale-st., Englewood. Carriages to Graceland.

WALCH—Mr. John D. Walch, at his residence, 1403 Michigan avenue, last night at 8:25. Funeral to take place 2 p. m. Sunday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL DIVINE HEALING ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Rev. John Alex. Dowie, President of the International Divine Healing Association, will address the members of the Chicago branch and friends, in the parlors of his residence, 234 Hinman-av., Evanston, tomorrow at 2 p. m., previous to his departure in a few days, God willing, for a visit of several months to Australia. Friends will leave the Wells-st. depot of the Northwestern railway at 1 o'clock. The Treasurer of the branch has made special arrangements for railway tickets. The headquarters office of the association will continue to be at Evanston during the President's absence and will be in charge of Mrs. Dowie.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDWARD ACKERMAN WILL LECTURE before the German Technical Society at Orpheus Hall, No. 49 La Salle-st., Saturday, at 8 p. m.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold its regular meeting at Arlington Hall, corner of Indiana-av. and 31st., at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TONIGHT AT 8:15.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEO. THOMAS
AMERICAN COMPOSERS' NIGHT.
Soloist—GEO. E. HOLMES.
Branch Box Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

THE AUDITORIUM.
PRESS CLUB LECTURE COURSE.
Tuesday Evening, April 19,
REV. DR. T. DE WITT
TALLMAGE
SUBJECT:
"From the Garden of Eden to Our World's Fair."
A GREAT THEME AND A FAMOUS SPEAKER.
Ticket sale Thursday, April 14, 9 a. m., at Auditorium and Inter-Ocean office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.
LAST MATINEE TODAY. LAST TIME TONIGHT.
REED AND COLLIER.
In their irresponsibly funny skit,
HOSS AND HOSS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Special.
Tomorrow Night
RETURN OF CHICAGO'S FAVORITES, THE
LILIPUTIANS.
Presenting for the first time their new American Spectacular Play,
...CANDY...
NEW SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, NOVEL EFFECTS, 200 PEOPLE.
3 GRAND BALLETS
"Far Superior to the 'Pupil in Magic.'"
SEAT SELLING NOW IN PROGRESS.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS......Proprietors
Last Matinee. Last Night.
Lillian Russell Opera Comique Company
In Audran's Greatest Success.
LA CIGALE.
GOOD-BY NIGHT SAT., APRIL 9.
Mon., April 11—Chas. Frohman's Comedians, presenting "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows." Seats & boxes ready.
Joseph Holland, Georgie Drew-Barrymore, Thos. Burns, Emily Bancker, Thos. W. Ryley, Mattie Ferguson, Edw. Coleman, Annie Wood, J. W. Thompson, Adelaide Grey.
Monday, April 11,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS,
The Comedy Triumph,
MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.
Seats and Boxes ready.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
Don't Miss
NIOBE
AND ABBOTT & TEAL'S COMEDY CO.
The ladies rush to see the EXQUISITE COSTUMES.
Second Week beginning tomorrow night.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
MATINEE TODAY AND LAST BUT 3.
TONIGHT AND LAST SAT. NIGHT BUT 3.
DENMAN THOMPSON And THE
OLD HOMESTEAD
WILL SAY GOOD-BY APRIL 2[illegible]
And ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE Want to see it yet.

CYCLORAMA.
THE CHICAGO FIRE!
THIS MAGNIFICENT CYCLORAMA
is now open to the public DAILY FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M. Sunday Afternoons at 2 p. m. A wonderful realistic and accurate representation of this unique and terrible disaster.
NO ONE IN CHICAGO SHOULD FAIL TO SEE IT
Michigan-av. bet. Madison & Monroe-sts.
ADMISSION....50 Cents | CHILDREN....25 Cents

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST DAY. MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
ALEXANDER
SALVINI
In His Magnificent Production of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Sunday Night—FRANK DANIELS.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—[illegible]
North Clark and Division-sts. Tel. [illegible]
Today at 2. Tonight at 8. Last Performance Sunday Matinee.
Sweet Singer CHAS. A. GARDNER As CAPTAIN KARL.
Commencing Tomorrow Evening—The Romantic Actor, MR. JAMES O'NEILL as MONTE CRISTO.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
MATINEE TODAY.
Benefit Railway Brotherhood Hospital Association.
DAN'L SULLY
In THE MILLIONAIRE.
Tomorrow Night—Bobby Gaylor in Sport McAllister.
Coming—The Incomparable Bostonians.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The Only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historic Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

MADISON-ST. Opera-House, bet. State and Dearborn
Tel. 2198 | SAM T. JACK....Prop. and Manager.
TODAY, 2—TONIGHT, 8.
Beauty Bright. Gay Music. Splendid Scenery.
SAM T. JACK'S GAIETY CO.
Biggest Burlesque Company ever seen in Chicago.
Two Big Performances Every Day. PRICES: Matinee—25, 50. Night—25, 50, 75.

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Two Great Double Shows Daily.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Jerome K. Jerome, the author of "Three Men in a Boat," "Idle Tales of an Idle Fellow," and other clever things, has written a letter, which will be printed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE, which stamps him as *facile princeps* among English humorists, and gives good grounds for the belief that our American wits will have to look to their laurels. The letter contains some exquisitely funny bits, and has been illustrated in a charming style especially for its publication in THE TRIBUNE.

Many women have made a success in the theological field and have made names for themselves, as will be shown in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

New York has surprised the country by the completion of at least one substantial and beautiful monument. John Habberton tells about it in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The Colorado River is still but little known to the world. Some of its wonders are described by an old pioneer in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Every California pioneer has his story to tell of Mount Shasta. A winter trip to that picturesque country is illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

One of the most marvelous jumps on record is the sudden stride taken by the packing industries of Chicago. Some interesting facts in this connection will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Baron Marcellin de Marbot was a famous soldier of the empire. His reminiscences will be reviewed in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Most people like to be amused, and hence tomorrow's paper will have the usual number of columns devoted to THE TRIBUNE "Etchings" and M. Quad's oddities.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 86⅛, which is equal to 66.6 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar, and makes the commercial ratio of values of equal weights of gold and silver as a trifle over twenty-four to one.

THE Republicans in the Iowa Legislature defeated a high license and local option law in order not to offend the Prohibitionists and keep them from voting for a ticket of their own. Notwithstanding this, the Drys are declaring that they will do all they can to defeat the Republican ticket in Iowa this fall. They have signed a pledge to vote against it, and are organizing for hostile work. They have done this same thing in the past, and those men who voted to retain the ineffectual prohibitory law in the hope of pacifying them had no reason to expect that they would pursue a different policy in the future. The leopard cannot change his spots nor the political Dry become honest.

ALD. O'NEILL made an absurd and pointless objection to Ald. Madden's local option ordinance in the Council Thursday evening. The measure is not in the nature of special legislation. Ald. O'Neill knows, or ought to know, that an ordinance of precisely similar character applies in his ward and in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Wards now. Ald. Madden simply seeks to make this ordinance of general application. Ald. O'Neill probably did not mean what he said in objection to the ordinance, because he is one of those who voted to suspend the rules for its passage. But his remarks may be taken as the "too candid" utterances of a friend, and it is only proper to point to their utter absurdity. The ordinance is a good one and ought to be considered promptly by the Judiciary committee and reported back to the Council for action.

THE Metropolitan Elevated railway ordinance passed by the Council night before last provides for a road from the South Side to the western city limits, substantially between Van Buren and Harrison streets, with branches running southwestward and northwestward west of Ashland avenue. Like the Alley "L" the Metropolitan has to buy its right of way. This is a comparatively slow process, for much of it will have to be acquired by condemnation proceedings. It is understood, however, that the projectors of the road are in earnest, and will set to work at once. When this line is completed and the tunnel which the West Side street railway is making for its cable lines is finished the West-Siders will be very well off for transportation facilities if the population does not increase so rapidly as to keep pace with the gain in accommodations.

THE passage by the Council of the ordinance giving the Alley "L" road the right of way on Sixty-third street to Jackson Park contributes materially to the solution of the problem of furnishing transportation facilities to and from the Exposition, which has claimed so much of the time of the Directors and has worried them so much. All that remains now is to complete the arrangement with the Illinois Central so that it can increase its carrying capacity. When that is done provision will be made for carrying visitors by the Illinois Central, the elevated, and the cable roads, and these facilities will be supplemented by numerous boats which during pleasant weather will take great crowds to and from the grounds. It is evident now that there will be no difficulty about reaching and returning from the Exposition, no matter how large the attendance may be.

SOME person who is said to be "an intimate associate both of the Mayor and the Chief (of Police)" is reported to have declared "that it had been strongly intimated that if they didn't let up on the gambling element the Finance committee and Council would cut down the police estimates so much that there wouldn't be enough men left for a dress parade, let alone to suppress gambling." If an "intimate associate" of either made the declaration here attributed to him, he is either a knave or a fool, and the sooner "both the Mayor and the Chief" quit associating with him the better. There was never the least reason to fear that the Finance committee would reduce the appropriation for police purposes. The fear was all along that the police appropriation would be made too large—and that such a fear was not unwarranted the result proves. Whatever may be thought of the members of the Finance committee it cannot be truthfully said they are controlled or influenced by gamblers. The failure of the police to suppress gambling during the last six months must be traced to some other cause than fear of the Finance committee. The existence of gambling dens in Chicago is a disgraceful fact, and notwithstanding the reported utterances of "intimate associates" there is no difficulty in locating the responsibility for it.

OPENING prices in the New York stock market showed fractional losses, but the market during the day gained some strength. The local stock market was dull and prices slightly lower. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange was 10 cents discount to par.—In the speculative produce markets at Chicago wheat scored a sensational advance and other commodities on the floor advanced in sympathy with it. The chief "bullish" influences were the cold wave, apprehensions of a government report showing a low average of condition of winter wheat, and higher foreign markets. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 3⅝ cents higher, corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye 1½ cents higher, barley steady, flax 1 cent higher, July pork 12½ cents higher, lard steady, and ribs 5 cents higher.

GIVE THE PROPERTY-OWNERS A VOICE.

As was intimated in yesterday's TRIBUNE an ordinance was introduced in the Council providing that no person shall be given a saloon license in a block the majority of the buildings in which are devoted exclusively to residence purposes unless he can get the consent of a majority of the property-owners, householders, and business-men on each side of the street in the block. The saloonkeepers in the Council were thrown into spasms by this attempt to interfere with their right to squat down beside schools and churches and in peaceful residence quarters, and endeavored to have the ordinance referred to the Committee on Licenses, where they are in the majority, in order that they might stifle it as other measures designed to reform their business and compel themselves to become more respectable citizens have been killed in the past.

They were unsuccessful and the matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, of which Ald. Sexton is Chairman. A decided majority of the residents of his ward in Lake View are strongly in favor of the passage of such an ordinance as this, and if he desires to consult their wishes he will call his committee together at once so that a report can be made before the present Council comes to an end. It is not likely that a majority of the committee can be induced to make a favorable report, but the minority will have a chance to make a good strong one, setting forth the reasons why the ordinance should be passed.

The chances of its success will be much better in the new Council than the old one. Many of the outgoing members who think the rights of saloonkeepers are paramount to those of the rest of the community will be succeeded by men who are not so narrow in their ideas. Some of them are in the real-estate business and know how the value of property is pulled down by the intrusion of saloons. So there is good reason to hope that a sharp, earnest fight will result in the passage of the ordinance. The first and most important thing to be done is to get it out of committee, where such measures are generally stifled, and secure for it a direct vote in the Council. Then the property-owners and householders of each ward will have a chance to see how their representatives vote and learn whether they prefer the interests of a handful of saloonkeepers and brewers to those of the mass of the people. Were this measure submitted to the popular vote it would be carried, four to one. If the Aldermen are wise they will vote as their constituents would.

STEEL RAIL COMBINATION.

The combination of steel rail manufacturers, though not a trust in the technical sense of the term, is believed to accomplish all the ends for which trusts have been formed in other lines of activity. Those objects are to suppress competition and to control production and prices. The New York *Bulletin* gives an interesting description of the inside workings of the combine, the members of which consolidated by an agreement entered into at Philadelphia in January, 1891, after a preliminary five years of working up towards it. Seventeen separate establishments for the manufacture of steel rails were in operation in 1888. The number is now reduced to seven, the Colorado Coal and Iron company, with an annual capacity of but 100,000 net tons, being the only one outside the combine. The other six, having an annual capacity of 3,145,000 tons, of which the Illinois Steel company is credited with one-third, control the entire output of the United States except that above mentioned, and have "an iron grip" on the business. Their agreement is that the price of standard sections of steel rails shall not be less than $30 per ton at Eastern works and not less than $31.50 at the works of the Illinois Steel company. The result is shown by the difference between the average annual prices for rails and pig-iron at the East. It was $11.25 for 1889 and $12.90 for 1890, then rose to $13.97 for 1891. The combine has thus appropriated to itself the whole of the profit in rails due to the cheapening of nearly 17 per cent in the cost of producing pig-iron now as compared with two years ago.

The enormous profits realized by the combination are evident from a glance at the results of official investigations into the cost of producing the various products of iron and steel. The report of the Commissioner of Labor says in effect there is no shadow of a doubt that in several of the very largest establishments of the United States the actual cost of steel rails is now and has for some time past been within a few cents of $22 per ton at the works. But the facts on which this statement is based were collated in 1889 and 1890. Since then an important change has taken place. Not only have the prices of materials fallen off considerably, but wages have been reduced 10 to 15 per cent in the mills of all the members of the combination. These reductions have so much lessened the cost of producing rails that well informed persons are of the opinion it is now less than $20 per ton. That is, there is a clear gain of $10 per ton, or 50 per cent, on the entire output of steel rails. The present price of rails is thus out of all proportion to that of other iron and steel products. As a consequence the railroads have for nearly a year past refrained from buying more rails than were absolutely needed for repairs, etc., their settled policy being to restrict purchases so much as to force the combine to accept lower rates. This has caused stagnation in all of the industries which supply the other materials used in railway construction and repair, and the beneficial results which always flow from active railroad building are therefore blocked by the determination of the combine to maintain prices. Hence it is chargeable with much of the dullness that is complained of by many business-men.

Under ordinary circumstances this high rate of profit would cause new plants to be put in operation. But such outside works as now have the machinery needed are either under agreements which they dare not break or realize that if they should attempt to compete in the production of rails the combine would at once cut prices so as to freeze them out. The power of the monopoly in this respect largely consists in the fact that none of the concerns composing it are engaged solely in the production of steel rails. All of them are big producers of other iron and steel products, and they clearly demonstrated during last year that the manufacture of rails is not essential to the operation of their works at a profit. They turned out 1,366,259 net tons of rails, or only 40 per cent of their total capacity. It is believed that the entire cessation of rail production would not seriously interfere with the conduct of their business, though it would lessen profits. So they are able to dictate and control, telling consumers that they must pay the prices asked or go without, as the duty of $13.44 per ton is a sufficient protection from competition by foreign sellers.

The *Bulletin* says the facts are so patent that it has been for a long time matter of surprise that the Attorney-General of the United States has not brought suit against the combine for violation of the Anti-Trust law. It intimates a suspicion that personal reasons have prevented any such action from being taken and says it is high time to show that these suspicions are not well founded.

THE ONLY RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The Canadian journals, Tory and opposition, have been indulging in free comments upon that portion of Mr. Foster's budget speech referring to reciprocity with this country, and it is somewhat remarkable to observe that an opposition sheet like the Toronto *Globe* does not get much nearer to the core of the question than the violent Tory organ, the Toronto *Empire*. The latter says:

> Mr. Blaine laid down as primary and essential conditions that any commercial arrangement must provide for the preferential treatment of the United States products in our market; that the whole world, especially Great Britain, should be discriminated against; that our tariff at the seaboard must be theirs; in other words, that our fiscal legislation should be framed at Washington. To put the matter bluntly and logically Canada must sell herself into commercial bondage and wipe out her fiscal independence at the price of a reciprocity treaty. That price will never be paid. Our Ministers in breaking off the negotiations to such a conclusion will have behind them nineteen-twentieths of the people of this country, who would hurl ignominiously from power in the shortest order a government that would dare even to entertain so degrading a proposal.

The Liberal *Globe* says:

> Mr. Foster took the unusual course of embodying in his budget a statement of the negotiations between the Canadian Commissioners and Mr. Blaine on the subject of reciprocity. It appears from his account that Mr. Blaine made it clear that the United States would consent to no treaty which did not involve the preferential treatment of American manufactures, discrimination against Great Britain, and a uniform tariff, practically the tariff of the United States. These terms the Canadian Government will not accept, as *involving too great a sacrifice of* Canadian interests and Canadian nationality. They therefore regard the matter as closed. It is plain that the affairs of Canada have reached a crisis in which the wisest statesmanship will be required to prevent serious consequences.

It seems strange that the Canadians cannot understand that full and unrestricted reciprocity between the two countries is only possible on the lines drawn by Mr. Blaine. There is no other practicable method which the Canadian papers or Mr. Foster himself can suggest. The tariff of the two countries must be assimilated as to rates, else the country with the lower tariff would overwhelm the other with imported foreign goods, sold as of domestic manufacture. To prevent fraud under such circumstances would require an army of customs officers, spies, and detectives. Reciprocity of that kind would be of no use to this country.

THE TRIBUNE has pointed out to the Canadians in scores of articles that unrestricted reciprocity would not be practicable unless the tariffs of the two countries were alike. The necessities of the case impose that condition as a sine qua non upon both. The tariff revenue must be pooled and divided according to population or on some other equitable basis to be agreed upon. The Toronto *Globe* has discussed this equal tariff feature often and knows that it is an essential prerequisite to reciprocity. Why then should it object to it now when it has known all along that there is no other way to secure unlimited reciprocity? All the Tory as well as the Liberal leaders have been well aware of the fact that reciprocity restricted to the natural products of the two countries will never again be conceded to Canada after the twelve years' experience this country has had with that jug-handled style of reciprocating. The United States can get along very well without the foodstuffs and domestic animals of Canada. It can always buy what lumber, minerals, and fish it needs at the ordinary market price of the same, and the Canadians will continue to purchase such goods and products from this country as they may require if found to be cheaper than competing goods. A moderate international trade will thus continue.

The Canadians levied pretty heavy duties on American manufactures at the time this country admitted their natural products free. This was an outrage upon us, and yet Mr. Foster had the audacity to go to Washington and seek to renew that inequitable scheme of so-called reciprocity. Secretary Blaine very properly called a halt upon this Canadian presumption, and politely but firmly showed the Commissioner the door. American farmers are not anxious for the free competitive admission of all Canadian farm products, nor do American manufacturers and merchants favor it unless the products of their workshops are admitted free of duty into Canada. This country is neither seeking nor repelling reciprocity with Canada, but if the Dominion desires it it must be free and equal and not a one-sided sham or fraud, such as Foster and his Tory followers desire but never will get. What business odds does it make to the Canadians that English manufacturers shall be met with the same tariff at the Canadian border they meet at the American? None. Why then these foolish complaints? Sentiment is not business and puts no money in any man's pockets. If the Canadians think more highly of British interests than of their own, that is their right. But so long as they thus continue to play the fool against their own interests it is simply childish for them to expect reciprocity with this country, or free admission for their surpluses to its vast markets.

Sir Charles Tupper made a speech the other day at the Hotel Metropole in London, as reported in a United Press dispatch, in the course of which he boasted of the injury already inflicted by the Canadian Tory Government on American commercial interests, and *darkly hinted that "a vital blow" would be dealt us in the near future.* Some of the Canadian Tory newspapers have descanted on this speech exultantly, and have construed the threat of the Dominion's High Commissioner to mean that "*the duties on British goods will shortly be cut down, while those on competitive American manufactures will be maintained at their present figures*, the object being to *exclude the latter commodities from the Canadian market.*" This is undoubtedly the Canadian Tory program—to coerce and punish this country for refusing free admission of Canadian products while the Dominion continues taxing American manufactures seeking Canadian markets. The Toronto *Globe* points out how this asinine scheme would work in practice:

> It declares that Tupper was talking, as he often does, in ignorance of his subject, if, when he spoke of *striking a vital blow* at the United States, he contemplated a reduction of duties on British wares, while upholding the existing duties on American goods. It points out that the trade between the Dominion and the United States amounts *to only five per cent of the vast foreign trade of the American Union*, so that if the whole of it were annihilated, our country would be subjected to no appreciable loss. [It would never be missed.] On the contrary, the Canadians themselves would be the chief sufferers by the spiteful experiment, for discrimination against the United States would be *punished by discrimination against Canada*, and by a proclamation of *non-intercourse*, which, to go no further, would *wreck the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways.*

Secretary Blaine has told the Canadians just what scheme of reciprocity will be accepted by this country and it is useless to expect any other. It is worse than useless, it is absurd, this Tory revengeful talk of coercion. If they ever attempt it it will react upon them with a promptness and vigor they hardly now comprehend.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMPLICATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Democratic campaign in Louisiana has reached a condition of snarl and tangle favorable to Republican success, if the Republicans of that State have the wisdom to take advantage of it. The compromise, by the terms of which it was expected to unite the two factions of the Democracy, the McEnery and Foster, has failed utterly. Under this compromise it was arranged to submit both Democratic tickets to white primaries, the one receiving the most votes to be accepted as the ticket of the whole party. In the excited state of the two factions it was anticipated there might be trouble in the count, and so a returning board of seven was constituted, the seventh man being, as was generally supposed, impartial and conservative. Over 90,000 votes were polled, which is far above the average of the Democratic vote. The McEnery or lottery faction rolled up 12,000 majority in New Orleans, but the anti-lottery or Foster faction secured about an equal majority in the rural parishes. The margin was so narrow that both sides cried fraud, and the old hostility between the two factions was renewed. The earliest returns showed a majority for McEnery, but enough precincts were thrown out by the three Foster members of the board acting with the seventh man to give Foster the majority, whereupon the three McEnery members withdrew in disgust.

McEnery, however, will not withdraw, and, of course, Foster will run as the regular Democratic nominee in the election which occurs on the 19th inst. He holds the election machinery in his own hands through the present Governor, Nicholls, who is anti-lottery and the backer of the Farmers' Alliance following, which Foster also controls. A thousand votes probably would turn the scale, the Democratic margin is so narrow, and yet with this tempting opportunity to march in between the two furious factions and secure the prize the Republicans, with a fatuity difficult to comprehend, are also divided into two factions on the question of Federal patronage as well as the lottery, the larger of which, the anti-Warmoth wing faction, has Leonard for its candidate. If they were harmonious and would unite upon one ticket their chances for success would be favorable, always provided the election were an honest one—a proviso, however, which requires considerable stretch of the imagination, as such a thing as an honest election has not been known in that State for over a quarter of a century. Still, the inducements of wisdom and political policy ought to suggest to the Republicans the settlement of all differences at once and the inauguration of a vigorous, harmonious, and enthusiastic campaign against the two Democratic factions, both of which will strive to get as many of the negro votes as they can. Although the counting machinery will be in Foster's hands they would have plenty of help from the McEnery men in an effort to get an honest count, as they would rather see a Republican in the Governor's chair than Foster. It does not appear now, however, that the Republicans will be shrewd enough to improve their advantage, and hence the outcome of the election on the 19th is likely to be political chaos if not a bloody struggle between the factions for the control of the State. The feeling between these factions is thus reflected in the columns of the New Orleans *Picayune*, a McEnery organ:

> The canvass between two factions of the Democracy reached such extremes of heat and hate as that a breach wide, deep, and well-nigh impassable was created between them. This campaign of hate was continued for months, despite every effort to check it and to secure an honorable settlement, until by a last act of injustice and prejudice the conflict has been brought to an end.
>
> But has the breach been closed? Have the grievous wounds been healed? Has there been any intervention of equity to secure a fair and honorable compromise of differences and adjustment of interests? Have there been any overtures of fraternity and a friendly regard for a common welfare? Has there been since the close of the contest before the late Committee of Seven one single act looking to the restoration of harmony? We answer to all these questions, these pregnant questions, the hopeless and desperate words: "No, nothing, never." Two parties of friends have been playing, as it were, a game of chance for high stakes. One party wins, the other party is beggared, not by the turn of a card, but by the intervention of what the losers believe is a flagrant wrong. This is the termination of a fierce contest, and the breach is as wide as ever.

And with such an opportunity as this before them the Republicans are wrangling with each other almost as frantically as the Democrats! They have time enough to correct this fatal mistake, to close up their ranks, and carry the State. If they fail to do it they need not expect much sympathy from Northern Republicans in the future.

STEWART SELF-CONVICTED.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada is being shown up in his true colors as a prevaricator whose deeds give the lie to his own words. He is one of the most persistent advocates in Congress of the free coinage of silver, and has constantly combated the charge that such free coinage would bring about a debasement of the unit of monetary value in this country. He has claimed that the silver dollar would then be worth just as much as the gold dollar, and has indorsed the crazy plea that to legislate for the free coinage of both gold and silver on the ratio of sixteen to one would result in the equality of the two on that basis. But he neither feels nor acts that way, nor has he done so since about November, 1890, when the tumble in the price of silver demonstrated the falsity of the position taken by the advocates of free silver coinage. The New York *Evening Post* publishes a list of twenty-five mortgages, with book, page, date, and amount, and the names of the parties who have borrowed money from Stewart on security. One of these is dated Aug. 30, 1890, and the instrument specifies that principal and interest shall be paid in "lawful money." The others are all dated Dec. 1, 1890, or later, and every one of them specifies that the principal and interest shall be paid in "gold coin." The list is certified to by the Recorder of Alameda County, Oakland, Cal., and it is fair to presume that if the silver-voiced Senator has lent money on property elsewhere he has insisted on equally good gold payment as necessary to his release of the security.

The sum total of these twenty-four gold loans is $22,341, or an average of nearly $1,000 each. As far as was within his power Stewart has rendered it impossible for either of the borrowers to take any advantage out of the cheapening of the silver dollar, and his verbally expressed intense love and admiration for that silver dollar are proven to be only a blind for a real devotion to the gold dollar. He can talk silver for his constituents, that is for such of them as are not in his debt, but "he wants none of it in his'n." He must be paid in gold coin, and his debtors will be left free to use their silver in paying off other liabilities in the event of free coinage being resolved upon.

That is the kind of man Stewart is. How does he like the revelation of his deeds and the flat contradiction they give to all his words in favor of a free coinage act? He tried to explain it Thursday by saying that his brokers had made the mortgages on ordinary blanks which were printed in accordance with the Pacific contract law, and that he never saw the mortgages. But this claim can be forcibly met by the query why the mortgage of August, 1890, was not also provided to be paid off with gold coin. He cannot sneak out of it in that way. The record is dead against him. It shows as plainly as facts can speak that his change of heart and practice came about just at the time the break in silver proved his previous arguments for it to have no foundation. The fact convinced him he had been in the wrong, but he was not candid enough to admit it, except to the few who wished to borrow money from him. To all the world besides he kept on talking in the same old vein, protesting a belief that under free coinage the silver dollar would be as good as the gold dollar and circulate side by side with it in equal terms at the ratio of sixteen to one of weight. Stewart is a base deceiver, and as such stands convicted before the country. His own acts prove his words to be utterly false. He can never more be believed.

PASSAGE OF THE FREE WOOL BILL.

The House passed the Free Wool bill by a vote of 194 to 60. No Republican was for it, but two Wisconsin Democrats and one Kansas Farmers' Alliance man were against it. The bill having gone to the Senate will be referred to the Finance committee. It is stated that it will be held there until some of the other tariff bills which the House thinks of passing have been received, and that then the committee will return them all with one general adverse report.

There is no reason why the Senate should delay. The free wool question stands by itself and it is unnecessary to wait to mix it up with other measures which the House may pass. Let the Senate meet the issue squarely and say plainly whether it proposes that the American manufacturer shall be put on an equal footing with his foreign competitor by having mixing wools as cheaply and as freely as they have them, or whether the present system shall be maintained and he shall be compelled to substitute cotton and shoddy for wool in order that the consumers may have seemingly cheap goods.

It is claimed on one side that the duty on wool does not benefit the American woolgrower and that the price of his fleeces would not drop if mixing wools were imported duty free. In that case there certainly should be no duty, as its only effect would be to make the imported wools cost more and thus make woolen clothing dearer. It is claimed on the other side that the tariff does give a better price to the producer of American wool. It is asserted that Port Phillip scoured wool sells at 33½ cents a pound, while the same quality of American scoured wool with which the Australian product competes sells at 77 cents a pound owing to the protection it receives. The duty on scoured wool is 33 cents a pound.

Although the Ohio sheep-raisers are getting 77 cents a pound for their scoured wool they complain of hard times. They say that they are getting so little for their fleeces that they are being ruined, and demand higher protection. Instead of Australian wool paying a duty of 100 per cent they would like to have it made 200. But if after about thirty years of stiff protection the Ohioan has to get more than twice as much for his fleeces as the Australian in order to live at all, the question arises how long the people are to continue paying 77 cents a pound for domestic wool when an equally good article can be furnished them by Australia for 33½. Must the people always pay double prices for their wool to keep a complaining and grumbling industry afloat? If the Ohio ram-raisers once get the idea firmly established in the public mind that the growing of wool in this country is on the same footing with the raising of sugar cane, and can only be maintained by perpetual bounties, it will not take the people long to reach the conclusion that it should be deprived of government aid.

This paper does not admit the accuracy of the above figures, and does not believe that the wool-growing industry is such a sickly plant. It is convinced that the wool shepherds of Ohio who have managed to survive the competition of the sheep-raisers of the West are able to stand up against that of Australians and South Americans. It believes that their condition would be improved if this futile attempt to protect them were abandoned, and the manufacturer were allowed to supplement their fleeces with those grown in other countries.

A RIFT IN THE SOLID SOUTH.

There is a shiver of apprehension among the Democratic leaders that the party is not as solid as it might be in some of the Southern States, and that disasters are to be anticipated next fall. The split in Louisiana is a hopeless one. Foster has carried the primaries by a narrow margin, and the McEnery men are crying fraud. The Foster men echo the same cry, for there is no doubt both factions sought to nominate their candidates with boodle and ballot-box stuffing. Meanwhile both sides are in a state of excitability so intense that the original agreements have been torn to tatters. In Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, also, the unity of the party is disturbed by the third party leaders, who are ugly and irreconcilable. In South Carolina the old Bourbons have broken out in a determined revolt against the rule of the Alliance. The storm center, however, is in Georgia. It is every day becoming more and more apparent that unless the Democratic leaders take some desperate step to buy off or coerce the Alliance men in some way, Georgia will be a doubtful State next fall. The Atlanta *Constitution*, realizing the danger, says it cannot be doubted that the strength manifested by the new party is alarming, and that it will put regular tickets in the field this year for every office from Presidential Elector down, and that it will be at work at every cross-roads in Georgia from now until November. It appeals to the leaders of the Democratic party, and urges that—

> It is imperative that the Democratic party in this State, through its regular organization, proceed at once to the work of checking the progress of the third-party movement in Georgia.
>
> There is danger ahead and unless the Democratic organization takes the matter in hand at once disaster will follow. The third party leaders are vigilant and enthusiastic. The organization of the movement is being systematically worked, and there is probably not a county in the State which has not been canvassed, and in which the third party has not established headquarters.
>
> In some counties the regular Democratic Executive committees have not enough members left to make a quorum on account of the inroads of the new party.

The Atlanta *Journal* begs the people of Georgia—

> To stop and think over these matters and forever renounce allegiance to any such doctrines in order that we as a people in the South may stand together solidly and unitedly for white supremacy and good government.
>
> To organize and make strong this party will be to invite the Republicans to come into the State and perhaps carry it. A divided Democracy and a third party in formation will open the gates to Republican success.

There are good grounds for the fears of the Democrats in Georgia. There are 1,200 sub-Alliances in that State and 1,600 of them already have officially indorsed the third party. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Atlanta, says that the leaven of discontent has permeated the whole mass of farmers in that State, and while tens of thousands of them, even in the Alliance, have not yet broken their party ties they are ripe for revolt. He says: "The truth is their situation is desperate. With cotton at six cents a pound gaunt poverty hangs over them, and they look upon the failure of the Silver bill in a Democratic House as the disappearance of their last hopes. With debt and mortgages hanging over them, and visions of ejectment and homeless misery for their families, the farmers of Georgia have almost reached the state of mind of the landless French masses at the opening of the terrible revolution." To men in this condition the promises of the third party leaders are full of allurement, and the vision of money coming to them directly from the National Treasury is a panacea for all their woes. It may be that the Bourbon leaders can check the craze, but they have not as yet made the attempt, and meanwhile the revolt is spreading like a conflagration. Even if it do not materialize next fall it is of the utmost significance as showing that it is no longer an easy task to hold the South solidly together.

TO AN impartial observer at this distance from the scene of action it looks as if Dr. Parkhurst ought to have been run in.

THOSE Louisiana Democrats are telling frightful truths on each other.

HICKORY, dickery, Dockery,
Congress is scanning the crockery.
Washington City
Has sent a committee
To question the Baker,
The candlestick-maker,
Or any one else that may seem to be Handy,
Concerning the Fair,
The why and the where,
And in nosing for facts that committee's a "dandy."

THE refusal of prominent whisky dealers to assist in paying the expenses of the Democratic convention here next June is not only a most selfish and ungrateful act, but it is incredible. The story requires verification.

WE congratulate St. Louis on its discovery that smoke is a nuisance. St. Louis is becoming citified at an encouraging rate.

MASSACHUSETTS Democrats have joined in the general howl for Grover. Realizing that it is about out of meat the Democratic party grabs at its beefiest candidate.

IF Cullerton contests Rohde's election it will cost him some money, and he has a great deal of money that ought to be in general circulation. Let him contest.

EVEN "Palmer and Flower" could not save the Democracy. The dog is dead. Its eyes is sot.

THE HON. Ed Cullerton has not yet fully decided what occupation he will follow. Do anything you like, Mr. Cullerton, only for humanity's sake don't lecture.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Object of the System.

The customer who had brought some damaged goods back to exchange them and had patiently accompanied the cash-girl for fifteen minutes from one official to another in pursuance of the regular routine leaned against the counter to rest himself.

"Your plan of making exchanges," he said, "is really discouraging."

"Yes," cordially replied the young woman at the desk, filling out a blank necessitating a trip to another official two floors above, "that's what it's for."

A Romance of the Period.

"Mildred," passionately exclaimed the young man, throwing himself upon his knees, "hear me! For months I have carried your image in my heart. You have never been absent from my thoughts one moment. The contemplation of a future unshared with you would drive me to despair—to suicide! Listen! For more than a week, Mildred, the dread, the suspense, the uncertainty, the horrible fear that I may fail to win your affections has oppressed me by day and banished sleep from my eyes at night. For more than a week I have not slept! With straining eyeballs I have tossed on my restless couch and——"

"Harold," interposed the gentle girl, with tears of compassion in her eyes, "I should consider myself the most heartless of women if I could look unmoved upon your sufferings when a word from me can banish them. If you are troubled with insomnia, Harold, you will find instant and certain relief by using Heavyside's celebrated Nerve Squelcher, price 50 cents a bottle, for sale by all druggists, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, testimonials on application, delays are dangerous, life is precious and what is life without sleep, send for sample, if used according to directions will cure in twenty-four hours, mention this paper."

PERSONALS.

Jay Gould's religious investments of late do not indicate that he means to wreck the road to Zion in order to control it.

Miss Olea Bull, daughter of the renowned Norwegian violinist, has scandalized her friends in the upper ten by going on the stage.

Mrs. Hattie Day of East Bucksport, Me., boasts of having already sold $30 worth of her own hair and to have enough left to make into three feet long braids as thick as she can wear them under her bonnet.

Mr. Justice Lamar's wretched health is said to be largely due to his great absorption in his books. He is almost unmanageable by his wife when once he gets into his library. He is passionately fond of reading.

John Randolph of Roanoke, who bore no love for the first of the Bayard family, used to speak of the distinguished Senator as the gentleman from Delaware, who represented three counties at low tide and one at high.

M. Deibler, the executioner of France, has expressed the official opinion that the murderers whom he executes nowadays are a much more elevated class intellectually than those on whom he practiced at the beginning of his career.

Col. Cockerill's pointed paragraphs in the New York *Advertiser* no doubt had much to do with the sudden departure from these shores of the brutal and bloody English bluffer, Millbank. The gallant editorial Colonel has had experience in that sort of thing before, as a certain bloodthirsty Kentucky Judge could testify.

Mrs. Anna H. Wilstach of Philadelphia left her valuable art collection and half a million of dollars to be spent in caring for it to the city of her residence, and the authorities have just formally accepted the gift. The pictures will be placed in Memorial Hall, under the supervision of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Mr. Wanamaker admits that three years in the public service may permanently divert some men from the life-long business pursuits abandoned, as in his case, with the intention of returning thereto; but he says that he expects to return to a mercantile life himself and is already planning the extension of some of his undertakings.

The Countess d'Eu, only surviving daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil, is about to take up her residence definitely in England. She has just concluded an agreement with the republican government of Brazil whereby in return for her abandonment of her pretensions to the crown of Brazil the whole of her father's private estates and property are restored to her.

The tomb of Francis Marion on the Belle Isle Plantation, near Pineville, S. C., is a ruin, overgrown with shrubbery. Even the decaying remains of the big tree that was blown across the tomb years ago, smashing it as it fell, still lie there untouched. At Pineville is the old Episcopal church whose bells rang out for the first time in many years on the day of Jefferson Davis' funeral.

Whitelaw Reid testifies: "Mr. Blaine has told me on more than one occasion that there had never been but one time that he really wanted to be President. That was in '76. Afterward, in discussing the matter with me, he said he had seen more of the life of the President, had seen one President, whom he loved, shot down by his side, and was impressed with the idea that the Presidency was not all that it might seem to the uninitiated."

CURRENT NOTES.

Progress is very well, but very few people rejoice over a new wrinkle.—*Lowell Courier.*

A fish diet is said to be good for the brain. Probably this is because the fish go so often in schools.—*Puck.*

Dashaway—"I hear that you upset your soup on Miss Palisade's dress at the dinner last night?" Stuffer—"Yes, and I was fearfully put out about it. You know, it isn't polite to ask for soup twice."—*Drake's Magazine.*

Jones—"It is reported that Jay Gould is to loan his collection of palms to the horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair." Brown—"Is that so? I wonder if they are the famous itching palms we have read of?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"What is your husband doing now?" "Nothing. He has been appointed to an office."—*New York Press.*

A man's idea of the right time to move is when he becomes too well known in a town to have a good time without his wife hearing of it.—*Atchison Globe.*

The Angel Gabriel (preparing to sound the last trump)—"Silence now!" Excited Young Man—"Hold on just a second. I've sent a boy for my kodak!"—*Lansing World.*

Cumso—"So Mrs. Bunting is a Daughter of the Revolution, is she?" Mrs. Cumso—"Yes. Why?" Cumso—"To me she looks old enough to be the mother of it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Druggist—"There you are, sir. One twenty-five." Customer—"Excuse me, but I'm in the trade." Druggist—"O, I beg pardon. Ten cents."—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

He meant to compliment the smallness of her feet when he told her that she could use her ear-muffs for bath-slippers, but she perversely took it the other way.—*Washington Star.*

POLITICAL POINTERS.

In sixteen of the eighty-four counties of Michigan the Republican conventions have instructed for Harrison, and in only a single county has there been instruction for Gen. Alger.

Detroit *Tribune:* This is a splendid and significant Republican triumph. It plainly forecasts the complete redemption of the State next November by an overwhelming plurality.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The results of the town and municipal elections in this State show that Wisconsin is getting ready to return to her old honorable place in the Republican ranks next fall.

Philadelphia *Press:* The city elections in the West repeat the lesson of the local elections in New York State a month ago. This is a Republican year and every month sees the Republican tide steadily rising.

Cleveland *Leader:* The municipal elections this spring in Ohio point to 25,000 plurality for the Republican Electoral ticket next fall. The Buckeye State never in recent years looked more unpromising as a battle ground for Democracy.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): That New York midwinter convention and its present results lead us to suggest to the cavalry divisions which are now scouring the Cheyenne country for "sooners" to keep a sharp eye out for David Bennett Hill.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* What's the matter with Blaine and Rusk? Where would the Farmers' Alliance be against such a ticket as that? Stranger things have happened. Mr. Blaine has declined, but his declination hasn't been accepted yet.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The New York delegation in the next Democratic convention might as well remain at home from present appearances. The convention will meet for the purpose of nominating Cleveland with a yell, and the yell would be awful in the ears of a Hill man.

Cedar Rapids *Republican:* Republican gains in New York, ditto in Iowa, ditto in Michigan, ditto in Ohio. What does it mean? Simply that this is a Republican year and Republicans are warming up for the great contest for the continued supremacy of Republican principles and policies.

Detroit *Evening News:* This result of yesterday's election cannot be refreshing to the Democrats of Michigan. They have been fondly hoping to carry Michigan in 1892, believing that the tidal wave of 1890 left a condition that would prove permanent. The tide is going out now, leaving the Democrats high and dry.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): Caruth of Kentucky, who spoke in Rhode Island, says that the cheers for Cleveland threatened to take the roof off the hall. Give the Cleveland sentiment full swing to voice itself, and it would make more work for the roofers of the land, and for the tin mills, too, than the McKinley law could furnish in 100 years.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): It is not at all likely that Mr. Harrison intends to withdraw from the Presidential race, and it is as unlikely that Mr. Blaine fears him as an opponent if he decides to enter as a candidate. For it is as certain as spring cyclones in Kansas that Mr. Blaine can stampede the Minneapolis convention to himself at any moment before the nomination.

Memphis *Commercial* (Dem.): The New York delegates to the Chicago convention will bring in a corpse instead of a boom. Their melancholy duty will be like that of Mr. Flannigan after an explosion in the works. "Mrs. Flannigan," said Mr. Flannigan, as he reached into his vest pocket and pulled out the fragment of a human ear, "I hev coom to bring yer hoosband."

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Elgin *News:* The result of the election in Illinois gives general satisfaction and indicates a good Republican outcome this fall.

Peoria *Transcript:* Republican sentiment so far as conventions have been held is clearly in favor of a repeal of the Compulsory Education law.

Bloomington *Leader:* Gen. Black is gaining strength as a Democratic candidate for Governor. His nomination would be a bold bid for the colored vote.

Rockford *Star* (Dem.): The Democratic voters of Illinois are for Cleveland, and the politicians and place hunters will please take the hint and run to cover.

Alton *Telegraph:* If the Republicans of Illinois want a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of German birth on the ticket, they could not do better than take Dr. E. Guelich of this city.

Paris *Beacon:* The practice of nominating men for office simply because they have a barrel of money and are willing to open it must pass into a state of "innocuous desuetude" or the party which follows it will.

Rockford *Republican:* The revolt against the Mike McDonald-Judge Altgeld gang is growing among the Democrats over the State, but the chances are that their State convention will be controlled by gambling and boodle forces.

Champaign *Gazette:* We have always recognized Long Jones as a friend and admirer of Senator Cullom, and this leads us to wonder why it has never occurred to him to imitate the example of the Senator and withdraw from the Gubernatorial race.

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): Were any other man nominated besides Altgeld this disgraceful triad of whom Mike McDonald is the almoner would have nothing to do with campaign funds, hence it is Altgeld or nothing with them. They care as little for the real interest of the party as an ostrich does for cigarettes.

Springfield *Monitor* (Dem.): Did Altgeld pay Bob Wilbank's expenses in Springfield during the session of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly to defeat John M. Palmer for the United States Senate? That is the question. And Mr. Altgeld had better answer it before he is loaded on the Democratic party as a candidate for Governor.

Charleston *News* (Dem.): We point with pride to the Democratic road boss, who has happily crawled in under the tent at Mattoon by three majority. This is a complete answer to the oft-repeated assertion that Mattoon is a Republican town.—As to this sawbuck system of voting, it is against the Democratic party and is therefore against the common welfare of the country.

Cairo *Argus:* It looks very queer, if the Iroquois club of Chicago is really a Democratic organization, that at its late banquet, with the Presidency its chief topic, the name of Gen. Palmer was not mentioned when he is the choice of Chicago and Cook County Democrats. The Iroquois doubtless is one of the machines by which the money power endeavors to control both of the great political parties.

LITTLE RHODY.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The Cleveland boom will have to seek expansion in some other locality.

Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.): The only surprising thing about the result in Rhode Island is that the Republican plurality was so small.

Milwaukee *News:* Grover Cleveland's recent trip to Rhode Island seems to have placed him no nearer the Presidency than did Senator Hill's trip through the South.

New York *Press:* Rhode Island is the first gun in the national 1892 campaign. Its sound will penetrate even to the sacred innermost chambers of the British Cobden club.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The issue in the election was distinctly "tariff reform" of the Cleveland brand, and the result is not encouraging to the worshipers of the utterer of solemn platitudes.

New York *Recorder:* As to the Democratic Presidential candidacy, if yesterday's vote is to be interpreted as favoring the nomination of Cleveland the issue of 1888 will be welcomed as a harbinger of the result of that glorious year.

Toledo *Blade:* It is admitted by the Democratic leaders that they conducted the battle on the same lines as those their party will follow in the national contest over the Presidency. The result is ignominious defeat for the Democratic party, and for free trade.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It indicates that all over the country the tide has turned against the Democracy. Each party from the beginning felt that this election was to point out the direction of the political wind throughout the nation. It was to be a sort of test of partisan forces, a kind of trial heat preliminary to the great political race in November.

TO KEEP WAGES DOWN

SHIPPERS' FEDERATION TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SITUATION.

Northern Ports of England Now Crowded with Idle Steamers, and the Few Crews Shipped Receive Reduced Wages—Strenuous Objections Made to the "Cut" by the Seaman's Union—Gladstone Condemned for His Position Towards the Cambrian Railway Directors.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 8.—When the Shippers' Federation beat the Seamen's and Firemen's Union a year ago on the question of employing non-union men as well as unionists, the officials of the federation made no secret of their intention to follow up their victory at the earliest favorable moment by inaugurating a general reduction of wages. They declared that wages had been raised from 30 to 40 per cent since 1888 without any good reason therefor, and they proposed to restore the old rate as soon as possible. It looks as if the opportunity to carry out this plan had now come, and those familiar with the situation say that a big struggle is impending.

The northern ports of England are crowded with idle steamers, and for some time past the federation owners have been quietly shipping the few crews required, including unionists, at reduced wages. No complaint has come from the men themselves, as they seemed glad to get work at any terms, but the local unions being apprised of the situation have held meetings to consider the outlook and have adopted resolutions to resist any further attempts to ship crews at cut rates of wages. One crew that was shipped today had to be got aboard under police escort, owing to threatened violence from the representatives of the unions. There are thousands of unemployed and half starving seamen in the various ports, but the leaders of the unions fear to lose the influence of these organizations over the men if they yield to the cut.

ULSTER TORIES ARE VIOLENT.

Strong Measures Proposed Against an Irish Parliament.

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LONDON, April 8.—A meeting in Belfast of the Ulster defense committee, the Mayor presiding, to arrange for a convention, went a degree beyond the recent Ulster commoners' gathering in the violence of their tirades. The pretense of secrecy of the proceedings enabled the speakers to indulge in warlike trumpetings, and the resolutions recorded Ulster's determination to have nothing to do with the Dublin Parliament, which is certain to be controlled by men who are responsible for the crimes of the League, cruelties and boycotting, and who are mere tools of clerical domination. An attempt to set up such a Parliament will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed to an extent that has been unknown in Ireland for a century. Maj. Saunderson denied that the British Parliament had any right to hand them over to another legislature which they would never obey, and the sentiment was received with cheers. T. W. Russell predicted a ten-fold increase of trouble in Ireland under the Dublin Parliament. Finally an Executive committee was appointed. The public sense of the danger and of the importance of this agitation is growing. Over 100 non-conformist Irish ministers have agreed to be deputies of the Ulsterites and to stump Great Britain and arouse a religious animus. The Irish Unionists in the House of Commons affirm that though their policy of resistance to the Dublin Parliament is limited to a refusal to pay taxes an active, armed opposition from the Orangemen is inevitable. The Home-Rulers in the House consider that their best policy is to minimize the importance of the movement by so far as possible ignoring it until it becomes more fully developed, when vigorous measures may be taken to counteract it.

Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will produce his annual budget in the House of Commons Monday. Before the House adjourns Tuesday for the Easter recess the only government bill nearing a final vote will be the Small Holdings bill—the barrenest record for a nine weeks' sitting ever known.

Labor candidates who refuse obedience to the Liberal electoral executive are everywhere disappearing, Mr. Schnadhorst's agents having succeeding in inducing the District committee to oust the independentss. The executive has approved twenty labor candidates, most of whom are certain of election. The payment of the labor men elected is secured partly by the general and partly by local funds. The beggarliness of the public and trade unions contributions paralyzes the independent labor men. John Burns' fund is in a starved condition. It gets only $5 weekly and the Dockers' Union, acting as Secretary for the fund, vainly appeals to the public for another $5.

Mr. Gladstone had promised to vote in support of the Scotch Local Veto bill and the government has decided to remain neutral. The passage of the measure, which affirms the local option principle, will be a triumph for the teetotalers. Its practical application until the new Parliament be elected will be impossible. Out of 296 English boroughs forty-four have elected teetotal Mayors and this result was duly celebrated in Manchester. The speeches that were made pointed to municipal authorities using concerted influence with the county councils against the liquor trade.

The great cotton-spinning lockout will begin on the 15th inst. There is no sign of the employers giving way. Most of the mills are heavily stocked, and the stoppage will be advantageous to them.

In the House of Commons today Alexander Blane (Parnellite) gave notice that a month hence he would move that the time had come to establish an Irish Parliament in Dublin to manage and control affairs in Ireland, including land legislation, judicial appointments, and the Irish constabulary.

Compulsory Clause for Small-Holdings Bill.

During the debate on the amendment to introduce a compulsory amendment in the Small-Holdings bill Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, said he thought if experience showed that the cases for which the advantages of the bill were intended were unable to get land owing to the opposition of landlords, then a compulsory clause ought to be introduced in the bill, but he would not support the present amendment.

Mr. Gladstone ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's reason for not supporting the amendment because the government did not approve of it. He declared that no reform could be passed if it was treated in this manner. The amendment, Mr. Gladstone declared, would confer enormous good upon the class for which the bill was intended. Little could be done toward giving holdings to laborers capable of managing them under the existing conditions of labor without compulsion. It was not a question of whether the land was taken under compulsion instead of being given up voluntarily, but whether it was taken under compulsion instead of not getting the land at all. Although the bill had been framed with the best intentions, unless more were done it would cause great disappointment throughout the country.

The President of the Board of Agriculture said that the government did not feel justified in making the bill more than experimental. If it was to be a success compulsion could not be adopted without working great injustice. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 226 to 184.

VICTIMIZING ENGLISH AUTHORS.

An American Swindler Under the Names of Gunter and Herreshoff.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 8.—The police have not yet succeeded in capturing the enterprising swindler who masquerades under the names of Herreshoff and Gunter. I hear today that his confidence operations cover a much wider and more ambitious area than was at first supposed. His story to literary people who might be supposed to have personal acquaintance with Gunter is that he is the only brother of the author and is himself a dramatist. Owing to the machinations of a wicked partner after a successful tour of Australia with his own play he came to sudden grief. He therefore finds himself penniless in a strange city. Among his latest victims are Robert McClure, Robert Barr, better known as Luke Sharp, and Florence Warden, novelist. In each case, however, the sum obtained, owing to suspicion excited by his manner, was smaller than it might otherwise have been.

He skillfully adapted his means to the end in view, and shedding his Gunter skin called upon the editor of the *Yachtsman* in the character of Herreshoff. His weak eyes, which are a family characteristic of the Herreshoffs, have helped his impersonation here. He obtained an introduction to leading yacht brokers, one of whom entertained him at the Junior Carleton club, where, after a liberal flow of wine, he became boisterous and attempted to break the dinner service. This strange conduct convinced the yachting man that something was wrong, and when the swindler called the next day he was shown to the door.

Displayed the Red Flag of Anarchy.

For the first time during the current agitation of so-called unemployed in London the red flag of anarchy was displayed at the meeting held today. Alongside of the blood-red emblem was a black flag inscribed, "We Demand the Right to Work." Backert, who has been unsparing in his denunciations of the leaders of the movement, was again present and interjected remarks to the effect that the persons who had convened the meeting were murderous Anarchists, etc. These interruptions gave rise to howls and curses, and there were several small scrimmages between the adherents of Backert and those of the opposite way of thinking. Resolutions were adopted that the County Council must be compelled to establish works for the relief of the unemployed.

Excitement at the Olympic Theater.

Grace Hawthorne, who is playing Theodora at the Olympic, fainted during the first act tonight and fell from the throne on which she was standing. The fall was a bad one and she struck her forehead on the floor with great force. The audience became excited, everybody standing up and some women screaming aloud. The curtain was lowered and Miss Hawthorne was carried to her dressing-room, where physicians assisted in restoring her to consciousness and attended to her bruised head. She was soon able to resume her part and the play went on after a brief delay.

Ex-Congressman Paige Avoids Observation.

Ex-Congressman David R. Paige of Akron, O., senior member of Paige, Carey & Co., New York aqueduct contractors whose notes to the extent of $400,000 have gone to protest, has turned up in London. He evidently intends to avoid observation. John Bookwalter of Ohio saw him this afternoon. Bookwalter and the fugitive are old friends, but Paige declined to recognize him and disappeared as rapidly as possible. He looked haggard and worn out. He is probably on his way to Carlsbad to talk matters over with John Huntington of Cleveland, whose indorsements on Paige's notes were forged.

No Room for Lowell in Westminster Abbey.

The *Athenæum* today says that owing to the scantiness of the unoccupied space in Westminster Abbey the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster, has reluctantly declined to find room in the Abbey for the proposed monument to the late James Russell Lowell. The Dean has suggested that instead of a monument a window in the Chapter House, the scene of the delivery of some of Mr. Lowell's addresses, might be filled with a stained-glass memorial.

Sir Arthur Sullivan Is Worse.

A dispatch from Monte Carlo states that Sir Arthur Sullivan's suffering from renal calculus is so intense that it is necessary to use morphine to ease it. His physicians have decided that an operation at present is not expedient. He must keep to his bed another month. He will then return to England, where he will undergo an operation. His work has been entirely stopped. Even the reading of letters is not allowed. The new opera on which he was working and which was three-quarters completed has been abandoned.

GLADSTONE STRONGLY CONDEMNED

The "News" and "Chronicle" Dislike His Attitude Towards the "Hood" Case.

LONDON, April 8.—The *News* comments on the inadequate and shadowy penalty imposed on the Cambrian railway directors. The paper adds: "While fully sharing Mr. Gladstone's dislike to harass individuals, it is impossible to help doubting whether his leniency may not encourage less scrupulous persons to do worse."

The *Times* says it hopes that the directors of the railroad will compensate Hood although Parliament mercifully refrained from insisting that they should do so.

The *Chronicle* strongly condemns Mr. Gladstone's attitude in the privilege case in Commons and says that railway men will in future be fools to risk giving evidence. The result of the debate means the loss of many seats to the Liberals.

THEY WERE COWARDLY RUFFIANS.

Attack in Prussia on an Aged Ecclesiastic—Death of the Evildoers.

BERLIN, April 8.—In Koscieleg, a village near the town of Inowrazlaw, in Posen, Dr. Poninski, a high Polish ecclesiastic, has been assaulted in a most cowardly manner. Four men appeared at the house where Dr. Poninski was stopping and requested to see him. They were ushered into the presence of the aged doctor, who asked them their business with him. In reply he was handed a red card on which was printed a command, signed by the "Committee of the Polish Anarchists," calling upon him to surrender all the money he had in his possession for the benefit of the Anarchists. The card stated that if he refused to obey the command he would be killed. From his position in the church Dr. Poninski had intrusted to him large sums of money, and this fact was apparently well known to the Anarchists.

Dr. Poninski, who was very infirm from age, was terribly startled at the import of the message handed to him. He ran to a window and jumped to the garden. The Anarchists followed him to the window, and before he could reach a place of safety they poured a volley of bullets into his body. He fell dangerously wounded. The assassins fled, but the alarm was given and the owner of Koscieleg Castle, a brother of Dr. Poninski, and twenty others at once armed themselves and mounting horses started in pursuit of the murderers. They soon overtook them. A desperate battle followed. The pursuers fired a volley into the group and one of the murderers fell dead. The band then realized that their pursuers were determined to avenge the injury to Dr. Poninski, and one of them, seeing that all hope of escape was cut off, turned his weapon against himself and blew out his brains. The remaining two fired upon their pursuers again, fortunately hitting none of them, and they were replied to with another volley which killed another of them. Then the fourth man, rather than surrender, shot and killed himself. The officials at Koscieleg have made an investigation, and have already learned that the four men were residents of Berlin, and that they came to Koscieleg purposely to murder Dr. Poninski. The names of two of the men were Pelawski and Urbianiak.

Some persons claim that the men were nothing but common robbers, who took advantage of the prevailing feeling excited by the Anarchist outrages to prepare the cards for the purpose of frightening Dr. Poninski into surrendering his money to them. The authorities are, however, searching in every direction, and if it should prove true that the four assassins were really Anarchists it is thought the whole band of conspirators will soon be arrested.

IS BISMARCK LOSING POPULARITY?

His Enemies Point Significantly to the Small Sale of His Life by Busch.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 8.—The fact that only 324 booksellers have ordered copies of the new edition of Moritz Busch's work entitled "Bismarck and His People," which was ordered by 1,800 dealers when the edition of 1889 appeared, is seized upon by certain courtiers as proof of the declining popular interest in Prince Bismarck and his affairs. On the other hand, the friends of Bismarck offer the apparently plausible explanation that there is so very little new matter in the latest edition that people do not consider it worth while to invest in practically a second copy of a work which nearly every family already has.

Destructive Fire on a Quay.

A fire broke out in Bremen in a shed on the East quay last night and the structure and its contents were destroyed. In the shed was stored a large quantity of general merchandise which was to have been loaded on the British steamer Intrepod, Capt. Lewis, for New York and 2,000 bales of cotton and 400 tons of corn out of the British steamer Bengore Head, Capt. Smith, from New Orleans.

ANASTAY WILL BE GUILLOTINED.

Efforts to Stay the Execution Are in Vain—The Prisoner Down-Hearted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 8.—Louis Anastay, the ex-Lieutenant who has been sentenced to death for the murder of the Baroness Dellard on the Boulevard du Temple, will be guillotined at daybreak to-morrow (Saturday) morning. The condemned man, aware of his fate, is very down-hearted. He has had a long interview with the chaplain of La Roquette prison, but at the same time writes long letters about his positivist theories. His father made a last attempt on Friday to delay the execution by calling for a new medical examination as to his son's sanity, but in vain.

Anastay has requested his brother, who is a medical student, to experiment on his head as soon as it is decapitated by the executioner. He promised to reply by movements of his eyes to certain questions which his brother will ask regarding the sensations which he experienced when the knife cut his head from his body and matters of a physiological nature. The object of this proposed gruesome conversation is to afford a test as to whether any vestiges of life remain in a human head immediately after it has been severed.

French-United States Commercial Treaty.

The Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the commercial agreement between France and the United States negotiated by Whitelaw Reid.

Americans Who Are in France.

Among Americans registered in Paris:

Harry Rothschild, New York; William Lord, Plainfield; A. Wood, Philadelphia; R. Mackinney, Pittsburg; William Mackinney, Kate Green, Arlington; Guila Morosini, Riverdale; Nina Hepite, Dobbs Ferry; B. Levan, Cleveland; Mr. Embury, New York; Mrs. L. Kaufmann, Chicago; Dr. J. Clelland, Pittsburg.

Weather in Paris.

The weather has been sultry today, with a tendency to storm. Maximum thermometer, 74°.

IGNORANT SUPERSTITION IN GREECE.

Peasants Feared That the Government Was About to Sacrifice Seven Boys.

DELPHI, Greece, April 8.—Great excitement has been caused among the lower classes here by rumors circulated by religious fanatics that the government had appointed secret agents to kidnap seven boys who were to be offered as a sacrifice to the Water Deity upon the site of the projected reservoir. The matter was discussed among the natives, and the rumors were implicitly believed. The indignation grew intense and a watch was set to discover who the agents were. A number of persons, including several Sikh soldiers, were suspected of being the government emissaries sent to steal the victims. Today crowds of natives set upon the suspects and beat them in a most cruel manner. The excitement spread and the natives are in a dangerous state. The police are doing their utmost to allay the excitement. A large number of ringleaders in the assaults have been arrested and will be tried as rioters.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA CONCILIATORY.

To Their Action Is Due the Settlement of the Egyptian Crisis.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, April 8.—The Sultan has consented to issue an irade supplementary to the firman at the request of the French and Russian Ambassadors. This relieves the tension of the situation in Egypt. The reading of the firman will probably take place Monday or Tuesday, thus allowing the French squadron time to arrive at Alexandria from Piræus.

THE "TIMES" BUENOS AYRES MAN.

He Sees a Plot in Every Movement of the United States Officials.

LONDON, April 8.—A special to the *Times* from Buenos Ayres says that Mr. Pitkin, the American Minister to the Argentine Republic and Admiral Walker, commandant of the American squadron, have almost daily conferences with the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs. A quasi-secret agreement has been arrived at by which Uruguay guarantees to provide a depot for coal and provisions for the United States navy. The Uruguayan Minister and the Collector of Customs spent the day yesterday in looking for a suitable spot for a depot to be used ostensibly for the storage of commercial inflammable goods. La Libertad Island, in the Bay of Montevideo, would suit, but the government would be required to rescind the lease held by the present holders of the island. The American officials, the *Times* correspondent adds, so ably used the fact of this generous offer of Uruguay in their negotiations with the Pelligrini Government that they induced the latter to entertain a proposal for the concession of land for an American naval depot at the mouth of the Rio de La Plata, in the Argentine Republic.

The foreign diplomats agree that the speeches of Minister Pitkin and Mr. Fishback, Secretary of the American Legation at Buenos Ayres, at the banquet given by the officers of the American squadron were indiscreet. The annoyance of the people of the Argentine Republic, the correspondent adds, will increase when they learn of the rôle they have been made to play in the Montevideo negotiations, according to the details that are now leaking out.

Minister Egan Refuses Flattering Appointments.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 8.—United States Consul McCreery said today that Minister Patrick Egan had been offered by Secretary of State Blaine the appointment of Minister either to Paris or to Pekin. Mr. Egan, so Mr. McCreery says, after thinking over the matter declined both offers. He did not want to go to Paris on the ground that it was too expensive. His objection to Pekin was the distance.

It has been decided by the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies that he will not call a session of that body for the consideration of matters relative to the accusations against the late President Balmaceda's Ministers. The senate will meet for that purpose, however, during the latter part of this month.

Will Be Tried by the Argentine Congress.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, April 8.—Dr. Tedin, the Federal Judge, has conceded to Dr. Alem and Señor Moline a trial before the Congress of Argentina. The government has again established a censorship of telegrams. The police have drawn up a process for presentation to Congress of the recent conspiracy, and on this process Congress will decide as to what judicial prosecutions shall be initiated.

Gen. Crespo Not Yet Crushed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 8.—Gen. Crespo's evolutionary forces unquestionably met with a severe reverse in their recent fight with the government troops, but it seems pretty certain now that the engagement was by no means decisive and the leader of the opposition forces in the field has not been utterly crushed. The main difficulty with the rebels is the lack of arms, and to supply this deficiency Crespo and his lieutenants are bending every energy. The government is doing all it can to make the censorship of the cable and telegraph service effective. They now examine all suspicious mail matter. Little or no criticism of the government is heard in Caracas. The imprisonment of the Supreme Court has overawed the people and convinced them that any expression of opinion not favorable to Palacio is liable to lead to unpleasant consequences.

Peace in Central America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, April 8.—The *Official Daily* today publishes the copy of an autograph letter from President Reyna Barrios of Guatemala to President Ezeta declaring that he shall cultivate the friendship of Salvador and that he wants peace in Central America. Congress has decreed that the quadro-centennial of the discovery of America shall be a legal holiday.

TO EXTERMINATE THE CATTLE RUSTLERS

Parties of Armed Men Are in the Mountains—Encounters with Detectives.

BUTTE, Mont., April 8.—Meager news has been received here to the effect that cattlemen and rangers have had an encounter. It is also said that the robbers lost heavily. Sheriff Rose of Dillon brings the news from Lima, Idaho. News comes from Billings, Mont., that a body of a man as yet unidentified was found Wednesday evening in a secluded place about ten miles from there. He had been shot in the head and had been there about ten days. Two dead horses, also shot, were lying near by. There have been two more mysterious disappearances of Wyoming rustlers who were en route to Canada within the last two weeks. This band of horse and cattle thieves is incorporated under the laws of Wyoming under a high-sounding name.

Plans for a war of extermination have been under formation since last fall. Besides a party of twenty-five that started out from Billings it is learned that a party left Big Timber March 10 under the lead of Sim Roberts. The party comprised thirteen men, all of them frontier and mountain men. They loaded two cars with riding and pack mules, guns, ammunition, and food. Their departure was kept a secret as far as possible. The newspapers were asked to withhold all information for the present. In all $100,000 worth of beef was raised for this expedition and the men are paid $1,000 each. The leader will get $2,500. Bloody work is expected.

CASPER, Wyo., April 8.—A courier from the seat of war arrived here today and reported that the army of Pinkertons and cattlemen who are after the rustlers are in camp at the Narrows, about seventy miles north of here. The army is well supplied with ammunition and supplies. No engagement has taken place, and none is likely at this point, as the "rustlers" are all at some distance from this place starting a "shotgun" round-up. The rustlers, it is said, made the small ranchmen believe it is to their interest to oppose the army, and if a fight occurs it will be a desperate one.

HELENA, Mont., April 8.—A dispatch from Dillon, in the southern part of the State, on the road to Jackson, in Wyoming, announced that a battle occurred two days ago between a band of thieves and cattlemen on the Montana side of the Wind River country. The news was brought in by a ranchman. Ranchmen from Southern Montana, Northern Wyoming, and Northern Idaho, exasperated by the depredations of an organized gang of thieves of the Teton section assembled by agreement at a point somewhere west of Blackfoot and began the search for the robbers and found a large body intrenched in winter quarters. They attacked them and were repulsed, losing eight killed and many wounded. The robbers also lost heavily. It is known that the ranchmen had been contemplating this action.

Forty Days on Water.

The Jains of India frequently undergo fasts of forty days, partaking during that time only of warm water.

HOW AN UNKNOWN ENJOYS LIFE.

A Young Man's Mania for Destroying Things.

A burglar who does not steal is something of a rarity, and yet such an individual is operating in the north and northwestern parts of the city. He is amply provided with skeleton keys, and when entrance has been gained his mania for destruction has full sway. If he finds a fine silk dress he slashes it into ribbons; if a watch he grinds it to pieces with his heel; jewelry of all kinds is twisted and broken, and statuary and articles of virtu are smashed into fragments. Such is the method of "Jack the Ripper," alias "Jack the Smasher."

Last night's police bulletin contained the following description of this peculiar criminal:

Burglary—Look out for and arrest, a man about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches, slim build, sandy complexion, brown mustache; wore dark suit of clothes, dark overcoat, and black stiff hat; he carries a catalogue of cutlery and jewelry and a lady's and gentleman's gold watch.

The catalogue of jewelry and cutlery and the two gold watches mentioned play an important part in his operations, and a bunch of fine skeleton keys lends him valuable aid. Samples of cutlery which he also carries probably lend him assistance in the destruction of feminine finery. His plan is to ostensibly canvass for a jewelry and cutlery establishment, thus being able to go from door to door without attracting attention. If his knock is answered out come the sample watches, knives, scissors, and razors; if not, the duplicate keys are brought into action. In all the cases reported at West North avenue police station the only thing stolen was a silver-plated revolver.

The most recent case was that of Mrs. J. T. Lynch of Hamlin and West North avenues. Thursday afternoon she went down-town, not returning until late in the evening. When she entered the house she saw a sight that filled her with surprise and indignation. A number of fine dresses and other garments were hung around the room and every one was cut into shreds and ribbons. Several hats and bonnets were demolished and a pair of shoes was ruined. A fine parlor lamp was smashed to atoms and a marble Pysche lay on the floor in fragments. A neighbor who was called in to view the wreck told Mrs. Lynch of the young man with the jewelry catalogue and the watches who had called at her house and tried to effect a sale. Failing, he had gone to the Lynch residence, and, as an investigation showed, had gained entrance by means of his skeleton keys.

CLOSE OF THE AMERICAN ART SALE.

All the Collection of 156 Works Brought $270,540.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—At Chickering Hall this evening the auction of the paintings and drawings owned by the American Art Association came to a close, the total for seventy five works reaching the sum of $206,540, which makes the grand total of the sale of that part of the collections for 156 works $270,540. That masterwork of Troyon, "Le Passage du Bas," brought the highest figure, $27,000. It was bought by J. B. Randolph for Collis P. Huntington. Potter Palmer paid $13,000, the next highest figure, for the great Delacroix, "The Lion Hunt," and Roland Knoedler bought for him at $12,000 the landscape and figures by Millet, "Paysage Dauvergne Chevrière." Mr. Palmer also bought himself at $6,350 Delacroix's "Arab Cavalier Attacked by a Lion." This brought at the De Lectaigne sale in 1872 in Paris $3,400. For him Mr. Knoedler also secured at $4,000 Van Marcke's "The Brown Cow," and at $2,800 Jacques' "Poultry." R. E. Moore bought, it is understood, for S. M. Nickerson of Chicago Meissonier's "The Guitar Player" at $6,600.

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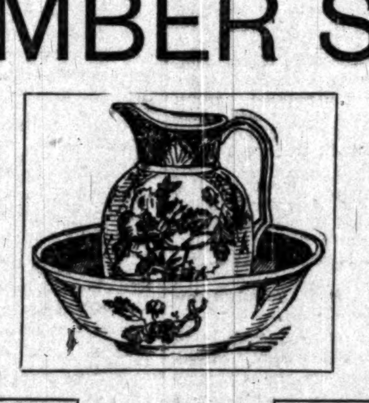

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ED CORRIGAN'S SUIT.

HIS CASE AGAINST THE CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Lawyer Bowers' Demurrer Claims That the Club Is a Private Corporation and That There Is No Valid Cause of Action—New Orleans' Closing Day—Its Meeting Summarized—St. Louis, Little Rock, Gloucester, and Guttenberg Races—Yesterday's Ball Games.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—A question of the utmost interest to racing men was raised before Judge Gildersleeve in the special term of the Superior Court today. It was whether the Coney Island Jockey club still remains what it undoubtedly once was, a private corporation with powers to exclude whomsoever it pleases from its track without assigning any reasons, or whether it has become a quasi-public corporation and as such is bound to perform certain obligations.

This point was raised in the suit brought against the club by Edward Corrigan of Chicago, who is seeking to secure the privileges usually granted to men in good standing and to enter his horses for the stake races. Mr. Corrigan's differences with the club date back to last year's Futurity race. In the spring of 1889 he purchased from Gen. Jackson, owner of the Belle Meade stud farm at Nashville, Tenn., the colt Huron, which had been entered for the last Futurity. The club refused to permit Huron to run on the ground that the colt had been declared out of the stake by a man named John Carter, manager for Gen. Jackson. Mr. Corrigan then procured an injunction restraining the club from interfering with him. Huron was allowed to run, although he was declared to be out of the race and was made to figure as the cipher "O" on the records. He ran second in the race, but his owner was not credited with second money. On the allegation that Mr. Corrigan's conduct had been unsportsmanlike in applying to the courts the club resolved to allow him to make no further entries for the Sheepshead track. He is now asking the court to set aside this resolution as illegal. His attorneys are Howe & Hummel.

John M. Bowers, counsel for the club, demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state any valid cause of action. He made his argument on this demurrer today. He said that he was willing to admit all of the allegations made by Mr. Corrigan. The club, he asserted, was organized under the laws of this State as a private corporation and it had an absolute right to arbitrarily refuse to accept entries for races. It could act on whims if it saw fit and it need give no explanation of its conduct. It could do as an individual engaged in business could do under like circumstances, excluding and admitting whom it chose. In the belief that Mr. Corrigan had violated the ethics of the turf in appealing to the courts his entries had been excluded.

If the Superior Court grants to Mr. Corrigan the relief he now seeks, in the opinion of Mr. Bowers the Jockey club may as well close its doors, as the high standing of racing the Board of Control has been endeavoring to maintain will be overthrown. Then the "Guttenbergers," against whom an edict has gone forth barring them from the summer tracks in New York, can follow Mr. Corrigan's lead and force an entrance into Sheepshead or any of the other Board of Control tracks.

In any event, Mr. Bowers thought, the wrong application had been made to the court and a mandamus should have been asked for compelling the club to receive entries.

Counselor A. C. Hummel made a spirited reply to these objections to the complaint. He admitted that the incorporation of the Jockey club under the act of 1854 and for the purpose of improving the breeding of horses made it a private corporation. It so remained until it was practically lifted into the position of a public corporation by the passage of the Ives Pool bill. Under this piece of special legislation the club obtained privileges not enumerated in the act under which it was incorporated. Having received these privileges it became subject to a great extent to the laws and restrictions of a municipal corporation.

Under the Ives bill there may be legal betting and pool-selling within the club's inclosures; an individual who attempted to do the same thing on his private property would be guilty of a felony. No greater privilege to a corporation or body is within the gift of the Legislature than to legalize acts which are elsewhere crimes.

Mr. Hummel described the similarity between the Jockey club and a municipal corporation. In a city, he said, every person has a right to walk upon the streets providing that his conduct is not disorderly and that he commits no breach of the peace. The police have no right to molest a well-behaved person. Everybody contributes to the taxes that support the city and State, either directly or indirectly. The courts will, if appealed to, support a citizen in the enjoyment of his rights. Patrons of the Jockey club contribute to its support, though they do not enjoy the profits which go to the individual members. The club is liable to the laws and its patrons have the right to appeal to the court for redress. Mr. Hummel declared that while he himself is a member of the Long Island Jockey club, he considers the action of the club in this case as an outrage. The granting of Mr. Corrigan's application would not open the door to "Guttenbergers" who could be excluded as direct violators of the law.

Mr. Hummel denied that his proper course would have been to apply for a mandamus. The Legislature gave certain rights to the club, but the club is not arbitrarily bound to exercise them. A mandamus is proper to enforce certain acts prescribed by law, but even a quasi-public corporation is not a public body as contemplated by the statutes, authorizing the issuing of writs of mandamus. A mandatory injunction should be granted as originally demanded.

Judge Gildersleeve gave the lawyers a week to prepare briefs.

A DULL CLOSE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Meeting and Its Horses Summarized—Tennessee Derby Probabilities Considered.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—[Special.]—The spring meeting was brought to a close today. The attendance was the largest of the week, but the racing was barely fair. The card was the reverse of attractive. It would probably have been a clean sweep for the favorites had not Climax II. been left at the post in the second race. Overton had the mount and the horse carried a barrel of public money. Col. Woodruff was the starter, Ferguson having left for San Francisco last evening. The other starts were good.

The first race developed a strange reversal of form. Yesterday, in the opening dash, Weaverman was at 12 to 1, and it was freely hinted he was not out for the money. He was beaten about fifty yards, the winner's time being 1:03. To-day Weaverman was an even money favorite and spread-eagled his field in 1:02½.

Old Ormie must have sulked in the early part of the last race, as he was fully eight lengths behind the leader going down the back stretch. On the home stretch he came very strong and was not beaten out over a neck.

The spring meeting developed no surprising features. The admission fee was double what it was during the winter and that affected the attendance, which was not up to the winter meeting standard. And the racing was not as good as during the winter, partly because the equine material was diminished and partly because of a number of the better class of jockeys had gone away. Gorman was the best animal that raced and with a light impost he will be hard to beat in any company hereafter. Gorman was about the only stake animal that raced here, possibly excepting Critic and Prince Fonso, and the last named has seen his best racing days, since his wind is affected. If Critic has stake pretensions they are of the very moderate kind. There is a stake animal here, though, that gives great promise for this season. That is Balgowan, the colt that caused so much litigation in connection with the Hyde Park Stakes at Chicago. He is quite a different animal from what he was last season, having thickened and grown considerably, and his speed is something wonderful. He worked a mile and a furlong Sunday morning in 1:56¼, a wonderful trial. He is now owned by Richmond & Overton.

The purse money during the winter meeting was pretty well divided up, McCafferty getting a shade the best of it. McCafferty horses after the winter and spring campaigning look fresh and good and some of them will likely be able to win purse money at Memphis, especially as the Memphis trained animals will hardly be sufficiently seasoned. At six furlongs or so American Lady will be able to hold her own in fair company. And the same can be said of One Dime and Lady Unde at a longer distance. Overton did the best riding and A. Clayton made quite a reputation as the best lightweight here.

The prevailing impression is there will not be over six starters in the Memphis Derby and by common consent it will be Corrigan first and Jim Brown second. As understood Corrigan will start Phil Dwyer and Lew Weir, and Brown will send to the post Little Billy and Tom Elliott. The Corrigan colt that has Overton up will probably win. Overton leaves this evening for Memphis as do a majority of the other jockeys. Today's races ran this way:

Five crabs started in the first race, and the knowing ones pounded Weaverman (Madison) down to even money. Capt. Pennyweight (Williams) and Beeswing (Seguin) were each 2½ to 1. Weaverman easily went to the front on the stretch and won as he liked by two lengths, Pennyweight a length before Beeswing. Time, 1:02½.

In the second race, with eight starters, Climax (Overton) was 8 to 5, Jennie Swartz (Perry), Little May (Keith), and Ninon (Dickens), 4 to 1 each; Antoinette (Gwynne) 15 to 1. Little May led most of the journey and won by half a length, Antoinette the same distance before Ninon. Time, 1:09.

Pat Conley (Williams) was at evens in the third race, seven and one-half furlongs, with seven starters, Modjeska (Gwynne) and Gendarme (Burns) were each 6 to 1, Red Prince (Clayton) 10 to 1. Red Prince won until half way down the stretch, where Conley easily went to the front and won in a gallop by two lengths, Red Prince a length before Gendarme. Time, 1:37½.

Four started in the mile and twenty yards handicap, with Duster (Clayton) at 4 to 5, Ormie (Morgan) 2½ to 1, and 5 to 1 each Sunnybroeck (Gwynne) and Sir Planet (Kieth). Peddler, the outsider, led for nearly half the journey, when Duster assumed the van. Entering the home stretch Ormie came very fast, but he could not quite head the leader, the finish being close and desperate. Sunnybroeck also made play near the finish, and the three crossed the line only heads apart, the order being Duster, Sunnybroeck, and Ormie. Time, 1:43.

HALF THE GLOUCESTER CHOICES.

Mute, Van S., Middlestone, Lita, Young Lottery, and Lakewood Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—[Special.]—Three favorites and three outsiders won today at Gloucester today. Mute in the first, Middlestone in the third, and Lita in the fourth race were the favorites, while the outsiders were Van S., at 6 to 1 in the second, Young Lottery, 12 to 1 in the fifth, and Lakewood, 6 to 1 in the sixth race. The summary follows:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Mute (Lynch) 2 to 1, won; Milledan (G. Tribe), 8 to 1, second; Goldstep (J. Bergen), 4 to 1, third. Time, 57¾.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Van S. (Farrissey), 6 to 1, won; John Atwood (McDermot), 2 to 1, second; Pine Ridge (Myers), 3 to 2, third. Time, 57¾.

Third race, one and a half miles—Middlestone (McDermot), 2½ to 1, won; Sorrento (Yotter), 3 to 1 second; Bravo (Burrell), 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:45.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Lita (J. Bergen), 7 to 5, won; Gardner (Burrell), 8 to 1, second; Cornelia (Mosby), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:26.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Young Lottery (Houben), 2 to 1, won; Muirtage (Burrell), 8 to 5, second; Bonnie Lass (Shelly), 6 to 1, third. Time, 57.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Lakewood (Myers), 6 to 1, won; El Carmen (Yetter), 5 to 1, second; McGregor (Ross), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:36¾.

Saturday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, seven furlongs—Hawkstone, 112 pounds; Austral, 109; Owen Golden, 108; Topmast, 108; Passmore, 105; Coriolanus, 105; Landseer, 104; Charles Reed, 104; Judge Nelson, 104; Gardner, 104; Maggie Murphy, 101; Lum, 101; King Solomon, 101; Disappointment, 98; Turk II., 98.

Second race, three and one-half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Jerry McCarthy, 110 pounds; Dillon J., 110; Damascus (late Syria) colt, 110; Ruth H., 107; Lisbon Maid, 107; John O'Brien, 100; Maria Barnes colt, 100.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Jim Clare, 110 pounds; Eblis, 110; Kanesville, 110; MacGregor, 110; Mikado, 110; Burnside, 110; Boyle Rhodes, 110; John Jay S., 110; Easter, 106; Van Dyke, 106; Katie C., 105; Lady M., 105; Garwood, 101; Skeez Geister, 91.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Mohican, 106 pounds; Mabel, 105; Lonely, 100; Sequel, 100; Belisarius, 100; Raleigh, 100; A. O. H., 94; Whitenose, 94; Eddie M., 92.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Benjamin, 126 pounds; Maid of Blarney, 109; Hawkeye, 106; Daniel B., 106; Anarchist, 103; Silence, 101; Gold Digger, 94.

Sixth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Favorite, 116 pounds; Aquasco, 112; MacAuley, 112; Repeater, 112; Sparling, 108; Harwood, 108; Issaquena filly, 107; Toss Up, 105; Vosburg, 104; Sterling, 104; Rhody Pringle, 104; Spendall, 104; Richard K. Fox, 101; Maggie B., 96; Santa Rita colt, 94.

JOCKEY CARR SERIOUSLY HURT.

Ban Boy, Sea King, Florence Shanks, Sir Launcelot, and School Girl Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—[Special.]—Two favorites won today. The air was cold and the racing fair. Jim Mullholland, the favorite in the opening race, made such a miserable showing that the judges were on the point of ordering his owner—George Strobel—away. A plausible explanation caused them to give him another chance.

Jockey Carr, who rode Vedanna in the third race, was quite seriously injured. The horse fell fifty feet before the finish and rolled over Carr. The boy was injured internally. The summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Ban Boy (Lowry), 108 pounds, 7 to 1, won; Chatter (J. Welsh), 103, 9 to 5, second; Jurist (C. Weber), 100, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Sea King (J. Weber), 108 pounds, won; Rookery (C. Weber), 100, 12 to 1, second; Templemore (Carr), 108, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:19.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Florence Shanks (Britton), 116 pounds, 2 to 1, won; Westmore (J. Weber), 124, 2 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Vedanna, (Carr), 119, 10 to 1, third. Time, 58.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Sir Launcelot (J. Murphy), 123 pounds, 6 to 5, won; Elsie S. (C. Weber), 94, 4 to 1, second; Free Trade (J. Weber), 105, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, five and a half furlongs—School Girl (Arnold), 85 pounds, 8 to 5, won; Thorns (C. Weber), 85, 2 to 1 and even, second; Dan L. (Waters), 85, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¾.

Saturday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Mary Burke, 80 pounds; Bay Billy, 82; Red Bud III., 82; Brook Trout, 97; Toewater, 97; McDearmon, 97; Stanley, 97.

Second race, five furlongs—Flora May, 104 pounds; John Adams, 109; Mike Hoy, 110; Lucy Howard, 111; Miss Kitty, 112; Eddie R., 113; Tamerlane, 113; Sea King, 118.

Third race, seven furlongs—Preston B., 96 pounds; Solid Silver, 102; Minora, 104; Wild Cherry, 106; Dick Delaney, 108; Iowa, 110; Jubilee, 117.

Fourth race, handicap, four and one-half furlongs—Annie Clark, 104 pounds; Amboy, 100; Rapidity, 90; Frankie D., 106; Woodpecker, 106; Al Orth, 100; Oakview, 105; Irene A., 110.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, six furlongs—Texas Girl, 90 pounds; Wild Rose, 90; St. Paul, 92; Annie Clark, 105; Free Trade, 105; Peregal, 105.

ONE GUTTENBERG FAVORITE WON.

Himlex, Running Bird, King Hazem, Moonstone, Badge, and Blackburn in Front.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., April 8.—The track today was in first-class condition and fast. The attendance was large.

First race, five furlongs—Himlex, 6 to 1, won; Character second, Lone Star third. Time, 1:02¼.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Running Bird, 8 to 5, won; Sadie second, Home Run third. Time, 56¾.

Third race, five furlongs—King Hazem, 2 to 1, won; Even Weight second, Salisbury third. Time, 1:02¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Moonstone, 6 to 1, won; Krikina second, Queen of Trumps third. Time, 1:01¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Badge, 2 to 5, won; Turk second, Pelham third. Time, 1:42¾.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Blackburn, 8 to 5, won; Firefly second, Alma T. third. Time, 1:21¾.

Saturday's Guttenberg entries are:

First race, beaten horses, selling, seven furlongs—Amos, 124 pounds; King Idler, 124; Treasurer, 121; Keystone, 121; Blackmailer, 118; Architect, 104; Shotover, 104; Gladstone, 101; Extra, 101; Illspent, 101; Piedmont, 101; Silent, 101; Craft, 98; Lucky Clover, 98.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Pedestrian, 110 pounds; Ballarat, 108; Blackburn, 106; Dr. Helmuth, 104; Uncertainty, 108; O. P. B., 96; Rinfax, 107.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Eleve, 124 pounds; Missive, 121; Watch Me, 121; Broadway, 121; Ely, 121; Double Cross, 110; John Hickey, 110; Vocal, 77.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and an eighth—Rico, 109 pounds; Pelham, 103; Crispin, 103; Lady Pulsifer, 100; Harrison, 100; Iceberg, 97; Richal, 96; Seven, 90; Brooklyn, 84.

Fifth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Joe Courtney, 130 pounds; Sandstone, 124; Brussels, 124; Bohemian, 124; Climax, 121; Noonday, 121; Innovation, 115.

Sixth race, fifty pounds above the scale, selling, one mile and a quarter over five hurdles—Westmoreland, 140 pounds; Futurity, 137; Bob C., 137; Winslow, 134; St. John, 134.

WASHINGTON PARK DECLARATIONS.

The List of Retiring Horses in Seven Stakes Is a Light One.

The following declarations out of 1892 stakes of the Washington Park club, April 1, are announced:

The American Derby—Maid of Balgowan, Prince Regent, Buckhound, Gayoso, Jim Head, C. L. Brown, Ogallala, Sir Charles, Tom Paxton, and Faithis—10.

The Sheridan Stakes—Prince Regent, Gayoso, Jim Head, C. L. Brown, W. L. Munson, Sir Charles, Ogallala, Balsora, Tom Paxton, and Faithis—10.

The Englewood Stakes—Bon Voyage, Luchia, Fauvette, Flirt, and Brightlight—5.

The Drexel Stakes—Cicero, Fauvette, Sir Charles, Ogallala, Miss Dixie, and The Queen—6.

The Hyde Park Stakes—Pyramid, Warren F., Thrifty, Sterling, Enthusiast, Coquette, Patience, Primus, Gov. Crawford, Richard Mobley, Kinny K. Nick, Currency, and Oakland—13.

The Kenwood Stakes—Pyramid, Warren F., Dr. Wheaton, Thrifty, Sterling, Enthusiast, Primus, Kinny K. Nick, Currency, and Oakland—10.

The Lakeside Stakes—Queen Isabella, Idol, Dance On, Dorcas, and Todd's Only—5.

Little Rock's Closing Day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—The last day of the races at Clinton Park drew a good crowd to see four pretty races. The track was in fair condition. Jockey Brown was indefinitely suspended for alleged crookedness in the third race. The summaries follow:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Pescador won, Gov. Ross second, Clifton third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, one-half of a mile—Red Banner won, Goodwood second, Fall Bloom third. Time, :51¾.

Third race, Arkansas handicap, one mile—First Lap won; Jim Head, second; Chimes, third. Time, 1:45¾.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Miss Pickwick won; Robin Hood, second; Profligate, third. Time, 1:32.

Turf Notes.

"Pike" Barnes is to ride for Richmond and Overton this year.

Eon has fully recovered from the effects of the firing iron and is taking regular work.

Frank Shaw has bought the St. Louis betting privileges for the forty-eight days of the meeting for $100,000.

The *Spirit of the Times* and New York *Sportsman* are to be consolidated April 10, and the *Daily Spirit* will appear early in May.

Ex-President D. M. Burns of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, "Lucky" Baldwin, and L. J. Rose of California talk of organizing a rival racing association in San Francisco.

The 2-year-old colt Gallantry, by Galopin—Jennie B., which was considered one of the most promising of Messrs. J. A. and A. H. Morris' formidable string, has thrown out a splint.

Whitten Bros.' fine mare Rival has hit her leg and may not stand training early. Roundabout, a good horse in the same stable, broke all his ribs in a fall while being fired and died soon afterwards.

Come To Taw worked six furlongs at Louisville in 1:20 Wednesday, fighting for his head.

MAKE UP OF THE EASTERN LEAGUE.

Many of the Old National Players' Names in the List.

The clubs in the Eastern League will be made up as shown below. Many old National League players' names appear in the list. Among the number are Sam Wise, McTammany, Shannon Joe Hornung, and others. The list is:

Philadelphia—Devlin, Milbee, pitchers; Gray, Wilson, catchers; Flannigan, first base; Bastian, second; Fattin, third; Hannahan, shortstop; fielders, Sheffler, Costello, Lyons.

Rochester—Goodall, Manafee, pitchers; McKeough, Goodfellow, catchers; Shoenick, first base; Wise, second base; Morelock, third base; Easterday, shortstop; fielders, Hoover, McTammy, Joe Somers.

Elmira—Fricken and Sprogel, pitchers; Heine and Boyd, catchers; Doe Kennedy, first base; Delaney, second base; Deveney, third base; Wheelock, shortstop; fielders, Sullivan, Lynch, and Simon.

New Haven—Flournier, Cassian, pitchers; Wells, Burke, catchers; Morrissey, first base; Shannon, second base; Hannivan, third base; Lyons, short stop; fielders, Connors, Charlie Brady.

Providence—Kilroy and Foreith, pitchers; Murphy and Sheehan, catchers; Tom O'Brien, first base; Cull, second base; Farrell, third base; Leo Smith, shortstop; Friel, Leighton and Joe Hornung, fielders.

Albany—Doran, Staib, pitchers; Brown, McMahon, catchers; Fields, first base; Eagan, second base; Jones, third base; Lang, shortstop; fielders, Joe Kappel, Knox, Bader.

Buffalo—William Daley, George L. Hodson, pitchers; Weickbecker, Bowman, catchers; Drauby, first base; Pettee, second base; Henry Kappell, third base; Monte Cross, shortstop; Dany Casey, left field; James Daley, centre; Burke, right.

Binghamton—Fitzgerald and Sheedon, pitchers; Townsend and Cole, catchers; Lehane, first; Meister, second; Rainey, third; Day, shortstop; Staiz, left; Sandy Griffin, center; M. Mansell, right.

Syracuse—Brahan, Fee, pitchers; George Meyers, Urquhart, catchers; Jay Faatz, first; Billy Higgins, second; Connie Doyle, third; Tom Miller, shortstop; Joe Knight, left; Pete Egan, right.

Troy—Clarkson, Freeman, pitchers; Somers, Hofford, catchers; Power, first base; Shields, second; McGlone, third; Marr, Phillips, shortstop; fielders, Kearns, Cudworth, Messitt.

New York, 30; Wesleyan, 1.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—Sharrott made his first appearance in the pitcher's box for the New Yorks today since his injury last summer. The young Staten Island boy "twirled" the ball for four innings, showing all of his former speed and ability, and as a result the Wesleyan University team did not make a hit or run off him. Then Taylor went into the box and finished the game, being hit safely twice. The score:

New York	4	2	8	0	0	8	8	0	*—30
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Philadelphia, 24; University of Vermont, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia club took a fall out of the University of Vermont this afternoon. Carsey, Thornton, and Weyhing did the pitching for the home team. Attendance 254. The score:

University of Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	4	0	9	5	0	4	2	*—24

Washington, 10; Boston Unions, 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—Hard hitting was a feature on both sides of today's Boston-Washington game, but only a solitary Bostonian made the circuit of the bases. The score follows:

Washington	2	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0—10
Boston Unions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Williams, 17; University of New York, 4.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—The strong nine from Williams College kept the players from the University of New York busy chasing leather for more than two hours at Manhattan field this afternoon. The collegians played a superb game. The score:

Williams' College	0	7	1	1	0	0	5	3	*—17
University of N. Y	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4

General Sporting Notes.

Jack Glasscock has made many enemies among his own men at St. Louis.

Ike Weir and Tommy White are in active training at Minneapolis for their fight April 15.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Cricket club will be held April 12 at 4 p. m. at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

George Slosson says he is delighted that Schaefer has challenged the winner of his coming match with Ives. He declares that if he wins he will gladly meet Jake.

The Chicago Cricket club and the Pullmans will meet for the third time in the Jackson cup competition today at Pullman. Play is to commence at 4:30 p. m. sharp.

Sam Blakelock, who helped train John L. Sullivan for his fight with Mitchell and who was whipped by Jimmy Carroll in San Francisco, beat Reuben Baxter in fifteen rounds at Manchester, Eng., last Friday.

CANAL AND DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

They Meet at Lockport and Consider the Use of the Canal for Sewage.

JOLIET, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The Canal Commissioners held a meeting today at Lockport with the members of the Drainage Board of Chicago. President Ames and another of the Canal Board were present with six members of the Drainage Board, all except Prendergast and Gilmore. The joint meeting was called for the purpose of ascertaining how the Canal Board felt in regard to the Drainage Board's using the canal in Cook County as a channel for the increased sewage which it is proposed to send down into the Illinois River.

A free and full discussion was had, several outsiders being present. C. M. Norton of Lockport was in favor of the Prendergast idea of making a channel to the Summit large enough to take 300,000 cubic feet of water and then using pumps, while Messrs. John Arnold of Lockport and Tom H. Riley of Joliet were in favor of the Cooley 600,000 cubic feet project. They thought that the 300,000 feet would be a bad thing for the people in the valley. Cooley and the chief engineer of the Drainage Board thought so too and favored the 600,000 feet plan.

President Wenter said that he should carry out the law as he understood it and as Cooley interpreted it, doing his best to live up to it in every particular. The discussion took a wide range, but, as usual, no conclusion was reached, the Canal Commissioners being desirous of consulting their attorney and getting his opinion as to certain legal points. They expressed themselves as being willing to deal fairly with the Chicago people, but they would give no opinion as to what they would do until they had consulted their attorney.

The main question with the Canal Trustees was, how the enlargement of the canal to the desired size would affect certain leases which they had made and certain privileges which they had granted. The canal now is sixty feet wide and the State owns a strip of land on each side of ninety feet. This makes the width of the whole strip owned by the State 240 feet. If the canal is enlarged to the proposed dimensions more land will be needed on each side. Instead of the 240 feet there will be need of 700 or 800. If this additional land is to be acquired there will be many condemnation suits to be looked after and many other perplexing questions to settle. Besides this the strips of land along the sides of the canal have been leased for various purposes. If the canal is enlarged these leases will have to be looked after and those making them compensated for any losses which they may be obliged to sustain. Moreover, many bridges have been built over the canal and these will have to be removed without loss to the owners. With all these questions before them the Canal Trustees would give no definite answer as to what they would do, but took the matter under advisement and will report at a later day.

The conference adjourned to meet at the call of the Canal Trustees, which will probably be in the course of three or four weeks.

CHICAGO SYNDICATE'S GOOD SALE.

Rumored That It Will Get $2,750,000 for the Indianapolis Line.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—It is again reported that the Indianapolis street railway lines have been sold by the Chicago company and that they will fall into the hands of a New York syndicate headed by J. C. Shaffer, ex-President of the present company, about May 1. The report cannot be positively confirmed. It is pretty well understood, however, that Mr. Shaffer has held an option on the property since the recent strike and that his almost constant absence in New York since has been for the purpose of securing the required capital, in which it is believed he has succeeded. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has information to the effect that the company sells for $2,750,000, of which $500,000 is to be paid in cash and bonds are to be issued for the remainder, to be made payable when the franchise of the company expires. If a renewal cannot be secured this will be in 1901, but Shaffer believes that he can get a new franchise, which has hitherto seemed almost hopeless. The present company paid $1,080,000 for the property four years ago.

[John J. Mitchell, one of the stockholders in the company, stated last night that no definite arrangements had been made to sell the Indianapolis street-railway lines to the New York syndicate headed by J. C. Shaffer, ex-President of the present company.

"We are now considering a proposition made for the purchase of the lines," Mr. Mitchell said. "No arrangements have been made. I could not make public at this time the amount offered, and I might add that the proposition may not be accepted. At any rate we have not yet accepted, and Mr. Shaffer's absence has nothing to do with it."]

HARLAN WAS CHOSEN.

LARGE MAJORITY SECURED BY HIM FOR COMMANDER.

Election of Officers the Principal Business of the Day at the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic—The Vote by Which Officials Were Elected—Many Resolutions Which Were Passed—Confederate Veterans at New Orleans Propose a Pension for Mrs. Davis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—Comrade Ed Harlan of Marshall will be recognized and honored as the Grand Commander of the G. A. R. of Illinois for the ensuing year. His majority was surprisingly large, as he received 100 votes more than both Dr. McKinnie and Capt. Cadwalader, his competitors. Ed Harlan is the happiest and proudest man in all the land this night. He is receiving the congratulations of his friends by wire, and says he feels so much like rejoicing that he will have to sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill" before morning. He made a little speech before the Grand Encampment today in acknowledgment of the honor conferred and in the course of his remarks said:

"I have been a candidate for office a good many times in the course of my life, but my wife was always opposed to my so doing. She invariably tried to persuade me to keep out of campaigns. Today I had a letter from her and I have it with me. In it she says: 'Hope you'll win it, Ed. I want you to get that honor. It will be something to leave to the children.'" Is it any wonder the comrades caught the inspiration of Ed Harlan's words and yelled and shouted as only Grand Army folks can?

In the course of a week or two Commander Harlan will announce his staff and in his selections he will bear in mind one of the points brought by his adversaries against him. They or rather their friends said Ed Harlan wasn't quite dignified enough to fill the office. That is to say, he could not give the position as much solemnity as its duties demanded. The same objection cannot be made to his staff because in its selection he will lay particular stress on dignity combined with wisdom and sagacity.

Fred Spink, a comrade of Custer Post, Chicago, will be the new Adjutant-General if he will accept the honor. It is the best position in the gift of the Grand Commander, and it will be tendered Mr. Spink. There is every reason for the belief that he will accept. Next fall the Illinois Posts will march up Pennsylvania avenue in Washington over the same ground as the grand review at the close of the war. Ed Harlan will be at the head of the Illinois delegation with his Adjutant-General at his side. Fred Spink won't decline. No man of sound mind would, unless, indeed, business cares prevented.

Grand Commander Clark leaves the office with a most honorable record. He has been complimented most handsomely by his comrades, particularly on the clearness of his rulings while occupying the chair. Perplexing and knotty problems are brought up in Grand Army encampments, a clear head and thorough knowledge of parliamentary law being absolutely necessary for the satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. Comrade Clark made a good presiding officer and all the Grand Army folks are unanimous in his praise. There was a lively little tilt in the encampment over a proposition to appropriate $100 in aid of the Confederate Soldiers' Home of the State of Missouri. The resolution was offered by Maj. Blodgett of Chicago. It received a surprisingly small vote, and its defeat was largely owing to the fact that the exchequer of the State organization is rather low at this time.

The following is the list of elective officers for the ensuing year: Department Commander, Ed Harlan, Marshall; Senior Vice-Commander, W. F. Kenega, Kankakee; Junior Vice-Commander, A. L. Schimpff, Peoria; Medical Director, J. R. Corbus, Chicago; Chaplain, W. G. Cochran, Lovington; Council of Administration, Louis Krughoff, Nashville; A. D. Cadwalader, Lincoln; W. H. Venable, Macomb; T. W. Cole, Rockford; O. T. Avery, Pontiac.

The several candidates received votes as follows:

For Department Commander—P. L. McKinnie, 282; Ed Harlan, 483; A. D. Cadwalader, 40. For Senior Vice-Commander—L. G. Burdick, 177; W. W. Venable, 33; R. C. Cogner, 144; W. F. Kenega, 355. For Junior Vice-Commander (first ballot)—E. A. Keeler, 123; S. Freeman, 13; S. L. Swiney, 15; A. L. Schimpff, 237; D. S. Hecker, 35; John Catline, 8; Ben Knowles, 245. (Second ballot)—Schimpff, 171; Knowles, 111. For Medical Director—J. R. Corbus, 372; C. T. Orner, 152. For Chaplain—C. E. Jones, 12; John Hood, 98; W. G. Cockran, 173.

The resolution offered yesterday to keep the department officers out of politics with a few other propositions was laid over until next year.

Comrade Avery Pike of Bloomington introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our faith in Comrade R. A. Alger, and point to his splendid record as a soldier as a complete refutation of the slander of his enemies.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the encampment heartily indorses general order No. 4 from National Headquarters in which the Commander-in-Chief deprecates the carrying of the Rebel flag in processions participated in by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the committee intrusted with the presentation to the General Assembly of Illinois of Grand Army interests to request the Legislature to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay the expense of maintaining the tomb of Lincoln so as to abolish the payment of a fee. Approving the plan of establishing a John A. Logan Memorial Hall at Athens, Tenn. Asking the Senators and Representatives from Illinois to vote against the appropriation of $100,000 to assist in the entertainment of the delegates to the National Encampment at Washington. Commending the establishment by the Woman's Relief Corps of a home for disabled veterans and their wives and widows. Favoring the passage of a law by the General Assembly of this State similar to the New York law, to provide for the relief by counties, townships, etc., of veterans in destitute circumstances. Commending the Sons of Veterans for abolishing the use of shoulder-straps and high-sounding military titles for their officers except in bodies actually armed, and directing the Adjutant of this department to write the Mayor and City Council of Memphis, Tenn., to have the following inscription on the Andrew Jackson monument at that place, which was defaced during the war, restored: "By the Eternal, the Federal Union Must and Shall Be Preserved." Favoring the passage of the Intermediate Pension bill now pending in Congress. The gavel presented by Capt. O. H. Oldroyd to be awarded to the post making the largest average gain in membership during the year was awarded to Ridge Farm Post.

During the afternoon the officers were installed by the Past Department Commander, Col. Thomas G. Lawler.

The next State encampment will be held in this city at a date to be fixed by the Executive Council.

Delegates to the National Meeting.

Delegates to the National Encampment at Washington were selected as follows:

First, Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts (Cook County)—Gen. H. H. Thomas, Post 5; W. S. Kaufman, Post 28; J. L. Danenhower, Post 91; James Donahue, Post 9.

Fifth—W. H. Watson, Aurora.
Sixth—P. H. Talbott, Rochelle.
Seventh—J. R. Cottle, Princeton.
Eighth—F. H. Hobbs, Yorkville.
Ninth—J. N. Martin, Lakin.
Tenth—J. M. Brown, Toulon.
Eleventh—W. H. Givens, Hamilton.
Twelfth—E. B. Hamilton, Quincy.
Thirteenth—Ed A. Baxter, Pawnee.
Fourteenth—Norman Pringle, Decatur.
Fifteenth—A. P. Cunningham, Champaign.
Sixteenth—W. A. Ewing, Neoga.
Seventeenth—W. H. Anderson, Beecher City.
Eighteenth—P. M. Romiser, Belleville.
Nineteenth—Jasper Partridge, Carmi.
Twentieth—Thomas F. Alexander, Sparta.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN SESSION.

Recommendation of a Pension for Mrs. Jefferson Davis from Southern States.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—The Confederate veterans have been blessed with beautiful sunshiny weather for their reunion which began today. One of the features was their convention at Washington Artillery Hall. It was 11 o'clock when Gen. Behan of the Louisiana division, United Confederate Veterans, called the meeting to order. He made a brief and eloquent address welcoming the delegates.

Mayor Shakespeare was introduced to the meeting by Gen. Behan. A round of applause greeted the Mayor's appearance. His Honor voiced the pleasure of the citizens at extending to the delegates the hospitality of the city.

Gen. J. B. Gordon was next introduced and was greeted by tremendous applause. Gen. Gordon, in loud, resonant voice said, "Two thoughts impress me as I stand here: First, the abounding wealth of kindness and affection extended to us by this glorious people; and, second, our poverty of words to express our gratitude. Here are gathered from all parts of the South grizzled veterans of once memorable and forever immortal Confederacy." Gen. Gordon spoke of Lee, of Hood, and others, and caused the veterans to demonstrate their vigorous appreciation of his eloquence. He next spoke of the valor and loyalty of the Confederates. "The old flag has been furled forever; the cause of separate national existence lives now only as a memory. Old things have passed and a new era has come and now we are all American citizens." Gen. Gordon concluded his speech, took the chair, and called to order the convention of United Confederate Veterans.

Several resolutions were offered and they were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A resolution was offered by Gen. Gordon as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the late Confederate States grant small pensions each to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of said Confederate States, and we earnestly recommend to the Legislatures of the following States to vote her an annual pension of $500 each during the remaining years of her life—to wit: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indian Territory, Kentucky, and Missouri.

On motion of Col. Mullen of Mississippi the resolution was not referred to the Committee on Resolutions, but was unanimously adopted on suspension of the rules.

TO CLEAN CHICAGO'S THOROUGHFARES.

The La Salle Club Gives the Subject a Careful Discussion.

The La Salle club took up the subject of street-cleaning last night. Francis A. Riddle read a letter of regret from Mayor Washburne, in which he said:

> The great difficulty seems to be a lack of funds to carry out the work. If the citizens will themselves aid to the extent of keeping newspapers and house dirt from the streets they will do much towards accomplishing the result. If the owners of large buildings will compel their janitors to cart away the accumulated dirt of large office buildings instead of throwing it surreptitiously in the streets at break of day they will contribute more to cleanliness than by a large amount of talk and very little action. No administration can contend against the continual opposition of the public. If every offender against the littering of our streets with dirt and papers were to be arrested, the police courts could not contain one-fiftieth of the prisoners that would daily appear.

Judge A. N. Waterman said the most available plan for securing clean streets was probably to raise money by special assessment.

Ald. George B. Swift said it was the duty of the city to clean the alleys. The trouble was officials were cowards. He would like to see any delegation objecting to the paving of a street or alley when he believed it was for the interest of the people to have it paved.

CHARGED WITH THE MEAD MURDER.

Four Arrests at Waupaca, Wis.—Others Have Been Indicted.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 8.—[Special.]—As a sequel to the investigation by the grand jury into the murder of Banker Mead, which occurred ten years ago, four arrests were made here today. Sam Stout, saloonkeeper, was arrested as principal, and David Holmes, saloonkeeper, Alfred Poll, Deputy Game Warden, and Assemblyman A. R. Lea, merchant, were charged with being accessories. Mr. Lea is charged with having knowledge of the murder since Nov. 22, 1890, the time that "Tab" Pryor was arrested for the crime and discharged. Mr. Lea was not taken into custody, but went to Stevens Point with the officers and several business-men, where Judge Webb admitted him to bail. He does not seem to be at all worried as to the outcome of the matter. Holmes' arrest was a great surprise, as his name has not been mentioned in the case and his connection therewith not known.

It is known that "Tab" Pryor has been arrested at Rhinelander and will be brought here tomorrow.

SUED EX-CONGRESSMAN PAYSON.

The Daughters of Franklin Oliver Think He Got Land Too Cheap.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—An important suit was begun in the Livingston Circuit Court today in which the Hon. Lewis E. Payson, ex-member of Congress from the Pontiac district, is the principal defendant. The complainants are Frances Ross and Caroline Dorr, daughters of the late Franklin Oliver. Oliver was one of the pioneers of Central Illinois and owned several thousand acres of valuable land about Oliver's Grove, near Chatsworth, in Livingston County. In 1881 Oliver died at the age of 94, and during the last three years of his life had lost nearly all of his property.

Mr. Payson of Pontiac now owns about 1,200 acres of the land. It is claimed by the complainants that Payson paid but $4,400 for the entire tract, which was worth at least $60,000. The complainants now seek to recover the land, claiming that Oliver, during the latter part of his life, was feeble minded and unable to protect his property rights.

PLASTERER M'CURDY'S CRIME.

He Killed His Wife's Visitor, Sought Her Life, and Committed Suicide.

CANTON, O., April 8.—[Special.]—John McCurdy, a plasterer, this afternoon shot and killed L. T. Waltenbaugh, a contractor and his employer. McCurdy then shot twice at his wife, in company with whom Waltenbaugh had been found. Her wounds are not thought to be fatal. McCurdy then shot himself, dying a short time afterwards. The shooting occurred at the home of McCurdy, who, peering through a window, saw Waltenbaugh and his wife together, broke the glass, and shot the latter. Then getting behind a door he shot Waltenbaugh again as he came out. The wife fled, and McCurdy following shot her once. She returned and again escaped, McCurdy following, shooting her again. McCurdy then went back home and killed himself. McCurdy had previously warned Waltenbaugh to cease paying attentions to his wife. Waltenbaugh was married, and had a most estimable wife and family. McCurdy was 35 years old, had been married several years, and had one child.

NOT A FULL-FLEDGED "SIG." YET.

Ex-President Cleveland's Membership in Sigma Chi Temporarily Delayed.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—Much interest has been created among college men by the announcement that ex-President Cleveland has been initiated into Sigma Chi. This statement is only partly true. The Theta Chapter of Sigma Chi at the University of Michigan elected Mr. Cleveland a member and appointed Chauncey B. Ripley to initiate him. Preparations were being made for an appropriate banquet when word was received from the Grand Council at Chicago that there was a provision in the Sigma Chi constitution against admitting honorary members. The matter will consequently be laid over until the convention of the fraternity in August, when that provision will doubtless be suspended. President James A. Garfield was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity from Williams College. President Chester A. Arthur was a member of Phi Upsilon from Union College, and President Benjamin Harrison is an active member of Phi Delta Theta.

Sued Des Moines Keeley Institute.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 8.—[Special.]—The heirs of the late Dr. Plumb of Ames, who jumped from a window in the Des Moines Keeley Institute Building last August and was killed, have brought suit against the institute for $50,000 damages. The institute managers feel sure they will win the case, as Dr. Plumb was simply visiting in the city and had graduated from the institute eight months before.

F. J. Harper's Case Thrown Out.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The libel suit brought by F. J. Harper of Chicago against the *Daily Telegraph* for $10,000 on account of publication of an advertisement attacking his method of doing business has been thrown out of court for non-security of costs.

Mrs. Showalter Declared Insane.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—Today a jury decided that Mrs. Showalter, who is under indictment for stealing goods to the amount of $1,500 from a Freeport dry-goods store shortly before Christmas, was insane, and she will be taken to Elgin Asylum for treatment.

AFTER INDIAN LANDS.

BOOMERS LINING THE BORDERS OF TWO RESERVATIONS.

Thousands Anxiously Awaiting the President's Proclamation to Make a Grand Rush for Choice Quarter Sections—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tract to Be Opened April 19—Orders from the General Land Office—Deputy Sheriffs to Prevent Trouble on the Sisseton Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Secretary Noble this afternoon sent a telegram to the special agents of the department in Oklahoma, postponing the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation until Tuesday, April 19.

Commissioner Carter of the General Land Office has sent to the registers and receivers of the land offices at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City, in Oklahoma, letters of instruction which will govern their action under the forthcoming proclamation by the President. The Commissioner directs that, in view of the expected crowds of people at these offices when the lands shall have been declared open to settlement, no person be allowed any advantage over any other person. To this end he directs that no person be permitted to make more than one entry on his own account and one as agent, if such he shall be. After making these entries the applicants will be required to step out of the line and give place to the next person in order, and if desirous of making other filings he shall take his place at the foot of the line and await his proper turn. The Commissioner further instructs the local officers that the use of the mails will not be permitted for filing homestead declaratory statements.

THOUSANDS WAITING ON THE BORDER

Ready for the Grand Rush to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Lands.

HIGGINS, Tex., April 8.—A troop of United States cavalry has arrived here and is patrolling the west line of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. The towns on the eastern border of Oklahoma, whence a start may be made for the new lands, have become so crowded as to arouse the fear that all may not be able to secure a claim. Many are coming to this point, the nearest railroad town on the western border of the coveted lands. Prospective settlers are flocking hither in great crowds. The lands in the western part of the new country are exceptionally fertile and are traversed by numerous streams. Along the rivers are broad, fertile bottoms which support a good growth of timber and luxuriant growth of grass. Horses and ponies can be bought here at reasonable prices now. Hotel accommodations are comparatively good and supplies are held at only moderate prices. The rush has only just commenced. The soldiers are kept busy warning intruders on the lands and preventing them from slipping in and locating the more choice claims. Nearly all the prospective settlers understand the penalties which follow "sooner-ing."

CANADIAN, Tex., April 8.—The excitement increases here over the anticipated opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. Homeseekers are coming in on every train and are preparing to participate in the rush to the new country. Fifteen hundred people are now awaiting the President's proclamation and fully double that number will make their tracks from this point. Two troops of United States cavalry from Fort Sully have arrived here and are patrolling the border to keep out intruders. The rush to this place has only just commenced, the reduced rates on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway having gone into effect but a day or two ago. The delay in the appearance of the President's proclamation causes much disappointment, and many who had already gone to the border are now returning to town where they can await with more comfort the time of the opening.

KIOWA, Kas., April 8.—Hundreds of home-seekers continue to arrive here daily by the Santa Fé road on their way to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands. A company has been formed here under the name of the Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Overland Transportation company, the object of which is to assist settlers in reaching the border. The company furnish the guides who know the country and will direct home-seekers to that portion of the border whence can most easily be reached the choicest lands in the Indian country. The company also furnish means of transportation. Extensive arrangements are being made for the final rush, and it is expected that no less than 3,000 will make the race for the lands on the border below this place.

RUSHING TO THE SISSETON LANDS.

Settlers Have Eluded the Indian Police, Whose Efforts Are Relaxed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—Ever since the arrival of regular soldiers at Brown's Valley, Minn., last week there has been no effort made by the Indian police to guard the border and the soldiers remain close in camp. The chances to get on the reservation during this time have been good, and hundreds of landseekers have gone to look at land the last few days. Today ten loads in all have gone out. The two troops of cavalry are camped near the main road to the reservation. Troops were immediately ordered to follow and bring them back. Some of the teams were overhauled and have returned, but a few of them must be fifteen miles out by this time, and if the cavalry is seen in time they may lead them a long chase. The troops will probably remain in camp until within a day of the opening, when the boundary will be guarded as best it can by the 200 soldiers. The town is filling up rapidly with prospectors and homesteaders, and the rush is well commenced. Hundreds arrive on every train, and long strings of covered wagons find camping places along the river. The farmers living near the reservation are ready to hire out their teams and wagons to those not provided with such.

SYRUP of FIGS

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Have Received Instructions From
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To Offer for PUBLIC SALE
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EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

The unprecedentedly large quantity of 10,000 PIPES OF PORT WINE, specially selected and picked out for their quality from all the stocks offering either in the Douro or in Oporto, and which, without fear of contradiction, represents the finest parcel of Port Wines which could be offered to the trade. The Wines have been selected from such leading stocks as the following:

Messrs. Antonio Jose da Silva & Co.	3,200 pipes
D. Antonia A. Ferreira	2,200 pipes
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Sr. Miguel de Souza Guedes	900 pipes
Messrs. G. G. Sandeman & Sons	700 pipes

Also from Messrs. Croft & Co.; Feuerheerd & Co.; Van Zellers & Co.; Sr. Fco. Cardozo Valente; Sr. Vellose (Bom Retiro); Sr. J. de Mesquita; Sr. Carlos Almeida; Sr. Bernardo da Silveira; Sr. Joao da Silveira; and numerous other well-known Holders and Farmers; and from the finest Quintas of the Douro.

The Wines are all fit for immediate use and include a splendid selection of the 1890 Vintage, some with shippers' brands and some fine parcels of White Wines. All have been bought at the most favorable Oporto terms, and for cash, and will be sold lying in the London Docks.

All the Wines will be landed in the London Docks before the sale, and will be sold in Bond.

For particulars as to Quality, Vintages, etc., please refer to Catalogues, which can be obtained in due course from

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WHEAT LOOKS BETTER

CONDITION OF GRAINS SHOWN BY PRIME'S REPORTS.

Favorable Weather Has Caused Some Improvement in the Winter Wheat—Ample Moisture All Over the Country—The Season Well Advanced, but Spring Seeding Is Backward—Slow Progress of Seeding Oats—Farmers Are Carrying Over Surplus Wheat.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—A year ago at this time the weather all over the Northwest and Southwest was favorable for spring seeding. The ground was reported in excellent condition. Good progress had been made with seeding spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The winter wheat crop was in fine condition. Grass was growing rapidly and the fruit prospects were excellent. In the cotton region the weather was favorable and cotton-planting was in progress. Timely rains in California gave encouragement to the grain-growers. Taking the situation as a whole the prospects for grain, grass, cotton, and fruit could not have been better.

Little progress has been made the present week in the growing world, comparatively speaking, but little has gone into the ground and very little has come out. More rain has fallen in some localities than during the whole growing season of 1891. Yet I cannot say that up to this date the moisture is in excess. As the seasons roll by we soon forget what preceding years have brought forth, so far as the elements are concerned.

The last three springs have been dry; the summers also, and we have been laboring against deficiencies of moisture rather than excess. Probably nowhere today in the whole country is the land "under water," except in some regions of the far Northwest. It is surprising to note and observe how the earth the present spring seems to have absorbed the heavy rains which have fallen. Hence I believe that up to the present date there has not fallen a single drop of water more than the earth needed to produce what it is expected to do the coming season.

Advancement of Spring Seeding.

In Southern Minnesota and Southern Dakota some little seeding has been done. Taking the Northwestern portion of the spring wheat areas which lie north of Fargo and north of Grand Forks, there has not been to exceed 5 per cent of the plowing done and a large portion of this area has been under water the present week. Under the most favorable circumstances it does not seem possible that farmers can get on their land before the twentieth or twenty-fifth of this month. The prospects now are that they will first have to attend to plowing before they can commence seeding.

In South Dakota there has been about 25 per cent of the wheat sown, but seeding has all been stopped by the rains of the present week and snowstorms which have been the heaviest ever known at this season of the year. If the present wet weather continues much longer a great deal of the land which was intended for wheat will not be put in. Last spring was late for getting to work. The land was wet and continued so up to April 20. After that it was dry and wheat sown after May 1 did not make much of a crop. Farmers are not selling any wheat worth mentioning. In Wisconsin no wheat has been sown. Everything is at a standstill owing to the heavy rains of the last ten days. In Nebraska little seeding has been done; freezing and thawing every few days, with a great deal of rain and more or less snow. Conditions, however, are favorable enough if the rains would only stop. Nebraska can stand more rain and then grow a better crop probably than any other State in the country. Little work has been done in Iowa. A few oats have been scratched into the ground, but no general work done as yet.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

Southern Illinois reports that wheat is not so far advanced as a year ago. It is from five to six inches high and has made rapid growth during the last week. This is owing largely to the heavy rains of the last ten days. There are no indications of as large a crop as last year. Farmers have sold little wheat since the recent decline, and a large proportion of it will be carried over into the new season if prices do not improve. Millers as a rule do not carry large stocks of wheat. Central Illinois reports that although the growth of wheat is not as great as at this time last year the plants look healthy and now cover the ground well.

In Indiana no reports from the northern portion of the State show any wheat being plowed up to amount to anything. The weather has been exceedingly favorable for the last fourteen days for the winter wheat crop. Farmers are holding their wheat, as they claim the present price is decidedly too low. Millers have light stocks and but few of them are running full time. In Central Indiana the improvement in wheat has been marked during the present week, yet it is still far below what it was at this time last year. While the indications are for a smaller crop than last season, still the outlook is better than it was a month ago. Farmers will not sell at present prices. Stocks of wheat held by millers are light.

In Southern Ohio the general condition of the wheat crop is not as good as a year ago, but there is a marked improvement from thirty days ago. The late wheat still looks sick and the height of the best of it is not over two inches. In Northern Ohio the favorable weather of the present week has given a better look to the growing wheat. Considerable wheat will be carried over by farmers into the next crop.

Southern Michigan reports that the mild weather together with the copious rains have started wheat to looking green. On sandy and light soil the crop is looking well but on clay lands not as good. Farmers have not been delivering any wheat to speak of and the opinion seems to be that they are going to carry their surplus over unless prices advance materially.

From Across the Mississippi.

In Northern Missouri much of the winter wheat is thin on the ground, the result of dry weather last fall. So far no wheat has been plowed up. The weather for the last two weeks has been favorable and the moisture ample and the crop commences to show up better than was expected. Farmers are still inclined to hold wheat and millers are not well supplied. In Southern Missouri the wheat does not cover the ground as well as last year and the prospects are that the yield will not be as large per acre as last season, though the outlook now is for a fair crop. Wheat is about four inches high. Farmers are still inclined to hold and the supply at the country mills is light.

Eastern Kansas reports that wheat is now growing rapidly. There are no reports of its being plowed up, and it begins to cover the ground. There have been very heavy winds recently, but the ground is so moist that they have not caused any damage to the growing crop. In Southern Kansas the general condition of the wheat is more or less mixed; considerable of the wheat will be plowed up. Farmers are holding their grain and millers carry light supplies.

Kentucky reports that the wheat crop is not so far advanced as a year ago. There are no reports of wheat having been plowed up. Wheat covers the ground and is six inches high. Farmers are still inclined to hold wheat. In Northern Tennessee the late sown wheat fields do not look as well as the early sown. Wheat is now about six inches high. The last thirty days the weather has been very favorable for the growing crop and it has improved, but the general conditions are not as good as at this time last year.

My advices by wire from San Francisco say that "the rainfall up to date is fifteen and a half inches. The conditions are now decidedly above the average. Need cool weather and occasional showers."

Taking the country as a whole and we have had a poor week for seeding oats. This has been particularly the case in those areas where the largest acreage of oats is made. Practically none have been seeded this week, and with existing conditions there will be no seeding done until the coming week.

[illegible] CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY.

Commissioner of Agriculture McDowell Says the Improvement Is 20 Per Cent.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 8.—[Special.]—The condition of winter wheat in this State has improved, says Commissioner of Agriculture McDowell, 20 per cent in the last month and the prospects, according to his official statement, are that the wheat crop will be a splendid one. Commissioner McDowell's report estimates the condition of wheat at 92 per cent. He says that it can now be safely put at 100 per cent. There is nothing working against the wheat crop in any part of the State, and the acreage is quite as large as any year of the past. The Commissioner thinks Kentucky will, if the present conditions continue until harvest, have as much wheat as it has ever raised. The condition of winter wheat will be over 100 per cent by the latter part of next week. The Commissioner's estimates and reports are based upon replies from 195 correspondents in the various counties of the State.

WORK DONE BY THE MILLS.

The Output Greater than Before, but the Trade Was Less Favorable.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 8.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: The mills last week did all that was expected of them. In the six days ended Wednesday they ground 183,540 barrels, averaging 30,660 barrels daily, against 166,090 barrels the previous week, 122,390 barrels for the corresponding time in 1891, and 111,640 barrels in 1890.

There were seventeen mills running yesterday, making about 30,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. The supply of water is all that can be used.

The flour trade appears to have been a trifle less favorable for a week back than during the week before. That is, greater concessions had to be made in order to interest buyers and cash sales have probably attained a smaller aggregate. Some millers say they are not doing much, as they cannot afford to sell as cheaply as their neighbors do, with cash wheat 2 cents above the May option. The foreign trade is extremely small. While on occasions lively bidding is done, the prices are usually 1s@2s 6d below quotations that millers can afford to accept. Most of the transactions are in patent, and bakers and low grades continue to accumulate. The direct export shipments last week were 40,180 barrels, against 46,400 barrels the preceding week.

OHIO'S ACREAGE AND PROSPECTS.

The Condition of the Wheat Crop Is Only Fair—The Amount of Wheat Held.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture furnishes the following concerning the winter wheat prospect: Nov. 1 last an estimate was made of the area of wheat seeded for the harvest of 1892, the result being 2,795,215 acres, against 2,613,281 acres seeded for the 1891 harvest, as reported by Township Assessors. It will be observed there is an estimated increase over last year of about 180,000 acres, which, on an average yield, would represent nearly 3,000,000 bushels, but on the other hand the condition of wheat is so low and many fields are so nearly ruined that there will be considerable plowing up, so that the actual harvest will in all probability show even a less acreage than the harvest of last year.

The average condition of wheat for the State is estimated at 69 per cent of a full average. Basing calculations upon an average acreage for harvest and comparing with a fair yield we have at present a prospective crop of about 22,000,000 bushels. The result of plowing up may, however, leave us less than an average acreage for harvest and a corresponding reduction in total yield. The present low condition of wheat is attributed to drought and unfavorable conditions of soil at seeding time, in consequence of which the plant did not secure a good start or a good stand, and many fields were not able to fully withstand the winter freezes.

A favorable April, with sufficient warm rains, will improve present conditions and may relieve to a certain extent some fields now thought to be badly winter-killed. Twenty-three per cent of the wheat crop of 1891 is estimated as being still in the producers' hands. This represents about 10,000,000 bushels. The amount on hand is unusually large and may be accounted for by the fact that last year all farm crops were comparatively good; in no instance was there an excessive failure; hence, owing to a hope for better prices, wheat was held back and other abundant crops marketed instead.

A Terrible Experience.

A terrible tale was told by the miserable survivors of a band of emigrants who left Yorkshire for the Brazils about a year ago, and reached home in a destitute condition a few days ago. They started out 140 in number in answer to an advertisement promising, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, land, free homes, food for six months, seed for two crops, all the necessary tools, etc., and were landed in due time at San Paulo. Their hardships began at once. The food provided was inedible, and no accommodations had been prepared, 200 men, women, and children being compelled to live and sleep together in one great room. Then they were sent to Santos, where they were kept for ten days exposed to all sorts of hardships and privations. After this they were put on board a small steamer for Paranaqua, and remained for four days on an open deck in drenching rain-storms, with only a few crusts to eat. When they were landed at last, their only shelter was some miserable shanties in a swamp, and before long fever broke out among them, reducing their numbers at a fearful rate. To procure assistance in the burial of the dead they were compelled to part with the last remnants of property that remained to them. Finally the survivors made their way back to Rio, where they were deluded by fresh promises, and subjected to gross brutalities by the soldiers and police. All the living members of this disastrous expedition tell similar stories, and there appears to be no doubt that they have passed through an experience almost without parallel in the history of immigration frauds.

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FREE FOR NOTHING—A pair of our celebrated Children's KID GLOVES with each purchase in this Dept.
"OUR OWN" MAKE SILK UMBRELLAS.
10,000 New Styles Handles—in Gold, Silver, Horn, Celluloid, and Natural Wood,
At $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $3.50.
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I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
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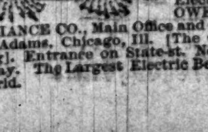

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THURSDAY.............Clothing, Hats, Caps,
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Fur & Wool Derby and Soft Hats
—AND—
A Bankrupt Stock of Clothing.
On Same Day—Fire Salvage Sale of
Agricultural and Builders' Hardware, Tools, Etc.
On Same Day, in Annex,
Crockery and Glassware,
Including an excellent assortment of
Blue Enameled Steel Ware,
Hotel, C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware,
—AND—
15 Cases Italian Marble Statuary.
FRIDAY..............Fire Salvage Sale
—OF—
Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fine Wall Paper, Etc.
ADVANCE NOTICE.
ON TUESDAY...........April 19th,
Peremptory closing sale of
A BANKRUPT RETAIL STOCK OF
Millinery, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, and Novelties.
ON WEDNESDAY, April 20th,
By order of D. G. Littleton, Receiver,
Peremptory closing sale of a
Jobber's Stock of Boots & Shoes.
Seasonable goods in prime condition.
ON THURSDAY.........April 21st,
Opening Sale of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', and Misses'
Plain and Trimmed Straw Hats.
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WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 10 A. M.,
At SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For account of Fire Underwriters, at public auction, the entire salvage of
The Langstaff Hardware Co., Memphis, Tenn.,
Consisting of a general line of Agricultural and Builders' Hardware, Tools, etc.
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 15, AT 10 A. M.,
The entire salvage of
The Wilkinson Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.,
Consisting of a large line of Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc.
ALSO ON SAME DAY
The entire salvage of
W. P. Nelson & Co., 193 Wabash-av., City, Interior Decorators, consisting of 15,000 rolls Fine Wall Paper.
All Goods on Exhibition Day Before Sale.
ADVANCE NOTICE
In About Two Weeks
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FOR ACCOUNT OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
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—OF—
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Being the entire Salvage of Manufactured Stock from late fire of
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ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Manufacturers of the Well-Known
Star, Sledge, Clipper,
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A large quantity of this Tobacco will be guaranteed free from any damage. Particulars and date of sale in next week's papers. Goods arranged for sale by
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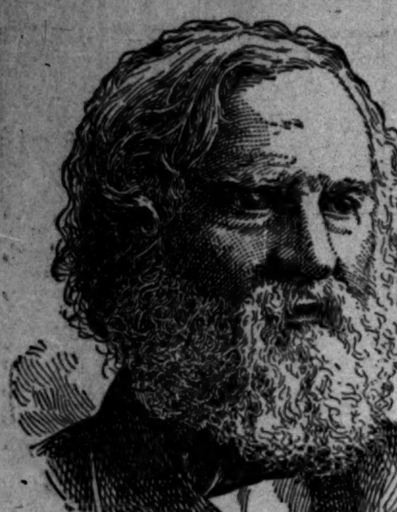

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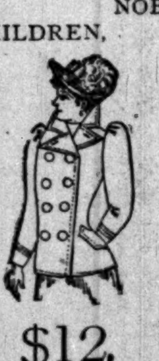

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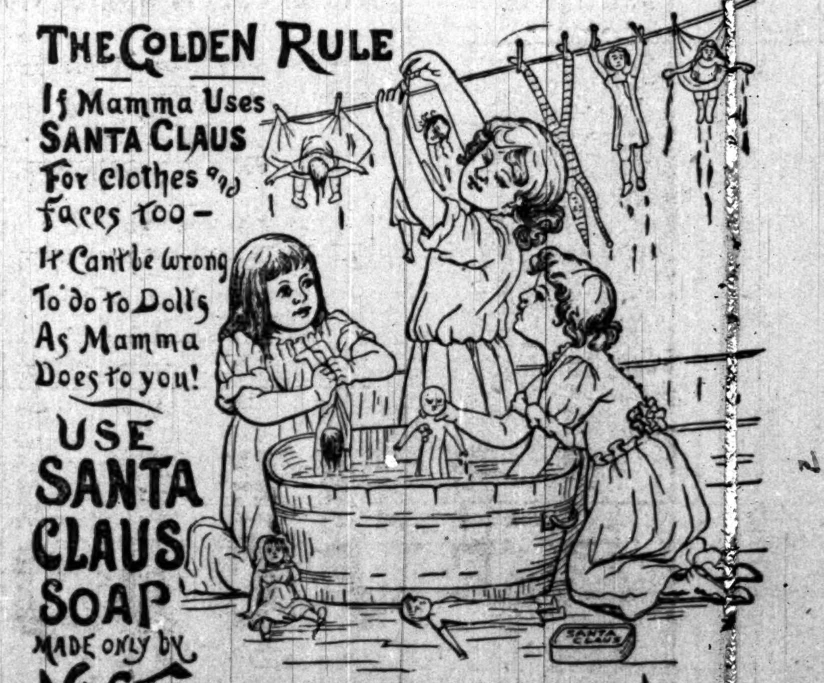
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Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY. APRIL 9. 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

BAKER IS RE-ELECTED

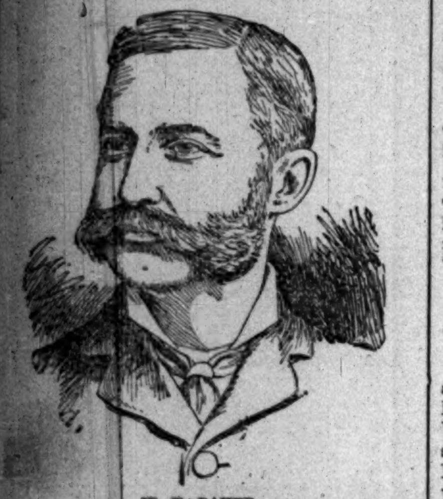
MR. HIGINBOTHAM DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FAIR.

After a Conference with Mr. Field He Refuses to Allow His Name to Be Considered—A Large Reduction in Salaries Effected—Mr. Bryan Made Commissioner-at-Large on a Salary of $5,000—Mr. Baker Agrees to Serve Without Pay—Treasurer Seeberger to Draw Less Money.

World's Fair Directors at their meeting yesterday afternoon elected without contention the following list of officers to serve during the coming year:

President	W. T. Baker
First Vice-President	Harlow N. Higinbotham
Second Vice-President (election postponed).	
Secretary	H. O. Edmunds
Solicitor	W. K. Carlyle
Treasurer	A. F. Seeberger
Auditor	W. K. Ackerman
Commissioner-at-Large	Thomas B. Bryan

President Baker's reëlection was made probable yesterday morning and certain yesterday afternoon when Director Higinbotham declined positively to be considered a candidate for the office of President. His declination was made through the advice of Marshall Field. Until yesterday morning Mr. Higinbotham had been slated as a winning candidate for the Presidency, but up to that time he had not it seems formally conferred with Mr. Field. Mr. Higinbotham gets down to his office at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Field comes down at 11. At 10 Mr. Higinbotham didn't know whether he would consent to run for the Presidency or not. Two hours later, after advising with his partner, he decided not to be a candidate and so informed the directors who had been proposing his election.



W. T. BAKER.

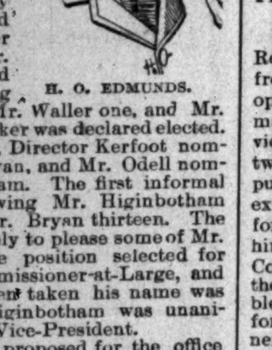
"My reasons for refusing to permit my name to be used," said Mr. Higinbotham after the election, "are simple. I have been with Marshall Field for nearly thirty years, and have during that time profited by his advice. He was certain that for me to assume the duties of President of the World's Fair in connection with those of the firm would mean the ruin of my health from overwork. While appreciating the kindness of directors, I felt it best, after conferring with Mr. Field this morning, to decline to be considered as a candidate."

The election passed off quietly with the following present:

Directors Baker, Gage, Winston, Henrotin, Ellsworth, Clowry, Yerkes, Chappell, Davis, Dixon, Higinbotham, Kirk, Schwab, Odell, Peck, Porter, Revell, Rothschild, Stensland, Walker, Wacker, Waller, Wheeler, Kerfoot, Lawrence, Pike, Butler, Butterworth, Billings, Schneider, Engelhard, Lefens, Ketcham.

The Balloting Begun.

President Baker retired from the room and Ferd W. Peck was made Chairman of the meeting. After the report by the Finance committee, recommending reductions in salaries, which report was adopted, the business of electing a President began. The first vote, an informal one, resulted as follows: Baker, 24; Higinbotham, 6; Odell, 1. This showed Mr Baker to have one more vote than the number necessary to elect him. A second and formal ballot was immediately taken, which resulted in giving Mr. Baker twenty-six votes. Mr. Higinbotham received four or five, according to varying reports, Mr. Waller one, and Mr. Peck one, and Mr. Baker was declared elected.



H. O. EDMUNDS.

For Vice-President, Director Kerfoot nominated Thomas B. Bryan, and Mr. Odell nominated Mr. Higinbotham. The first informal ballot resulted in giving Mr. Higinbotham twenty votes and Mr. Bryan thirteen. The ballot was taken largely to please some of Mr. Bryan's friends. The position selected for him was that of Commissioner-at-Large, and after the vote had been taken his name was withdrawn and Mr. Higinbotham was unanimously elected First Vice-President.

Lyman J. Gage was proposed for the office of Second Vice-President, but he declined to have his name considered, and Mr. Winston asked that the election be postponed for one month. Mr. Winston thinks that by that time he can induce Mr. Gage to take the place.

Treasurer A. F. Seeberger was next unanimously reëlected to his present position.

H. O. Edmunds was unanimously chosen Secretary. Auditor W. K. Ackerman was reëlected with similar unanimity, and W. K. Carlyle was by a unanimous viva voce vote appointed Solicitor or Attorney for the Board.

Then Director Gage carried out the prearranged program of honoring Thomas B. Bryan, who has served as First Vice-President of the Exposition company since its organization until yesterday. Upon Mr. Gage's motion a resolution was carried with hearty unanimity proposing Mr. Bryan for Commissioner-at-Large, to represent the Exposition abroad and in the United States. The appointment to such an office had to be made by Director-General Davis. Mr. Davis is a World's Fair Director, and was present at the meeting. As soon as the resolution was adopted he rose and at once appointed Mr. Bryan to the position named. The directory immediately confirmed the nomination and voted that Mr. Bryan be paid a salary of $5,000 per annum out of the treasury of the directory. This wound up the election of officers in the midst of an apparent era of good feeling. President Baker thanked the directors for the honor conferred upon him, and Mr. Higinbotham was equally grateful. Mr. Baker will also serve without pay.

Salaries Reduced.

One of the features in this election is the reduction of salaries. As indicated, the Finance committee made a report before any voting was done, and the salary of the President was cut from $12,000 to $6,000 per annum, and Mr. Baker says he won't draw that. The salary of $6,000 which Mr. Bryan drew as First Vice-President was withdrawn, so that Mr. Higinbotham will serve without pay—something, however, which he intended doing in case he became President. The office of Second Vice-President has not had any salary attached. Treasurer Seeberger's salary of $6,000 was reduced $1,000. Mr. Edmunds, who becomes Secretary, will draw $2,000 per annum, a raise from $1,800, which he has been drawing as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Butterworth, who retired from the office of Secretary, drew $10,000, so that a large saving was effected there. Mr. Carlisle, who, as attorney for the board, will perform the legal duties which devolved upon Mr. Butterworth, is to get a salary of $3,600 per annum, an increase of $600 over his present salary.

President Baker, it is understood, will draw no salary whatever. He offered a resolution to the board to the effect that the office of President should be without salary. This, however, was voted down, and the emolument of his office fixed at $6,000. Mr. Baker informed his friends that he would decline to accept any remuneration, in accordance with his resolution.

Harmony now, some of the leading directors say, must prevail between President Baker and Director-General Davis. Those two high officials have been on anything but friendly terms, but a new order is to be established by means of cabinet meetings. Director-General Davis and President Baker, with other leading officials not yet named, will be requested to hold frequent conferences, which may be either daily or weekly, and the two heads of the Fair be given an opportunity each to understand what the other is doing.

"We are tired of this unnecessary friction between President Baker and the Director-General," said a director yesterday afternoon. "Within a short time we will bring about caucuses or conferences between them and see if an end cannot be made of their differences."

Mr. Baker continues in the office of President with one year's experience, and his friends hope with a determination to profit by the past.

Mr. Higinbothan, as First Vice-President, is in the line of succession to the higher office. He is an Illinoisan by birth, and came to Chicago from Joliet in 1861 and engaged with the firm of Farwell & Co., of which Marshall Field was then a member. One year later Mr. Higinbotham volunteered to go to the war as a member of the Mercantile battery, which was organized in Chicago. He remained in the service three years as chief clerk for the chief quartermaster of the Department of Ohio. When he returned to Chicago he found the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized and began there as a bookkeeper. He didn't have much money, either, for he says he engaged board and room at $2 per week. As a bookkeeper he was an unqualified success. He became a member of the firm and is now its credit man, annually handling $36,000,000.

W. K. Carlisle, the solicitor for the board, is a graduate of the University of Virginia in the departments both of Liberal Arts and of Law. When Mr. Carlisle finished his schooling he went back to Covington, Ky., and entered the law office of his father, Senator John G. Carlisle. Several years ago Mr. Carlisle fancied there was great prospects for a young lawyer in the West, and he went to Wichita. Kas., where he opened an office and at the same time became President of the leading bank of the place. The Wichita boom collapsed, however, and Maj. Butterworth, who had known Mr. Carlisle since his boyhood and needing an assistant, sent for the young lawyer and had him made Assistant Solicitor-General. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the office he now holds.

H. O. Edmunds is still a young man, who came here from Washington eighteen months ago as assistant to Secretary Butterworth. In Washington he was for two years private secretary to Second Assistant Postmaster-General S. A Whitfield. Mr. Edmunds will graduate next June from the Chicago College of Law. The other officers of the board are well known.

OPPONENTS OF SUNDAY CLOSING.

Allan Moon and Others Claim Congress Has No Authority to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Yesterday the advocates of Sunday closing of the World's Fair made their arguments before the House World's Fair committee, and today the opposition was heard. Allan Moon of the National Liberty Association, a resident of Chicago, advocated adherence to the doctrine of non-interference by the government in religious matters and the separation of church and state. He doubted that the gentlemen who favored Sunday closing yesterday represented the sentiment of the majority of the religious people of the country on the question, and he denied that the labor organizations had petitioned Congress in favor of closed doors. From an investigation made by him in this connection he had not discovered an organization favoring the movement, and, indeed, some of them were diametrically opposed to it.

W. H. McKee, editor of the *Sentinel* of New York, said the regulation of Sunday closing was a matter to be dealt with by the place where the business is transacted, and it was not the duty of Congress to say whether the Fair should be closed Sunday or any other day. As the United States did not own the World's Fair site, it consequently could not properly exercise any municipal control of it in general. He was of opinion that the authority of Congress could be invoked only in matters relating to the industrial exhibit of the government. The matter of special restrictions and regulations to be placed upon the exhibiters at the Exposition rested solely with the local management, under the municipal and State laws of Chicago, Ill. Congress had no municipal control over the City of Chicago during the Fair, and it could not indorse Sunday closing if it were passed nor undertake the enforcement of any local law in Illinois.

BANK AT THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

Proposition to Have a Branch of Some National Institution Located There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—Representative Hopkins has received a letter from the World's Fair authorities giving the opinion that it will be a great convenience to many persons if banking facilities are provided upon the Exposition grounds during the two years subsequent to next June. As this purpose could not be accomplished under the existing law the draft of a special act was forwarded to Mr. Hopkins and introduced by him in the House. He has requested the Committee on Banking and Currency to give the matter prompt attention, so that if possible the proposed branch bank may be ready for business soon after the beginning of the next fiscal year. The bill provides that any national bank located in the City of Chicago, which may be designated by the World's Columbian Exposition to conduct a banking office upon the Exposition grounds be authorized to conduct such office as a branch of the bank subject to the same restrictions and having the same rights as the bank to which it belongs; provided that the branch office shall not be operated longer than two years, beginning not earlier than July 1, 1892, and closing not later than July 1, 1894.

ARE LICENSED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE.

Names of a Batch of Physicians Just Created by the State Board of Health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has issued certificates entitling the following physicians to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois:

Thomas P. Camelon, Francis M. Crane, Austin Curtis, Joseph N. Detrana, Thomas C. Dillon, Robert P. Eckhart, Warner L. Eddy, Edward L. Emrich, Philip B. Fox, Edward C. Fraser, J. P. H. Garrity, Alonzo Galloway, Arthur E. Genius, Richard M. Genius, Charles F. Gruenweld, Ellen F. Hancock, William M. Haworth, George E. Keith, Harry E. Kerch, William E. Kramer, Jacob A. Krumrine, Augusta Slinderborg, Patrick F. Maley, John McKinlock, Henry H. Peabody, Frederick E. Savage, Alex. E. Leastrand, Edward E. Smith, Moses T. Peter, Granville S. Thomas, Edwin B. Tuteur, Peter H. Vesterburg, W. Winston Waggoner, William H. Warder, John White, William C. Willing, all of Chicago; Oliver B. Barnard, Fish Hoop; Charles G. Elliott, Mount Oliver; Shelly B. Hall, Rock Island; Patrick N. Kelly, Litchfield; William Linaberry, Dover; John T. Lloyd, Baldwin; Sarah A. Marshall, Elgin; Oliver H. P. McNair, Maple Park; William F. Noyes, Savannah; George Pierrot, St. Louis; Daniel D. Ray, Rossville; Leo Scram, Dwight; Frank E. Seal, Harvey; Paul W. Wadsworth, Milan; Edward W. Wahl, Sterling; Paul Zillikin, Chester.

A midwife certificate was issued to Matilda N. Wallerstedt of Chicago.

Abou Ben Hill.

Abou Ben Dave Hill (may his tribe decrease!)
Awoke one night (he could not rest in peace)
And saw within his single, lonely room
(No wife was there to lighten up its gloom)
An angel, writing on a slate of brass,
(Exceeding luck had made David Hill an ass)
And to the specter in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look, as though 'twould like a rest,
Answered: "The names of those the 'party' likes the best."
"And is mine there?" asked Dave Hill. "You're to smart,"
Replied the angel; then Dave Hill spoke, a little tart:
"Write me, as one who on himself is stuck
And one who up to date has had good luck."
The angel wrote and vanished. After long detention
He came again, soon after the convention,
And showed the names by whom the party swear,
And lo! Poor Dave Hill's name—it wasn't there.
—*New York Tribune.*

Canine Delirium Tremens.

An English mastiff died last week at Winchester, O., from the effects of alcoholism. The dog had, it is reported, been a hard whisky drinker for more than a year.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FINISHES ITS INVESTIGATION.

Chief of Construction Burnham Attacks Director-General Davis and by Vote of the Committee His Remarks Are Stricken from the Record—Reprimanded by Chairman Dockery—All Satisfied with the Result of the Inquiries Made—Details of the Last Day's Session.

Congressman Dockery and the other members of the Congressional Investigating committee bought coupon tickets over the Pennsylvania railroad and left at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Washington, taking along the largest assortment of World's Fair literature ever gathered together since the inception of the organization. There is enough material in the notes of the stenographer to make 1,500 pages of type-written matter and to make a book of 1,000 pages. There is not only enough to make such a book, but it is going into such form and every member of Congress will get this information with the recommendation of the committee before the World's Fair bill is brought up for final action.

The work of the committee has been most thorough. Every department has been looked into with a thoroughness that has alarmed the officers and chiefs of departments. There has been an overhauling of accounts that has brought to light every detail, and the members of the committee now know as much as it is possible to learn through the examination of witnesses.

As has been stated before the officials of the World's Fair had not counted on anything so thorough in the way of an examination. They had the questions which Mr. Dockery had sent on in advance, and when Mr. Baker had completed his list of answers it was thought the examination had been partially concluded before the committee's arrival, and that all that remained would be a drive or two through Jackson Park, a few receptions, and a banquet.

Not so, however. The members of the committee reached Chicago a week ago last Tuesday. They filled the first part of the program—they drove through Jackson Park, but that ended it. Invitations to be dined and wined were refused, and the cigars they smoked even were paid for out of their individual pockets, or charged up in the laundry account returned to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each man paid for the shining of his own shoes, for messenger's hire, and when Mr. Dockery put on his snuff-colored overcoat yesterday afternoon he drew some official-looking drafts from the inside pocket and made out one on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to pay the score of the committee at the Auditorium. And then they walked out to the curb and took their places in two sorry-looking hacks and gave up 50 cents a head to get over to the Pennsylvania depot.

Pleased with What They Learned.

Friends of the Fair need have no uneasiness about the visiting Congressmen, however. Though they made a searching and a thorough examination into the ways of the World's Fair people they left Chicago with the best of feeling for the World's Fair itself.

"I recognize the vastness of the work," said Congressman Breckinridge before leaving last night, "and I am more than pleased with the progress already made. You may count upon me as a thorough friend of the Fair."

That was the opinion of all.

There is some question regarding the executive acts of the officials, and to forestall the report would be to say that the action of certain of the officers will be criticised. It may not be done in the report, but if it is not the officials may look out for a lambasting on the floor of the House.

"The World's Fair has my most hearty sympathy," said Congressman Compton, "but I am free to confess that there has been a great deal of extravagance shown. In fact, it seems as though no value has been attached to money."

What Mr. Compton said received a nod of acquiesance from Mr. Cogswell, while Gen. Henderson said: "Yes, of course I will visit the World's Fair when it is open and bring my whole family with me."

"As to my impressions of the World's Fair," Chairman Dockery said, "I can only say that there is no doubt about its being the most stupendous and also the most successful affair of like character ever inaugurated. It deserves and will get the cordial support of the Nation and of the world. I will confess I was astonished at the great amount of work already accomplished, and I will sound its praises everywhere I go. I cannot, however, anticipate the committee's report."

The morning session of the committee developed a little unpleasantness between Director-General Davis and Chief of Construction Burnham to the evident horror of the members of the committee. The trouble came to a head when Mr. Davis had finished with his pro-forma estimates made on the direct request of the members of the committee. Mr. Davis had reduced the estimates from those of Mr. Burnham as given in the answer of President Baker, to the questions propounded by Chairman Dockery. The sum total of Mr. Burnham's various estimates was $22,226,403. Mr. Davis in his estimates gave the total expenses from the beginning to the winding up of the affairs of the corporation at $20,000,000—a difference of $2,226,403—and when he had done Mr. Burnham got on his feet, and, despite the efforts of the Chairman to shut him off, he said:

Attack on Mr. Davis.

"Mr. Davis has not been to see me or any of my people, and any figures he has given he has jumped at. He knows nothing about the matter."

"I object to any such remarks addressed to a witness before this committee," said Chairman Dockery, "and I will ask that Mr. Burnham withdraw his remark."

Mr. Burnham was obstinate, however, and only on the express request of the Chairman would he make any changes in his remarks. And when he did it was not in the nature of an apology to Mr. Davis. He would only withdraw that portion which referred to Mr. Davis as not knowing anything about the matter. The committee thought, however, such an outburst should not appear in the printed document, and on motion the whole of Mr. Burnham's statement was ordered expunged from the records.

The Director-General was the first witness before the committee. He had been instructed to prepare an estimate of expenditures, and it was submitted with the prefatory statement that it was necessarily incomplete. It gave, as stated, the estimated expenditures at $20,000,000 for the entire time. He had a list of items on which he thought a saving could be effected, and it included the following, the sum given being the net sum which he thought might be saved from Mr. Burnham's figures:

Intramural railway	$600,000
Electrical Department	200,000
Landscape gardening	99,000
Mechanical Department	300,000
Lake-Front improvement	50,000
Tool-house	20,000
Incidental buildings	50,000
Press Building	50,000
Coloring and decorating	191,000
Custom-House	15,000

The items given by Mr. Davis were only the principal ones. Saving could be effected in other ways, he thought, bringing the total up to the amount given.

Mr. Davis said the floor space in the several buildings would aggregate 4,500,000 square feet, more than twice the amount in the buildings at the Centennial Exposition, and that the applications already received from foreign governments and from private corporations exceeded the space at his disposal. The cost of the buildings would be only $2,000,000 greater than those at Philadelphia in 1876.

His Revised Figures.

President Baker was called to the stand again, and he revised his figures on the estimated receipts from those given the committee the first day of the investigation. He put the total number of visitors at 18,000,000 and the receipts from this source at $9,000,000. He thought the separate admissions to the musical concerts inside the grounds would amount to $200,000 more, and that if the corporation received $2,000,000 for concessions and privileges he would be well satisfied.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin, President of the Woman's Branch of the Congress Auxiliary, made a brief statement before the committee outlining the work already accomplished by that body and that mapped out for the future.

Mr. Dockery announced, when Mrs. Henrotin had finished, that the examination had been completed so far as Chicago was concerned, and after thanking the World's Fair officials and the other witnesses for their courtesies, announced the adjournment of the committee. There was a ten minutes executive session at the close, and the members then put World's Fair matters aside in behalf of luncheon. They had completed their labors after seven days of vigorous work examining witnesses, and two days given over to inspecting the grounds and buildings and in reading the officers' reports.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

Principal Events in World's Fair Circles During the Last Seven Days.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday bids were opened for furnishing 87,096 electric lamps which will be needed on the Exposition grounds. The bidders were the Thomson-Houston, Edison, Brush, Fort Wayne Jenney, and South Side Machine and Metal Works companies, and others. The Thomson-Houston company bid $18.51 per lamp, the Edison was two cents lower, while the South Side Machine and Metal Works company bid $8.50 per lamp, making a difference in its favor of $10 per lamp.

The stockholders held their annual election and practically reëlected the old Board of Directors. There were but seven changes. The following members of the old board withdrew: George B. Harris, Egbert Jamieson, Potter Palmer, Martin A. Ryerson, George W. Paul, B. E. Sunny, and Franklin H. Head. The seven new members are Benjamin Butterworth, ex-Ald. Arthur Dixon, George P. Englehardt, Charles Henrotin, Eugene Pike, Washington Porter, and George H. Wheeler.

John Carling, Minister of Agriculture of the Canadian Government, said that an appropriation of $150,000 would be asked by the government for an exhibit at Chicago.

Monday Director-General Davis cabled to Europe a statement denying the story which recently appeared in the London *Lancet*, a conservative medical journal, that within a few weeks 25,000 people had died of typhoid fever in Chicago. The official records show less than 300 deaths from that cause during the last three months.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings changed the sites allotted to the States of Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina, with the result of increasing their respective allotments. The change is brought about through the necessity of giving Maryland a larger space to enable it to reproduce the old Capitol building.

Tuesday a small cyclone swept over the grounds and buildings at Jackson Park and caused a damage of $30,000 to the various structures. The greatest damage was done to the Illinois State Building, the dome of which was blown down. A brick power-house in process of construction was also razed to the ground; the remaining buildings withstood the wind without giving the slightest evidence of weakness. The result was considered as an evidence of the stability of World's Fair buildings, which, although in an uncompleted state, were not affected.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Territories reported favorably a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to see that Utah is properly represented at the Exposition. The bill appropriates $50,000 to defray expenses. This amount is to be met by increasing the taxation rate of the Territory from 2 mills to 2¼ mills on the dollar.

The State World's Fair Commission of Michigan elected Superintendents of each department of exhibits as follows: J. J. Woodruff, Agriculture; Charles N. Garfield, Forestry; Samuel P. Brady, Mining; Gen. Stewart, Sheep Exhibit.

Wednesday eighty-five members of the National Commission, including alternates, began their sixth session in the City Council Chamber. The attendance was unusually large.

The Commission took up the Sunday question and decided to set apart the second day of the next session for a general hearing for those who wish to advocate either the opening or the closing of the Fair on Sunday. As there is a motion pending to have the next session begin Oct. 5, it appears that on the 6th everybody will be given a chance to talk.

J. W. St. Clair, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, explained what had been done at Washington with reference to the Joint Appropriation bill pending. He declared, among other things, that Congress should appropriate money for the expenses of the department chiefs, otherwise he thought the Fair would be denationalized.

The members of the Illinois World's Fair Board visited Jackson Park to view the State building. They were informed by the contractor that the delay caused by the wind-storm would be trifling.

Gov. Flower approved the World's Fair bill appropriating $300,000 for the New York State exhibit.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood announced that the British Parliament would probably double the World's Fair appropriation of $125,000.

Thursday the National Commission declined to grant a hearing at any time to those petitioners who want to discuss the sale of liquors on the Exposition grounds. A resolution to give a hearing was offered by Commissioner Brainard of Connecticut. Commissioner Hundley of Alabama argued that if the liquor question were discussed it would make the commission a political forum for the adherents of prohibition and those opposed to it. Mr. Hundley's resolution to exclude discussion of this character prevailed. In the afternoon the commission visited Jackson Park to look over the buildings, with which all were pleased.

The Kentucky House of Representatives passed an appropriation bill of $400,000 for an exhibit at the Fair. The bill must still go through the Senate.

The Chamber of Deputies of France unanimously adopted the credit of $650,000 for making an exhibit at the Fair.

A Feature of the Week.

One of the leading features during the last week has been the investigation conducted by the Congressional World's Fair committee. Its efforts have resulted in giving it a clearer idea of Exposition matters perhaps than any single World's Fair official possesses. In one or two instances the commission found where estimates might be reduced. It has failed to discover any dishonesty or extravagance in the disbursement of funds up to date.

Charges were preferred by several firms that they had not been treated with fairness in the letting of contracts by Chief of Construction Burnham. For each charge, though, there was an explanation satisfactory, apparently, to the committee.

Perhaps the most interesting development was a statement by Director H. N. Higinbotham of the probable resources of the Exposition. He gave such information in the way of estimates that made the total income reach over $35,000,000 and the estimated expenditures $22,226,403.

A summary of the estimated resources made by Chairman Dockery is as follows:

Receipts from subscription and the City of Chicago to March 1	$ 6,252,404
Due on subscriptions and from the City of Chicago	5,313,051
Salvage on buildings and sewerage	1,750,000
Estimated additional subscriptions to capital stock	250,000
Concessions already granted	4,437,500
Estimated miscellaneous concessions	2,505,000
Total	$35,507,956

Deducting from this amount the estimated expenditures there will still remain $13,281,553 to be distributed to the stockholders. In case the government appropriates $5,000,000 that amount, with the stock subscribed in Chicago and the bonds of the City of Chicago, would make a total capital stock of $16,965,556. On this amount of stock the estimated surplus would pay seven cents on the dollar.

Commissioner St. Clair and Director-General Davis in the course of their examinations before the committee declared the necessity of Congress appropriating money for the expenses of the departments. This argument was seemingly well received.

Visited the Grounds.

L. M. Bonham, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Ohio World's Fair Commissioners and Commissioner Daniel J. Ryan visited the World's Fair grounds yesterday for the purpose of looking over the ground allotted to Ohio for its building. The Legislature of Ohio has appropriated $100,000 for World's Fair purposes and Commissioner Ryan says Ohio's exhibit will be as large if not larger than that of any other state and will be agricultural, mineral, and educational in addition to the exhibits of manufactures. Contracts for erecting the Ohio building will be let in a few days. If an additional appropriation is needed for Ohio Mr. Ryan says he believes the Legislature will make it.

ALEX. VANCE HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY

One of the Assailants of Mayor Hobbs of Benton Harbor Convicted.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The trial of Alex. Vance, colored, indicted jointly with Lew Rabb for the murderous assault on Mayor Hobbs of Benton Harbor, has just closed in the Circuit Court. After being out twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged. The Judge has not yet fixed the sentence.

About sixty witnesses were examined in the case, two-thirds of whom were for the prosecution. The main reliance was placed in the testimony of one Puterbaugh, who swore to seeing Rabb and Vance approach the residence of Mayor Hobbs and saw Vance fire the shot. A strong effort was made to impeach Puterbaugh's testimony, but it failed. May Williams, a woman who lived with Rabb, testified that there was a conspiracy between the two men to kill the Mayor. She also testified that a gambling house was run by Rabb and Vance. Vance's attempt to prove an alibi was a complete failure.

The trial of Rabb on the charge of assault with murderous intent will come up at the next term of court.

WORK OF THE WOMEN.

HOW THEY ARE ADVANCING THE INTERESTS OF THE FAIR.

Feminine Residents of the Different States to Raise $20,000 for a Children's Home or Pavilion on the Exposition Grounds—Apportionment of the Fund—A Maryland Scheme—What Cincinnati's Representatives Will Do—An Exhibit from India Proposed—Mrs. Palmer Explains.

Twenty thousand dollars is to be raised among the women of the various States for building on the Exposition grounds a children's home or pavilion. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the board, and other lady managers have arranged an apportionment of this fund and within a few days circulars will be sent out to the lady managers of the several States asking them to secure the contribution of their quota. The $20,000 has been apportioned as follows:

Alabama	$ 240	Nevada	$ 20
Arizona	19	New Hampshire	500
Arkansas	180	New Mexico	60
California	1,000	New York	2,000
Colorado	131	New Jersey	200
Connecticut	300	North Carolina	250
Delaware	53	North Dakota	100
Dist. of Columbia	100	Ohio	2,000
Florida	50	Oklahoma	20
Georgia	200	Oregon	100
Idaho	25	Pennsylvania	2,000
Illinois	2,000	Rhode Island	200
Indiana	1,000	South Carolina	100
Iowa	1,000	South Dakota	100
Kansas	500	Tennessee	200
Kentucky	200	Texas	200
Louisiana	300	Utah	20
Maine	200	Vermont	200
Maryland	200	Virginia	100
Massachusetts	1,000	Washington	100
Michigan	1,000	West Virginia	100
Minnesota	600	Wisconsin	500
Mississippi	100	Wyoming	20
Missouri	1,000	Alaska	20
Montana	200		
Nebraska	400	Total	$20,018

If in any case the amounts are too large the lady managers are expected to have the apportionment altered. The lady managers of Chicago will raise themselves the $10,000 necessary to maintain the building during the Fair. The pavilion is to be for the comfort of the children and their mothers. It is designed that the little ones shall be left there in the care of attendants while their parents view the Exposition buildings. Suitable amusements will be provided to make the home a pleasant retreat.

A Maryland Woman's Enterprise.

Mrs. Reed, lady manager from Maryland, has inaugurated a system of classes in American history in the State schools, and has been addressing the children of Maryland concerning the general plan of the Exposition. The prize offered is a visit to the Fair, and Mrs. Reed has undertaken to raise the necessary funds.

The women of Cincinnati have asked for a room in the Woman's Building, which they wish to furnish and decorate throughout in a distinct and separate manner as illustrative of the culture and art of that city.

Mrs. F. M. Dryden, manager of the American Lutheran School for Girls, at Guntoor, South India, has applied for space in the Woman's Building for an exhibit of work from that institution. The display will be made under the patronage of Lady Wenlock, wife of the Resident Governor, and through the assistance of the Nizam (Mohammedan King) of Hyderabad. The Nizam has been petitioned to furnish money to buy the costly material for the silver and gold embroideries which, in the form of curtains, wall hangings, table cloths, altar cloths, and dress trimmings will constitute the principal portion of the exhibit. The Nizam will probably also furnish the means to support the women while the work is being prepared.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, who is in Chicago, gives a most satisfactory and enthusiastic account of the condition of the educational exhibit of Massachusetts, of which she is superintendent. Early in the winter she called a meeting of the superintendents of all the public schools of the State, and the outcome was the appointment of an advisory committee selected from the most influential men in educational matters in the State. The committee meets every Monday in the offices of the State Board and will secure a collection of exhibits, statistics, and everything pertaining to a complete showing of the educational resources of the State. Much of the interest and activity is ascribed to the efficiency of Mrs. Clarence Hovey, wife of the State's Executive Commissioner. The entire State Board will meet in Chicago upon some day not yet named between April 15 and 19. Mrs. Palmer also mentioned that many colleges had already subscribed liberal sums for special purposes in connection with the educational exhibit.

Tiffany & Co. of New York have engraved the official seal of the Board of Lady Managers, from the design furnished by Miss Sara Bodker of North Dakota, and presented it to the board. The workmanship is of the finest.

Mrs. Amy M. Buch of Boston is writing a musical composition entitled the "Festival Jubilate," for rendition at the Exposition.

Mrs. Potter Palmer went before the Congressional Investigating committee this week and explained to Chairman Dockery why it was necessary for the Board of Lady Managers to have an appropriation of $227,574 to carry on its business to the close of the Fair. At the same time Mrs. Palmer explained the expenditure of $47,811, which has been made up to date. Mrs. Palmer's answers to all questions appeared to be satisfactory, and the committee gave no indication by its questions that it would make an adverse recommendation concerning the appropriation in question.

The Phœbe Couzins matter was thrashed over again, and the charges preferred by Miss Couzins satisfactorily explained.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer left Chicago Thursday for Europe, where they will be absent until next June. They will remain two weeks in London, two in Paris, and one in Vienna.

The Illinois Women's Board has disposed of the contest for control of the Emergency Hospital in the Woman's Building by putting it in charge of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses.

NATURE WILL FURNISH DECORATION

No Statuary Will Grace the Illinois State Building.

All idea and intention of having statuary in and about the Illinois State Building has been abandoned and Nature will be called on to furnish the ornamentation. At the meeting of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners yesterday a proposition was read from the West Park Commissioners offering to furnish floral decoration for the State building during the World's Fair. The matter of statuary for decorative purposes was discussed and it was finally decided to have nothing but floral decorations.

A special committee consisting of Presidents Funk, Reynolds, Virgin, and Pullen was appointed to confer with the West Park Board in regard to its proposition with power to act. The special committee will report the result of the conference to the board and the work will be given into the hands of the committee on exterior ornamentation. A recess was taken at the call of the President and the State Board of Agriculture called to order.

At the meeting of this body it was decided to hold the fat-stock show from Nov. [illegible] to 26 inclusive in a permanent building to be constructed in Chicago. The matter of prizes was discussed, and it was decided to offer individual instead of class prizes. The board will meet at 9 o'clock this morning at the Montauk Block, at which time the list of premiums will be adopted.

PLANS MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA.

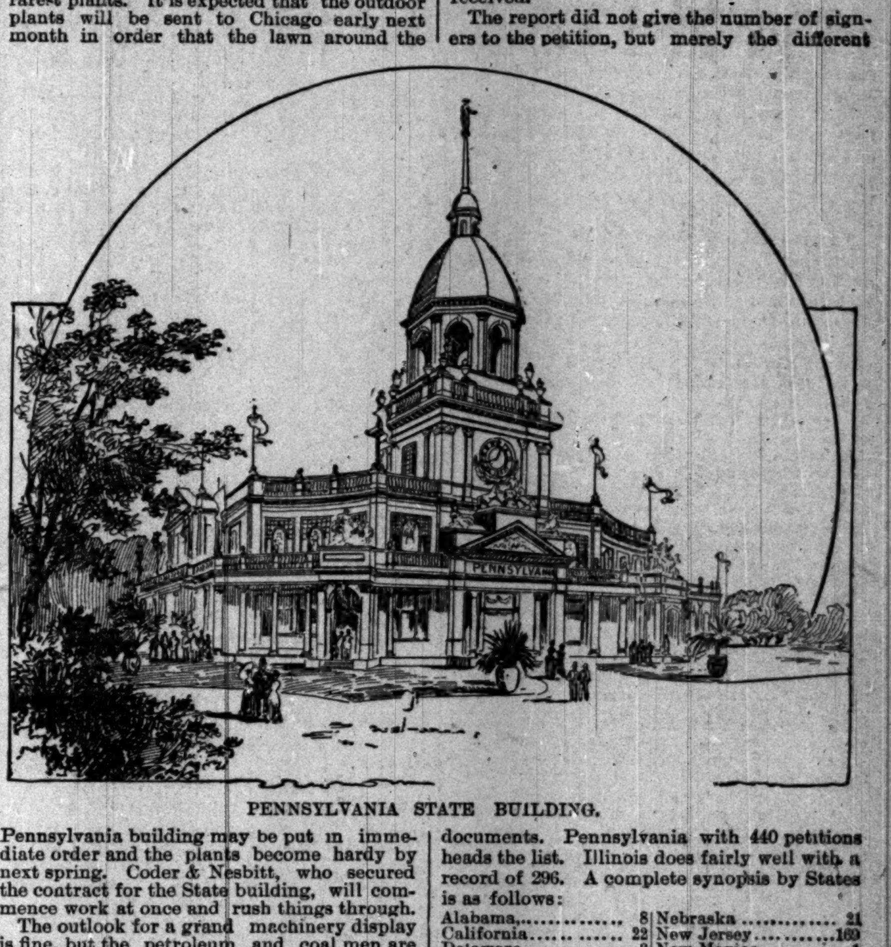
Description of the Work Being Done to Make a Good Display at the Fair.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8.—[Special.]—Although Director Farquhar of the Pennsylvania World's Fair Board is in Europe for a month the work of the department is steadily progressing. Chief Clerk Gearhart is now in charge. Three hundred and forty-seven Pennsylvania firms have filed applications for space at the Exposition, and twenty additional applications have been sent to Chicago direct and are not yet recorded here.

Circulars are being sent to all of the important exhibiters of this State at the Centennial, inviting them to display their wares in Chicago. Three thousand three hundred Pennsylvania firms exhibited in 1876, although some of them had unpretentious booths. These latter will not be asked to take any part in the Columbian Exposition.

The Woman's committee will forward to Chicago within the next seven weeks some handsomely carved panels, some memorial windows, and a number of pieces of drapery embroidered or painted for the Woman's Building. Of course these articles are the production of Pennsylvania women, and some of them are of a high order of merit. All of them will be in Chicago by June 1, in order that the Woman's Building itself may be in readiness for the opening ceremonies of October. No exhibits, however, will be sent until next year.

The Horticultural committee is the only one that seems to have any difficulty in procuring a display representative of the resources of this Commonwealth. This committee has been for some time urging an increase of its appropriation from $7,000 to $25,000. Its avowed purpose was to purchase a display and then exhibit it. The State Board, however, sat down on this proposition, and Gov. Pattison has just returned from a Philadelphia trip taken for the purpose of securing a floral display for the Exposition. He feels much encouraged by the outlook, George W. Childs and other owners of large private conservatories having promised to send some of their rarest plants. It is expected that the outdoor plants will be sent to Chicago early next month in order that the lawn around the Pennsylvania building may be put in immediate order and the plants become hardy by next spring. Coder & Nesbitt, who secured the contract for the State building, will commence work at once and rush things through.



PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING.

The outlook for a grand machinery display is fine, but the petroleum and coal men are still kicking vigorously against the action of the Chicago authorities in forbidding them such an exhibit as they desire. If necessary an appeal will be made to Congress, for the oil producers consider this an opportunity not to be slighted for exhibiting their work in all of its details. Gov. Pattison is thoroughly in earnest on this subject also, and the matter is not yet ended.

PLANS MADE BY CHIEF SMITH.

Something About the Display That He Expects to Have at the Fair.

Chief Smith of the Department of Transportation exhibits expects to have a big display of vehicles of all sorts at the World's Fair. He will make a special feature of velocipedes, bicycles, tricycles, etc., showing their evolution from the rudest machine up to the pneumatic tire. Along the entire length of the building will be several rows of cycles. A feature of interest will be an immense unicycle having a diameter of thirty feet.

In the carriage section the exhibit will begin with the antiquated vehicles imported in the early colonial days. There will be stage coaches, prairie schooners and other old-fashioned wagons.

For the harness and saddlery display Europe will be called on to provide its exhibits. The Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States has already provided a fund of $35,000 for promoting, enriching and amplifying their collective exhibit. From Austria and Bohemia there will be sets of silver-plated harness of unique design, saddles, reins, twisted cord, etc. Belgium will exhibit spurs, stirrups, etc. Russia, Prussia, Tunis, Arabia, and Egypt will be represented.

Seeberger's Monthly Statement.

Treasurer Seeberger has $2,965,020.61 in the World's Fair vaults, as his monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, submitted to the directory yesterday, shows:

Balance received from temporary organization	$ 4,252.64
Received as installments on stock subscriptions	3,687,410.80
Amount received from City of Chicago amount proceeds sale of bonds	4,003,726.06
Miscellaneous receipts from sundry sources	58,768.47
Received from various stock collections not yet specified	677.40
Total	$7,792,630.45
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Total disbursements on vouchers as per daily reports to Auditor	$4,827,609.84
Total available cash on hand	2,965,020.61
Total	$7,792,630.45

Asking for Space.

Gen. Newdegate, Governor of the British colony of Bermuda, writes Sir Henry T. Wood, Secretary of the British Royal Commission, that the colony of Bermuda desires an allotment of space in the Manufactures Building. The Governor says that the Bermuda Commissioners will send a model on a fairly large scale of a Bermuda house, to be built of the native stone and wood of Bermuda, to be set up on the spot by Bermuda mechanics. Models of Bermuda boats will be shown, also furniture and marine specimens. The amount voted for the purpose of promoting the Bermuda exhibit by the Colonial Legislature is £600.

Preparations in France.

Vice-President Bryan writes Walker Fearn from Paris under date of March 29. Mr. Bryan writes that he had an interview with the President and Secretary of the Merchants' Appropriation Committee of Industry, an organization which has taken upon itself the initiative and preliminary work of the French exhibit, and that through them he met several members of the Government Commission. They all assured him of the large number of applicants and of proposed exhibiters from France. Leaving Paris Mr. Bryan intended to sail either on one of the North German Lloyd or White Star steamships April 9 or 13.

British Guiana's Preparations.

In British Guiana active operations are being made to develop a creditable exhibit at the Fair. An especially interesting feature of this exhibit will be a work of the Portuguese settlers in that colony. In an issue of the Georgetown *Chronicle*, a paper published in British Guiana, it is urged that the Portuguese ladies should make exhibit of the fine laces in the creation of which they are especially adept.

Its Own Justification.

Simmons—"Writing much verse now, Timmons?"

Timmons—"No. I'm at work just at present in prose—writing an essay in justification of suicide."

"Why, great Scott, man! That is the very sort of thing you ought to put into verse."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

How Does He Know?

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* has figured up that heaven contains 1,800,000,000 souls, against a population in hell of 175,000,000,000.

The National Library.

Our National Library now contains nearly 700,000 bound volumes and 200,000 pamphlets, and the yearly increase of books is from 15,000 to 20,000.

TO HEAR PETITIONERS

SUNDAY-CLOSING QUESTION TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER.

The World's Columbian Commission Sets a Day for Finally Deciding the Matter—Vice-Chairman McKenzie Will Accept No Salary for His Work in the Future—President Palmer's Report Read at the Afternoon Session—Representation of Women on the Board of Awards.

Sunday closing is to have a thorough airing on the second day of the next session of the National Commission in October. The extent of the interest taken in this subject of closing the World's Fair on Sunday was indicated at the morning session of the Commission yesterday when Secretary Dickinson presented a statement showing that 2,725 petitions against opening the Fair Sundays had been received.

The report did not give the number of signers to the petition, but merely the different documents. Pennsylvania with 440 petitions heads the list. Illinois does fairly well with a record of 296. A complete synopsis by States is as follows:

Alabama	8	Nebraska	21
California	22	New Jersey	169
Delaware	3	New Mexico	1
District of Columbia	9	North Carolina	8
Georgia	7	North Dakota	6
Indiana	184	Oregon	30
Kansas	59	Pennsylvania	440
Louisiana	2	Rhode Island	7
Maryland	13	South Dakota	17
Michigan	86	Texas	8
Mississippi	8	Virginia	14
Montana	3	West Virginia	7
New Hampshire	11	Wyoming	2
Arkansas	10	New York	244
Colorad.o	14	Oklahoma	1
Florida	24	Ohio	221
Illinois	296	South Carolina	5
Iowa	257	Tennessee	21
Kentucky	23	Vermont	13
Maine	13	Washington	17
Massachusetts	160	Wisconsin	122
Minnesota	47	Miscellaneous	17
Missouri	56		

After the submission of this report it took three quarters of an hour to pass a resolution requesting the Secretary to have printed and ready for distribution at the next session of the Commission a statement of the number of petitions presented for and against Sunday closing, together with the number of petitioners on each seperate list and the name of the organization submitting the request.

Those who want to discuss the question of selling liquor on the grounds will be barred out. They may submit petitions, but an oral presentation of their views will not be permitted.

Will Take No Salary.

Commissioner J. A. McKenzie of Kentucky, who as Vice Chairman of the Board of Control, has been drawing a salary of $5,000, yesterday voluntarily informed the Commission that he would accept no pay for services rendered beginning March 31 last. Col. McKenzie said the departments were so well organized that active supervision on his part was no longer needed. He will retain his official title without remuneration.

A resolution presented by Commissioner Hundley of Alabama was adopted, providing that Section 7 of the pending Appropriation bill in Congress be so amended as to make the funds appropriated payable on vouchers authorized by the National Commission when in session, the Board of Control to approve vouchers between sessions. As the bill now stands the Board of Control has the exclusive authority to approve vouchers.

A request by Chairman Woodside of the Committee on World's Congresses that President Bonney be given an opportunity yesterday afternoon to make a report on what he had done in providing Congresses, was denied. Commissioner Martindale and others raised the point that the Auxiliary had no connection with the National Commission.

The afternoon session of the commission was devoted to the reading of the President's report to the President of the United States, and a memorial service over the members who have died within the year.

One Objection Made.

The only exception taken to the report was in relation to the Board of Awards in Exhibits, in which women are concerned. The President's report said that in all the exhibits in which the labor of women was employed the Board of Lady Managers was to appoint one-half the judges.

Commissioner Soule of New Jersey objected to this. He was in favor of giving women a fair representation in all exhibits in which women took part, but not half the judges in all cases. He said such an arrangement would create great dissatisfaction on the other side of the water. Women should only be represented on the Board of Awards in proportion to the number of women employed in any particular industry.

Commissioner Lindsay of Kentucky said that in April, 1891, a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment on the committee of awards of women in proportion to the number employed in each case.

On motion of Commissioner Soule the portion of the report relating to the appointment of women on the Board of Awards by the Board of Lady Managers be referred to the Committee on By-Laws. It was so ordered, and with this modification the report as read was adopted.

In the memorial session brief remarks were made on La Fayette Gregg of Arkansas, Commissioner William McClellan of Pennsylvania, Commissioner M. B. Harrison of Minnesota, and Commissioner C. H. Richmond of Michigan. Tributes to the services rendered by each were spoken.

HUNTING PLOVER IN UPPER VIRGINIA.

President Harrison and Party Enjoying Sport in Accomack County.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—President Harrison and party, who left Washington last night on their way to Virginia, were met at Porter's Station, fifteen miles south of this city, by a special train on the Delaware railroad and conveyed to Delmar, where another special train took them to New Church, Va. The President and party will spend the remainder of the week hunting plover in the upper part of Accomack County.

Language of Colors.

In the language of colors green is emblem of hope, for the vernal regeneration of nature, typical of life after death; blue denotes faith, as it is the hue of heaven; white is the color of innocence, and red is chosen to represent love, because the heart's blood is of that color.

WHY HE WAS REFUSED

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHINA RELATIVE TO MR. BLAIR.

Made Public by the Senate—The Celestial Government Objected to Him on Account of Reported Utterances in His Speeches on the Exclusion Bill—Further Explanation Desired from Mr. Cooper in the Pension Office Investigation—New Drill for the Army—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Senate today made public the correspondence transmitted by the President touching the declination of the Chinese Government to receive H. W. Blair as United States Minister. The correspondence begins with a cablegram received by the Chinese Minister from his government, stating that Mr. Blair bitterly abused China and Chinese laborers while in the Senate, and was conspicuous in helping to pass the exclusion act. For these reasons China deems it inexpedient to receive him, and requests to have a persona grata appointed instead.

June 15 Mr. Wharton, in an interview with the Chinese Minister, suggested that perhaps his government had acted without a knowledge of all the facts, and suggested that the case be reopened to consideration.

June 22 Mr. Blair put in his defense in a long letter to Mr. Wharton. He denies that he ever abused China or the Chinese, and asserts that he has always been their friend. He quotes from his speeches to proves this.

June 23 Mr. Blair tenders his resignation, having, as he says, placed on file the means of disproving the false and scandalous newspaper reports which have been cited by the Chinese Government as the reason for his rejection.

A memorandum filed June 23 by the Chinese Minister replies to Mr. Wharton's suggestion that the case be re-opened. It says that the Viceroy directs him to state that Mr. Blair is not popularly regarded in China. It is possible that some of the reports sent there may not have been correct, but the Chinese Government understands that he voted for the Exclusion law of 1888, when he was a Senator, and it has copies of his speech in which he compared the Chinese in the United States to "yellow-fever" and to "pestilential diseases," and said the government had the same right to keep the Chinese out of its territory as these diseases. The Minister makes further reference to Congressional proceedings and then shows the real kernel of the objection to be resentment at the treatment China has received from the United States in the following passage:

> The Minister says that the passing of that law (the Scott act) while the treaty was being considered has had a bad effect in China. If the President of the Secretary of State could do anything to repeal that law and to put in force again the treaties the situation in China would be much changed, and then it would not make much difference what Mr. Blair has said, and he would be well received if the President asked for it.

For some unexpected reason Mr. Blair July 9 withdrew his resignation of June 23.

July 15, in a note to Mr. Wharton, Mr. Blair observes that the Chinese Government, while adhering to its previous action, waives its principal charges, and that it appears it is the government which is persona non grata to the Chinese Government, by whom, if the President asks it, he (Blair) will be well received whenever the United States shall have purged itself of offense.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Mr. Wharton to Mr. Denby, in which he says that Mr. Blair has been injuriously misrepresented. He has, he says, been respectful to China and just to other people. The objection to receiving Mr. Blair because he cast a vote for the Exclusion act Mr. Wharton considers not well founded. He admits, however, that the incident is closed so far as Mr. Blair is concerned by his resignation, which the President accepted.

CONGRESSMAN COOPER WANTED.

Further Explanations Desired in the Pension-Office Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—There is still a loud demand for Congressman Cooper of Indiana to return and tell what he knows about furnishing pension attornys information in regard to cases for a consideration. Mr. Enloe, his brother reformer and associate prosecutor, has been peddling around a letter which Cooper wrote declining to take any pay himself, not even a postage stamp. This, the guileless Mr. Enloe thinks, is vindication enough for Cooper, but other Congressmen have different ideas. It was not supposed that Mr. Cooper, when a letter was addressed directly to him offering him money, would be foolish enough to accept pay. But there are some matters in regard to Cooper's relatives in Indiana and also his relations with Hersey, the clerk who used the slips, which will require further explanation. For a reformer Mr. Cooper is in a bad fix.

Representative Brookshire testified that he employed Mr. Hersey to look after his pension business. If anything had occurred which has resulted in the abuse by his secretary of the courtesies extended to members of Congress he was free to say he knew nothing of it. He never had any knowledge that Hersey was using his name for his personal ends and never authorized him to so use it.

Samuel R. Hersey, the pension attorney, who was charged with calling up cases on Congressional slips and furnishing information to attorneys for pay, was then examined. He testified that he also worked for Representatives Durborow of Illinois and Perkins of Iowa. In the last Congress, in addition to the members named, he worked for Messrs. Martin and Struble of Iowa. Witness had no understanding with the Congressmen except to render them good service, and none of them knew witness was receiving pay from attorneys. He knew that other clerks to Senators and members called up cases signing their employers' names, and he believed they received pay for information furnished. Hersey said he had sold the information he got as Cooper's secretary, and had also used the slips of Brookshire, and (he thought) of Mr. Perkins of Iowa. He had not used Mr. Gantz's slip. Senator Plumb's private secretary, B. F. Flenniken, was one of the Senator's clerks who (witness believed) called up cases for attorneys for compensation. Witness said he knew two men who worked for members who sold information to pension attorneys—Mr. Maddox, who worked for Representatives Cockran, English, and Harter, and Mr. McClellan, who worked for his father, Representative McClellan, and Mr. Martin of Indiana. With reference to the visit of Mr. Morgan of Indiana to witness' office, Mr. Hersey testified that Mr. Cooper had introduced Morgan as being in the same business. They talked about pension matters. If Mr. Cooper had said: "If you have anything worth paying for Hersey will attend to it for you," witness certainly had not heard it. Did not remember to have replied that he would be glad to assist Morgan. Mr. Cooper showed witness a letter in which Mr. Morgan had sent him (Mr. Cooper) $25, and said he did not understand it. Witness said to Mr. Cooper he presumed it was pay for some expert examination he had made for Morgan. Mr. Cooper replied that pay could not be taken for any such work and said he would return it.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—Congressman George W. Cooper is just now being pursued by hard luck. Three times within the last sixty days he has returned to this city from Washington to aid clients in lawsuits. In each case he was defeated. When on his way to Washington he learned that he was the principal figure in the great Washington sensation. From a telegram received here this afternoon it was learned that he was greatly disturbed over the exposure. Great excitement prevailed here when the facts became known that charges had been made against Cooper. H. K. Peet, who figured with the Congressman's private secretary in the alleged $3 deals, was seen this afternoon. He said that the slips used by the Pension Department were duplicated and Cooper's name used by him, and that he divided the amount of money with Hersey which he received from the claimants, but that the amounts thus received were not so large as has been reported. He, with the consent of Congressman Cooper, placed his name on a large number of these slips and expected to use them extensively in the future.

ARMY DRILL FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

General Scheme for Instruction, Combining Theory with Practice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—The troops of the regular army may look for a busy time this summer and autumn. An important scheme of instruction, being formulated by the Commanding General, will leave little chance for repose in the American garrison. The desire to have our troops in a well-drilled condition in time for the World's Fair makes the authorities especially anxious to get them at work at once with the new drill regulations. It is proposed to establish by general orders from army headquarters a general scheme for practical instruction to be followed out six months in each year. This training season is to be divided into three periods—the first to embrace military exercises and field duties of a company or troop, to be conducted by Captains; the second to cover target practice as already established by regulations; the third to embrace the military exercises and field duties of the battalion, squadron, or regiment, to be conducted by the commanding officers of the respective organizations. This project is based upon the idea of creating favorable conditions under which to adjust the cavalry and infantry to the new drill regulations and incidentally of affording an opportunity for the exemplification of the theoretical work conducted by the officers' lyceums recently established.

The new scheme formulates outlines only and creates a simple administrative machinery intended to insure productive results. On account of the transitory condition obtaining in the army at present it is thought best that the training season this year should be conducted exclusively by posts. With the experience gained by post garrisons this year with the new drill regulations it is hoped to have the troops in condition for a large concentration next year, when field operations of a comprehensive character will be undertaken. Fearing that too great exactions imposed upon troops would cause the work to degenerate into a dull, intolerable task, lay the seeds of discouragement, and in the end defeat the object in view, it is proposed to adopt a regular program of systematic and scientific recreation as an essential part of the routine garrison duty. Two half-days in each week will be devoted to athletic sports.

These new instructions will be promulgated within the next fortnight. The desire is to have them pushed vigorously, especially among the large Western posts from which troops will be drawn for the World's Fair. The authorities are figuring on about 4,000 troops for coöperation with the militia at the Exposition. These will be drawn from Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kansas; Niobrara, Omaha, and Robinson, Nebraska; Logan, Colorado; D. A. Russell, Wyoming; and several other Western posts where full regiments are located.

The army authorities are considerably exercised lest the parsimonious action of the House in dealing with appropriations for transportation purposes will defeat the military project outlined for the World's Fair. One hundred thousand dollars has been cut off the regular appropriation for this purpose by the House. The War Department is striving to have this amount restored in the Senate and will probably ask for $100,000 or $200,000 in addition in order to provide for the extensive maneuvers contemplated both before and during the Exposition ceremonies.

G. A. R. APPROPRIATION PASSED.

The Senate Donates $100,000 for Subsistence of Veterans to the Encampment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—After the routine morning business the consideration of the District Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being upon the appropriation for entertaining the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

The question was on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to Mr. McMillan's substitute (appropriating $100,000 for the purpose) requiring the amount to be paid exclusively out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. A vote was taken on Mr. Cockrell's amendment and it was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 32.

Mr. Quay offered a resolution restricting the use of the appropriation to subsistence and quarters of the visiting soldiers, excluding those residing in the District. It was agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 5.

The question was then taken on Mr. McMillan's amendment as amended and it was agreed to—yeas, 41; nays, 10. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Allen,
Allison,
Brice,
Carey,
Cullom,
Davis,
Dubois,
Faulkner,
Frye,
Gallinger,
Gibson (Md.),
Gorman,
Gray,
Hale,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,
Higgins,
Hiscock,
KYLE,
McPherson,
Manderson,
Mitchell,
Paddock,
Palmer,
PEFFER,
Perkins,
Proctor,
Quay,
Sanders,
Sawyer,
Sherman,
Shoup,
Stewart,
Teller,
Turpie,
Vilas,
Voorhees,
Warren,
Washburn,
Wilson,
Wolcott—41.

NAYS.

Bate,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Coke,
Colquitt,
Irby,
Jones (Ark.),
Mills,
Pugh,
Vest—10.

[Summary: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS. Yeas, 41—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 10; Independents, 2. Nays, 10—Democrats, 10.]

The amendment as agreed to appropriates out of the United States Treasury $100,000 to pay for subsistence and quarters of such honorably discharged non-resident Union soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the War of the Rebellion who may attend as delegates or otherwise the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. in the City of Washington, the money to be paid to and disbursed by the Citizens' Executive committee of Washington having in charge such reception and entertainment, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The bill was then passed and after an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

BILL FOR A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

One Introduced in the House for Mr. Springer by Mr. McCreary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Mr. McCreary in the House today introduced for Mr. Springer a bill to authorize the holding of an International Monetary Congress. The bill covers all the details of the congress. It provides that the congress shall meet in Chicago Aug. 8, 1893, and continue in session at the will of the majority. Twenty-one delegates are to represent the United States; seven to be chosen by the President; seven by the President of the Senate, and seven by the Speaker of the House. The President's appointees are to be citizens not holding office; the others are to be Senators and Representatives. The appointments are to be divided as equally as possible between the political parties. The Secretary of State and the Director of the Mint are to be additional delegates. The President is authorized to invite foreign governments to send representatives, each government to determine the number of its representatives, but to be entitled to only one vote. The Secretary of State is to call the congress to order and is to preside until a permanent officer is elected.

PERMISSION FOR ANOTHER BRIDGE.

Favorable Action Recommended for One on the Southwest Boulevard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—Favorable action was recommended by the Chief of Engineers today on a proposition looking to the construction of another bridge across the Chicago River. Permission was asked to build a new bridge over the west fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River on the Southwest boulevard. The Park Commissioners of West Chicago, headed by President H. L. Thompson, are the promoters of the project, which, it is claimed in the papers presented, is an absolute necessity.

Secretary Elkins has assumed personal supervision of all river and harbor affairs in the War Department, and it is likely that the permit in accordance with law will be granted early next week. Capt. Marshall, who is in charge of the improvements contiguous to Chicago, saw no objection to the construction of the bridge, and his recommendation was decidedly favorable.

JERRY SIMPSON A FREE-TRADER.

Would Tear Down the Dikes and Be Flooded with Foreign Goods.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Lands to examine into the circumstances under which certain leases for parcels of ground in the Yellowstone National Park were made in March, 1889, by the Secretary of the Interior to the Yellowstone Park Association, and why they were afterward rescinded and the same granted to one S. S. Huntley. Then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Cotton-Bagging bill. Mr. English of New Jersey opposed it and Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina favored it.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas announced himself as an absolute free-trader. When the Republican party became the champion of special interests, when the moneyed power got control of it, he left the Republican party; and today he stood for absolute free trade in every sense of the word. If foreign nations wanted to flood us with goods he would tear down the dikes any time they wanted to begin the flooding. He wished to see—from a selfish standpoint—the Southern farmer released from every tax, because for the cotton of the South the people of Kansas traded their corn and wheat. The less the Southern farmer was robbed, the more he would have left to buy Kansas corn. So, from selfish views, he was in favor of this bill. It took a step towards putting everything else on the free list. It was by just such steps that protection had been built up. On account of the protective system, the House had passed a few days ago a bill that was a disgrace to any civilization. It had passed a bill to protect this country against the labor of the highest protective nation in the world. Why did the House do this? In the interest of California, one of the grandest States in the Union, the House was compelled under the policy of protection to pass a law restricting immigration from another country, and in defense of the people of California he had been compelled to vote for the bill.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois—Do I understand that the gentleman voted for a bill which he regarded as a disgrace to civilization.

Mr. Simpson—I did so; and I was compelled to do it in defense of the laboring classes of the State of California, which is shut off by the land monopolies and the protective tariff.

General debate having been concluded, the one section of the bill was read for amendments, and the committee rose.

IS THE TREATY OF 1817 IN FORCE?

Senator McMillan Introduces Resolutions to Determine the Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—Senator McMillan of Michigan wants light shed on the treaty of 1817. He introduced two resolutions this afternoon with that end in view. One of them calls on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether any bids for the new vessels authorized by Congress have been rejected for other reasons than the usual ones, and if so what bids, etc. The purpose of this resolution is to bring out the fact that the bid made by ex-Congressman Wheeler's Bay City ship-building firm, for one of the new vessels, was not accepted, though it was the lowest. The reason was that the Secretary of the Navy did not care to award the contract to a firm on the lakes and thus raise the question whether it could be done under the treaty of 1817. The navy has agreed with the State Department that the treaty was not abrogated by the action of Congress during President Lincoln's administration, while the Treasury officials have held the opposite view. The second resolution of Senator McMillan asks information from the Secretary of State as to the diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the treaty, whether steps have been taken to make it more effective, and so on.

SOME RESULTS OF RECIPROCITY.

Cuba Furnished Almost Entirely with Flour from the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aprill 8.—[Special.]—Spain's reciprocity concessions of flour exported from the United States to Cuba went into effect Jan. 1, 1892. The following shows some of the results of reciprocity. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, 1892, the imports of flour into Havana, compared with the corresponding period of 1891, were as follows:

	1892.	*1891.*
From America	83,643 bags	5,738 bags
From Europe	160 bags	56,255 bags

CURRENT EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Officers and Crew of the Baltimore to Receive the Medals from Sweden.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of medals presented to the officers and crew of the Baltimore by the King of Sweden. The medals are presented by the Swedish Government to commemorate the service rendered by the officers and crew of the Baltimore in carrying back to his native land the remains of Capt. John Ericsson. There are 354 of them in all. Among the list of men who would be entitled to receive the medals are C. W. Riggin and William Turnbull, both of whom were killed in the Valparaiso attack.

L. Z. Leiter Selling His New House.

The rumor is current that L. Z. Leiter has about concluded the sale of his new house on the north side of Dupont Circle to a wealthy New-Yorker, and that the lease of the Blaine house, in which they now reside, will be given up, as it is his intention to go abroad with his family. The ground on which the new house is now in course of construction was purchased a year or two since for over $80,000. At present the outer walls of light brick and stone are only just above the second-story windows.

Naval Orders Issued.

The United States steamships Yorktown and Adams at San Francisco were ordered to proceed at once to Port Townsend. The United States steamships Charleston and Baltimore were ordered to proceed to Astoria, Ore., to participate in the Columbia River Centennial celebration May 12. It is understood that the four vessels named will be employed in patroling the waters of Bering Sea when the season opens. The United States steamship Mohican will probably be used for similar duty. The United States steamship Concord has been ordered to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to take part in the bridge celebration May 12.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate today:

Postmasters: Arkansas—Mrs. Dora Clow, Arkadelphia.
California—Lee McLaughlin, Sanger.
Illinois—J. W. Hallenbeck, Auburn Park.
Indiana—Henry Schrage, Whiting.
Iowa—Mary F. Trump, Maquoketa; W. F. Judiesch, Holstein; David Vail, New Sharon.
Kentucky—J. I. Weaver, London; Henry Vaupel, Morganfield.
Minnesota—S. J. McKenzie, Adrian.
Ohio—R. E. Templin, Calla; W. F. Albright, Eaton.
Pennsylvania—G. W. Stetson, Cambridgeboro; J. B. S. Zeller, Mount Joy.
Texas—C. S. Doubleday, Hico.
Wisconsin—W. L. Bachelder, Durand.

Redemption of Stolen Bank Notes.

Representative Dickerson of Kentucky today reported to the House from the banking and currency committee a bill to require the redemption of bank notes which may have been lost by, or stolen from any National bank and put in circulation before being signed by the officers of the bank, or where they were issued upon the forged signatures of such officers.

Capital Briefs.

The Treasury Department today purchased 224,000 ounces of silver at $0.8645@0.8650.

The Secretary of the Treasury settled the controversy over the site for the public building at Pueblo, Colo., today by accepting the property at the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets, donated by O. H. P. Baxter.

It is stated in some quarters that President Harrison has practically decided to nominate J. Hay Brown, of this city, for the seat on the Supreme Court of the United States made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley.

THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

The Rev. J. A. Benton, Oakland, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Benton, one of the oldest Congregational ministers on the Pacific Coast and President of the Golden Gate Theological Seminary, died at his residence in Oakland today from bronchitis. He was born in Guilford, Conn., seventy-three years ago, graduated from Yale College, and came to California in 1849.

W. H. Metcalf, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—W. H. Metcalf of the firm of Bradley & Metcalf, boot and shoe manufacturers, died today, after a lingering illness. He was 71 years of age. He was wealthy, an art connoisseur, and possessed the largest collection of fine paintings in the city. Some years ago he had an art gallery constructed as a wing on the east side of his residence on Juneau avenue.

A. R. Gilmore, Chicago, Ill.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—Addison R. Gilmore, formerly a prominent young man here, but for fourteen years a resident of Chicago, died this morning while visiting here. He has family connections in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Komfort, Peru, Ind.

PERU, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Komfort, one of the best known and most highly respected women in the county, died here today, aged 96.

Isaac Meek, Bonaparte, Ia.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 8.—Josiah Meek, one of the oldest and wealthiest manufacturers in Iowa, died at his home in Bonaparte, Ia., this morning.

LABOR WAYS DEBATED

MR. SKALLERUP RAISES A STORM IN THE COUNTY BOARD.

His Brother Commissioners Give Voice to Some Vigorous Ideas Regarding the Employment of Men—More Police Changes in Contemplation—Possible Effect of the Official Count on the City Council—The Figures—Groggery Keepers Enraged by Ald. Madden's Ordinance.

Labor's champion in the County Board received a severe shaking up in the Public Service committee of the board at yesterday's meeting, and after Commissioner Ballard had gotten through with him Mr. Skallerup dropped into his chair and had nothing more to say for the rest of the day. The interesting debate on the rights of labor and the labor agitator found its origin in a communication which was referred by the board to the committee. This communication follows:

> At the last regular meeting of this assembly I was instructed to call your attention to a resolution adopted by your predecessors in office which stipulated that all mechanics employed on county work should be union men only. This resolution is being continually violated. We have complaints from several unions in hand, among others from Painters' Union No 191, stating that the inmates at the Dunning institution work with one hired mechanic at painting. We sincerely hope your honorable body will take some means to rectify these wrongs done to organized labor.
>
> THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
> Recording Secretary Trade and Labor Assembly.

An effort was made to place the communication on file at once, but Mr. Skallerup objected strenuously. "It is not fair to organized labor," he said, "to let men who are occupants of the poor farm and asylum do the work of men who make their living by doing such work. If a man is able to earn a painter's salary he should not be allowed in the poor farm."

"I agree with you," said Commissioner Ballard; "but if that man works under your rules he must be paid $3 a day when perhaps he is not worth 50 cents. If he doesn't he must starve."

Commissioner Stafford jumped into the gap and explained that the men employed at Dunning were crazy men, who were tractable when allowed to work and who fought if they were not allowed to labor. They did good work, but had to be watched constantly, and would be dangerous men if turned loose on the community.

"I agree with Mr. Skallerup," said Commissioner Ballard, again jumping to his feet. "If there is a man in the poor farm who is able to earn his living he should be turned out. But I do not agree with Mr. Skallerup in all his views. I have at my house, and I have no doubt others of you have at yours, old flint-lock muskets with which my ancestors fought for the privilege of doing as they pleased, for independence of individual action. You, Mr. Skallerup, in your rules, deny every man the privilege of doing as he pleases. A man may come to me for a job upon a building I am constructing. I hire him at your price, say $3 a day. I find he is not worth 50 cents and at night I discharge him. Immediately every other workman I have declares he will not work. Your rules are unreasonable, outrageous, sir. I protest with all the energy of my ancestors against it."

The communication was at once placed on file.

Stauber on the Warpath.

Commissioner Stauber was also on the warpath yesterday. The question of forfeiting J. J. Kelly's contract for furnishing to the poor of the county came up on a resolution offered to the board by Commissioner Hoffman and referred to the committee. County Agent Williamson specified numerous incidents where coal was not delivered as ordered, and one affidavit that the coal deliverd was of short weight. Mr. Kelly, who was present, denied that the county had been cheated a penny's worth.

"There is no use telling me that," said Mr. Stauber. "If you were to tell me a million times, and swear upon a stack of Bibles as high as this Court-House, that this county had not been cheated in its coal contracts I would not believe it. I know the poor of this county have been cheated. There are thieves somewhere, and they are the lowest and meanest kind of thieves, for they steal from the poor."

Mr. Cool argued in Mr. Kelly's behalf, preferring to believe him innocent until he had been found guilty, and on his motion the matter was laid over pending an investigation by the Superintendent of Public Service.

The old "paint and putty" contracts, a relic of boodle days, came before the committee in a communication from County Attorney Henry. Mr. Henry says he has had under consideration the requisitions of Francis Walker and Edgar Terhune for the payment of services rendered by W. W. Boyington, L. D. Cleveland, M. R. Schock, and C. L. Stiles, the commission of architects selected to examine and report upon the work alleged to have been done by Henry L. Holland and the American Stone and Brick Preserving company under what is known as the paint and putty contract upon the Court-House. "It appears from these requisitions," writes Mr. Henry, "as well as from the information which I have gathered from the architects named, that these men were employed by Mr. Terhune (whether with authority from the board I am not advised) to make an examination of the Court-House with a view to testifying upon the trial of the suits now pending against the county to recover for work alleged to have been done under that contract, and it appears that these men did, in pursuance of such employment, make a careful examination of the work, and from such examination of the work I feel assured will be able to furnish valuable testimony when the suits are tried; and such being the case I am at a loss to understand why this bill was not paid some time ago. The services were evidently rendered in good faith and in my judgment will undoubtedly prove valuable upon the trial of the suits above referred to."

He says further that he believes the charge made not unreasonable and advises its payment. He suggests that the sum of $125 apiece be allowed. The recommendation was concurred in.

Gen. Israel N. Stiles' bill of $250 for services rendered was after some debate ordered paid. This bill has been before the board for over a year.

Omo Keeps His Contract.

The special committee to examine into J. M. Omo's meat contracts covered the whole field of contracts for quarterly supplies in its report, which is as follows: "We recommend that the contract with J. M. Omo be continued, and further that the Superintendent of Public Service be directed to notify all receivers of his goods at the institutions as well as of all other goods of contractors for supplies to reject all goods not in accordance with the spirit and purpose of their contracts and specifications, and lay such rejected goods aside and immediately notify the Superintendent of Public Service, and charge the same back to the contractor subject to the decision of the Superintendent of Public Service."

The report was the subject of much discussion, several of the Commissioners arguing that rejected goods should at once be sent back and not laid aside. Mr. Nelson said that when Honig's meat was set aside the meat spoiled and the county had to pay for it. Commissioner Stauber argued that the rejected goods should be kept for evidence. The report was finally adopted.

Commissioner Ballard's endeavor to "whip the devil around the stump," as he himself expressed it to the board, in order to replace at the old figure the salary of the painter, whose salary he was instrumental in cutting from $45 to $20 a month, was declared illegal by the County Attorney, and the matter was dropped. Knowing that it was not possible to raise a salary after the appropriation had been concurred in Mr. Ballard introduced a resolution providing for the employment of extra help, it being the plan to discharge the painter and reëmploy him as an extra worker.

A communication from John G. Lehr of Fort Wayne, Ind., asking to be allowed to come before the board and explain his manner of increasing the tax levy of the county, caused considerable discussion. His business, he says, is the putting on the tax duplicate omitted property for taxation. "It is a known fact," he writes, "that millions of dollars' worth of property escape taxation every year by not being returned by the owners thereof for taxation." He says he has given to the State of Indiana millions of dollars' worth of property, and he would like to do the same for Cook County. For recompense he would take a percentage of the amount recovered. Commissioner Skallerup argued in favor thereof, saying that he believed the man would find a great deal of property belonging to the rich upon which no taxes were paid. Commissioner Manierre thought it would be more certain to catch the poor, whom he wished to protect. Commissioner Ballard said the whole business was illegal and that if the man's work was contracted for it would prove another paint and putty contract. The communication was placed on file.

POLICE CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

Unpleasantness Between Leading City Officials May Develop.

There are more police changes contemplated than those referred to in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, but before they are made some unpleasantness between leading city officials may be developed. The Mayor, it is said, is not well pleased with the manner in which Inspector Marsh has managed his branch of the service, especially in its relation to the gambling fraternity. It is intimated that the Mayor has spoken to Supt. McClaughry frequently about the existence of gambling in the district especially intrusted to his charge. The Superintendent has consistently defended the Inspector, but the Mayor has not been satisfied. The report put in circulation that the Mayor was willing to let gambling go on because he was afraid a strict enforcement of the law would tend to the reduction of the police appropriation, is denied. It is claimed the report was put in circulation by a police court official who resigned recently. The same official has reported the Mayor had determined to inaugurate a wide-open policy, and was only deterred from doing so in the past by the refusal or the fear of the refusal of the Superintendent to acquiesce in his views.

All those injurious reports have reached the Mayor. He is feeling angry, and he wants to get rid of every police official who has not been unrelenting in suppressing gambling. Inspector Marsh and Lieut. Healy and another Lieutenant now at the Harrison Street Station have been reported to the Mayor as being rather lax in their methods with the sporting fraternity. If on investigation he is convinced that the reports against them are well founded they will have to go. It may be that Capt. Shippy will have to suffer also, and that he may be transferred. Capt. Mahoney is also booked for transfer because he has incurred the displeasure of the Superintendent, though he stands high in the favor of the Mayor and of the most influential officials at the City Hall. One thing is certain—the Mayor and the Superintendent are not in agreement as to the changes that ought to be made in the force and this disagreement may result in considerable unpleasantness before long.

Lockup-Keeper Charles Palmer of the Harrison Street Station, whose difficulty with Capt. Shippy over a deduction for the time Palmer was absent from duty while sick, resulted in an investigation into Capt. Shippy's and Officer Arado's recent absence at New Orleans, was transferred to a similar position at the Desplaines Street Station by Chief McClaughry yesterday afternoon.

Supt. McClaughry yesterday denied having any intention of discharging Capt. Shippy, discharging or reducing Inspector Lewis, or making other vacancies in the higher ranks of the police force in that way. In regard to the trip of Capt. Shippy, Desk Sergeant Murphy, and Detective Arado to New Orleans the Superintendent said: "Inspector Lewis' report could not be unsatisfactory to me, for he has made no report. Detective Arado reported that he went to New Orleans to see an exhibition between two gentlemen named Maher and Fitzsimmons, and the other officers admitted as much. No, I have not yet decided what to do in regard to the pay of these officers and of Lockupkeeper Palmer, who was sick, for their lost time."

GROGGERY KEEPERS ARE AROUSED.

Indignant at the Ordinance Proposing to Keep Them Away from the Homes.

The ordinance introduced by Ald. Madden at the last meeting of the City Council to prohibit saloons from invading exclusively residence districts has aroused the wrath of the saloon men. Ald. Sexton, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary to which the ordinance was referred, said yesterday he would call a meeting of the committee Monday to consider it; that it would be fully discussed, and that it might be reported back to the City Council next Monday night. The members of the Committee on Judiciary are Alds. Sexton, McAbee, Kelly, McCarthy, Dahlman, Roth, Hepburn, Hummel, Bidwill, Meyer, Martin, Kenny.

It is expected a majority of the members of the committee will oppose the ordinance, but that a respectable minority will favor it and bring in a strong report urging its adoption.

The ordinance as presented by Ald. Madden is really a verbatim copy of the ordinance now in force under the annexation laws in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards. Some of the Aldermen of those wards express themselves as emphatically in favor of the ordinance. Among them is Ald. Thomas Gahan of the Twenty-ninth Ward, who said:

"The most beneficent results have followed the adoption of the ordinance in the Town of Lake. Under it the property-owners have no reason to dread the depreciation of their real estate and house property through the encroachment of saloons, and the churches and schools are relieved from the contaminating influence of their presence in the neighborhood. Any person who would propose a repeal of the ordinance would find the Town of Lake too hot to hold him."

Ald. Martin, a member of the Committee on Judiciary and a chief supporter of the ordinance, said: "We shall make no effort to report the ordinance back to the present Council as we know the treatment it would receive."

WHAT OFFICIAL RETURNS MAY DO.

A Change in the Results in Several Wards Possible.

The ballots which were returned from the various wards as objected to and not counted by the judges were found to run as follows in the wards where the pluralities, as made by the police returns, were small:

Fourth Ward, 77; Fifth Ward, 82; Ninth Ward, 99; Fifteenth Ward, 104; Sixteenth Ward, 124; Seventeenth Ward, 50; Twenty-fifth Ward, 40; Twenty-sixth Ward, 64; Thirty-third Ward, 100; Thirty-fourth Ward, 120.

Should the Election Commissioners decide to allow the counting of a part of these discarded ballots it may yet make radical changes from the tables of elected candidates as published. For instance, the plurality of Hepburn over Kohn in the Fourth Ward was 101. Vogt defeated Ernst in the Sixth Ward by 23. In the Ninth Ward Cullerton was defeated by Rohde by 379, which would leave the winner a fair margin in any event. In the Fifteenth Ward Reddick defeated Burke by 53. In the Sixteenth Ward Ellert led Dahlman by 252. In the Seventeenth Ward Mulvihill defeated Oberndorf by 9. In the Twenty-fifth Ward Sexton defeated Chapman by 52. Luther in the Twenty-sixth Ward won over Turner by but 28. In the Thirty-third Ward Howell led Marsh by 137, leaving a fair margin. In the Thirty-fourth Ward Bartine's plurality over Hill was 131.

These figures are the newspaper totals as made from police returns. But from a comparison of these with the number of ballots "objected to" it will be seen that the official count may change the result in several wards.

Getting Ready to Build.

The West Chicago Street railway company secured from the Department of Public Works yesterday the necessary permit for the construction of all the lines which it is authorized to build by the ordinance recently passed by the Council, comprising forty miles of track. The rails the company has on hand were distributed yesterday, and the work of track laying will begin today. The Grand avenue line will be one of the first to be constructed, as the company agreed with the property owners to have it in operation this year. The Chicago City railway company has secured a permit for the building of its loop, and will begin work soon.

To Caucus Sunday.

The Democratic leaders have advised the newly elected Aldermen of the party to hold a caucus for the selection of committees. The caucus will be held Sunday afternoon, it is understood. Rohde, Stuckart, and Ernst will be invited.

Notes.

Maj. Dibble, City Prosecuting-Attorney, took charge of his new office yesterday, and A. C. Gilbert succeeded him as Special Assessment attorney.

Commissioner Aldrich yesterday awarded the contract for the 12,000,000-gallon engine for the Lake View water pumping station to the Holly Engine company, whose bid of $48,700 was the lowest. The engine is to be in place ready to pump water in sixty days.

County Superintendent of Schools O. T. Bright yesterday explained that the reason he had issued no order for the observance of Arbor day in the public schools in accordance with the suggestion of Gov. Fifer's recommendation in his proclamation was that he did not receive a copy of the proclamation in time to issue such an order.

FINLEY'S QUEER IDEA.

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT PARAMOUNT TO INTER-STATE LAW.

The Western Association Roads Prohibited from Using the Reduced Ohio River Rates for Basing Purposes—Passengers Must Pay More than the Combined Locals—Busenbark's Sound Opinion—The Western Presidents Tired of Jay Gould's Dictation—Railway News.

General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington a day or two ago sent a communication to Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association informing him that he is authoritatively advised that there are several lines in the Western Passenger Association which have furnished supplement No. 2 to Chicago rate sheet to their agents with the idea of having the same used for basing purposes. He submits a copy of the supplement, which quotes reduced rates recently placed in effect from Chicago and Indianapolis and Ohio River points.

Mr. Eustis asks whether such action is not in opposition to Western Passenger Association legislation as set forth in Circular 1,094.

In reply Chairman Finley states that the proposition having been submitted to use the rates referred to in supplement No. 2 to the Chicago rate sheet No. 208 for basing purposes, and having been negotiated under the rules, the use of such rates for basing purposes by lines members of the Western Passenger Association is therefore unauthorized, except such as were authorized as measures of relief under Art. 8 of the agreement. Chairman Finley hopes, therefore, that members of the association will refrain from disregarding their association obligations with respect to the use of the unauthorized rates.

Traffic Manager Busenbark of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City sent a communication to Chairman Finley April 1 with regard to this matter in which he says:

> It occurs to me that in order to bring about equality it is your duty as Chairman to either authorize lines to use the rates tendered by the Ohio River lines as basing rates or issue a rule prohibiting our lines from ticketing through. Unless you do this we are certainly in contempt of the Inter-State Commerce law, which I consider to be more of an offense than to be in contempt of association rules. These reduced rates tendered by Ohio River lines are regular tariff rates and to charge a passenger more than the sum of the locals, for example, St. Paul to Cincinnati, would be an infraction of the law, which we desire to avoid. I hardly think the Chairman can stand upon any technical clauses in the agreement in connection with matters of this kind.

To the foregoing Mr. Finley replied as follows:

> To warrant any action on my part there must be demonstrated some inequality between Mr. Busenbark's line and other members with respect to specific traffic. I am wholly without authority in the absence of such showing, and with respect to this matter to authorize the use of rates tendered by Ohio River lines as basing rates. In the absence of a definitely settled application of the law with respect to the making of through rates it would be wholly improper in our opinion for any one member to seek protection from independent action by an ex parte assertion of what the law might require.

There is but little prospect that Chairman Finley's hope that the members of the association will refrain from using the reduced Ohio River rates will be realized. Several of the roads, as will be seen by Mr. Eustis' letter, have already put in effect the reduced rates as basing rates, and other roads will be compelled to do the same, if they mean to get their share of the business. Mr. Finley's arbitrary rulings do more than anything else to create the impression that those railroad associations are pools got up for the purpose of "squeezing" the public. Mr. Busenbark is right in saying that to charge the public higher rates than the roads between Chicago and Ohio River points demand is a violation of the Inter-State law. The Western roads have no right to charge more than tariff rates, which Finley rules they must do. Chairman Finley takes the position that he is charged with enforcing the association agreement and has nothing whatever to do with the Inter-State law. Here is a chance for the Inter-State Commerce Commission to assert its authority and teach the lesson to the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association that the law of the country is paramount to an association agreement.

TIRED OF JAY GOULD'S DICTATION.

Western Presidents Will Not Meet in New York May 10.

The indications are that the postponed meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association, to be held in New York May 10, will prove a fizzle. The refusal of Jay Gould to come to Chicago and attend the meeting April 12 and his inducing others to stay away to prevent a quorum has had a rather depressing effect on some of the Western railway Presidents, as it shows clearly that Gould's intention is to rule or ruin. Unless he can have his way without opposition from any one he means to break up the association, and the Western roads can hardly afford to let Gould act as dictator of Western railroad affairs.

Some of the more independent Western Presidents intend to stay away from the New York meeting and this is almost certain to prevent a quorum. Chairman Walker's term of office expires April 12, and unless a quorum is secured at the New York meeting it is hard to see how he can continue in office any longer. The terms of service of two of the Commissioners—E. P. Vining of the Transcontinental Association and James Smith of the Trans-Missouri Association—also expire April 12, but if their respective associations want their services any longer they can meet and elect them to the Chairmanships of those bodies.

FALLING OFF IN RECEIPTS.

Statistics of South Carolina Railroads Make a Poor Showing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—[Special.]—The returns of all the railroads in the State for February show gross earnings of $770,389, against $873,150 for February, 1891, a decrease of $10,276. Thirteen of the roads show an increase of $27,961 in earnings over February, 1891, and twenty-three of them a total decrease of $130,721 for the same period. The largest increase is shown by the South Bound, a new road running from Savannah, Ga., to Columbia, S. C. The largest decrease in earnings is shown by the Richmond and Danville system, which is nearly $55,000 short. The South Carolina railway is $25,430 short, and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta $23,869 short. The net decrease in total earnings for the eight months ending Feb. 29, 1892, as compared with the corresponding months of 1890-'91, is $426,496.

A considerable proportion of the decrease is ascribed to the falling off in the demand for commercial fertilizers.

A Freight Rate War in Prospect.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 8.—A big freight rate war is impending between the fast freight lines between the Missouri River and the Atlantic seaboard. Despite the statements to the contrary freight rates west-bound are being slashed right and left by one line at least, and there is every indication that the cutting will result in war. It was reported here yesterday that the Lackawanna was the worst offender, and that the line was cutting the first-class rates from the seaboard 20 cents. The regular rate all rail is $1.37, and the Lackawanna is said to be quoting a rate of $1.07. The Savannah is one of the most injured, and the officials of that line are threatening to administer a severe lesson unless the cutting is stopped at once. The Savannah line rate is cut 10 cents, that being the amount of its regular differential, making a rate of $1.27.

Railway Notes.

The Western roads have agreed with the request of the Queen and Crescent route to cease selling tickets from Western points reading through St. Louis and Cincinnati to points in Florida.

On and after April 11, 1892, the Chicago office of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company (Nickel Plate), Lackawanna line, Nickel Plate line, Traders' Dispatch, and Inter-State Dispatch will be located in the Traders' Building, Nos. 6 and 8 Pacific avenue.

Assistant General Freight Agent Miller of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad gives notice that, owing to a washout near Reno, Ill., on the Jacksonville Southeastern line, his company cannot accept shipments of time or perishable freight for stations south of Sorrento, on the Mount Vernon branch of the Jacksonville Southeastern.

Poverty-Stricken Town.

Wellsville, Mo., reports 1,740 inhabitants and 3,400 dogs; each citizen is followed about by nearly two dogs.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 8.	*April 1.*
New York	$125,833,597	$117,785,009
Boston	19,698,343	15,208,810
Chicago	13,907,000	10,478,845
Philadelphia	10,896,646	11,432,669
St. Louis	4,679,610	3,230,850
Baltimore	2,177,700	2,239,728
New Orleans	1,531,510	1,718,191

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10c discount; Boston, 17 to 20c discount; St. Louis, par.

Some of the banks thought they could detect a little better demand for money yesterday. The activity and higher prices on the Board of Trade stimulated the demand from that quarter somewhat. The lumbermen have been making some large calls in the last few days, and in several other quarters there was some improvement. Taken altogether, however, it does not amount to a great deal, and the demand is still below the supply, with the market extremely easy.

Money in London has got down to the almost unheard of point of ¾ of 1 per cent for call loans, while 90-day discounts are from 1⅛ to 1¼. Some newspapers have said the reduction made in the Bank of England rate Thursday brought the rate down to a lower point than it has been in years. That is not the case. July 2, 1891, the rate was made 2½ per cent, which is the same as the rate now in force, and it has been as low as that every year since 1884, with the exception of 1890. The sterling market was rather dull and quotations showed no change. The rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	487	488½
Actual	486½	487¾
Documentary	485 @485¼	486¾

The buoyancy of Thursday's market was absent from the stock market yesterday. There was not much activity, and those stocks which were at all active sold at fractionally lower prices. North Chicago Street railroad stock sold at 81 for the account Thursday. Yesterday it opened off at 179¾ regular. It touched 180 for a single transaction, but the closing price was the same as the opening. The old time activity in West Chicago Street railroad stock seems to have entirely disappeared. There was 100 of the stock sold yesterday morning and not a single share was traded in on the second call. The price holds firm, but there seems to be absolutely no demand on the part of the public. It is not surprising that such should be the case in view of the elevated railway developments. Never before has it seemed so certain that the West Side is to soon have elevated transit. The ordinance which was passed Thursday night goes to a company which is generally believed to have the most ample facilities to carry out the work it has undertaken. The same men are behind the company which is carrying to successful completion the South Side elevated road. The men undoubtedly have plenty of means, and they now have an excellent field covered by a satisfactory ordinance. The great success of the South Side elevated securities will likely make easy the floating of securities on a West Side enterprise, providing it is hampered with no legal obstacles. The Alley Elevated bonds have sold as high as 95½. Confident predictions are made by street railway experts that the company will earn its interest from the first day. The negotiations for the sale of the Lake street elevated road are also still working. There are men of undoubted financial ability ready to take hold of that enterprise the moment some of the legal difficulties with which it is beset can be removed.

There was a better market for bonds on the Exchange yesterday than has been the rule lately. A feature of the bond business was $8,000 Western Stone 5s in small lots at 95. Some West Chicago street railroad debentures sold at par, and $25,000 Gas Light 5s changed hands. The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C & C C & D Co. ac	83¾	100 N C St R R Co.	179¾
300 do	83	50 do	180
50 do—ac't	83¾	100—b 30	180
50 do—ac't	83	150 C P & P Co pfd	49½
100 Chi Gas Co—ac't	76¾	20 C P & P Co	54½
100 do—ac't	77	5 do	54½
10 N Y Biscuit Co.	66½	50 Strt's W C L	37½
100 N C S R R Co.	179¾	50 do—ac't	37½
350 do	179¾	50 W C S R R Co	131½
100 do—ac't	180¾	50 do	131
50 do	179¾		

BONDS.

$3000 W Chi St R R deb't 6s	100	$12000 N C C Ry 4½s	95¾
		5800 W S Co 5 20 5s	95

SALES SECOND CALL—2:00 P. M.

70 S W C Line	37½	50 A S-B Co act	73
3 D M Co Ill	131	50 C B & M Co act	28¾
50 N C S R R Co.	179½		

BONDS.

$10000 C G L & C Co 5s	88¾	$5000 W D R C 5.20 5s	101¼
6000 do	88¾	5000 N C S R R C 1st mtg. 5s	100¾
10000 do	88¾		
1000 W D R C 5.20 5s	101		

A Chicago banker of notably sound judgment suggests a rather novel scheme in connection with elevated railroad franchises. He suggests that the Council pass a sweeping ordinance granting rights for a complete and adequate system of rapid transit. That this ordinance be framed, not as ordinances now are by the people who expect to operate under and be controlled by them, but by the representatives of the whole people whose interest the ordinance is to protect. Then, he says, let that ordinance be offered for sale to the company which would agree to give to the city the largest percentage of gross earnings. In that way he thinks it possible an ordinance might be passed which would secure to the people the rapid transit facilities they demand and to the city an equitable return for a valuable franchise.

There is much bull talk on Chicago Gas. The earnings, it is said, are now equal to 9 per cent and the company has a $1,000,000 surplus.

The Central Union Telephone Company has declared its 1¼ per cent quarterly dividend.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co. say: The market today has been as erratic in its decline as it was yesterday in its advance. The operations of London houses have not been large, but they have all sold stocks and not bought any. For some reason foreign houses are quite bearish on St. Paul, and the small short interest that exists in that stock belongs mostly to representative German houses. Outside of these houses the local feeling is bullish on that stock. We hear a good deal of talk about lower prices for Atchison, and unless its earnings increase materially during the next three or four weeks the income bonds and stock will decline. The coal stocks have been less of a feature today than for a long time past. Probably the best reason for the recent advance in Delaware and Hudson is the fact that the books close tomorrow, and there is going to be a contest over the future management of the property. It is confidently stated that the Vanderbilt family have secured enough stock to entitle them to a representation in the board and also the First National Bank people.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—[Special.]—A great display of caution was the characterization of the market during the first hour this morning. Neither party had confidence enough in its position to make any very aggressive movement, and the result was irregularity in the list and general dullness. Reading was positively weak. The celebrated deal is passing through a period of investigation that is unpleasant and annoying. But while these things menace a good deal of timidity on the part of the public may be expected. The prospect of a congressional investigation is the particular thorn in the side of Reading at present. The other coalers moved up and then down in a dispirited, tired way, with Delaware and Hudson a loser by ¾. This latter stock is and has been exceedingly flighty for some days. It is suspected that some deal is on foot which may be made public at any time now. The better feeling in Richmond Terminal matters caused another advance of a point in the stock, but it quickly fell off ⅛. It is reported that securities are now being deposited much more rapidly with the Central Trust company than heretofore and that the company is greatly encouraged in its work. Several of the industrials were active and higher, Cordage, Lead, and Cotton-seed Oil were each up ¼@1¼, and Chicago Gas ¾. Good earnings and fair prospects, together with the transfer of temporary interest to this class of stock, while the rail shares are dull and uncertain, account for the movement. Sugar was weak because of the threatened Congressional interference with its affairs. There was little in the market between 11 and 1. It was generally dull and soden. Reading and the coalers were mostly responsible for the lack of interest, but the first was too uncertain in its movements, and the latter too conspicuously weak. There was little change during the last hour, except there was a slight hardening of prices. The sentiment on the street is much more cheerful than it was. Already the subject of the bank statement for tomorrow is becoming interesting. Those who are bullishly inclined expect a big increase in the reserves, this, with the lower Bank of England rate, they regard as very strong factors in favor of their views of the market.

Money on call easy at 1½ to 2 per cent; last loan 2; closed offered at 2.

Prime mercantile paper 3¾@5½. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 486 for sixty-day bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 267,204 shares, including: Atchison, 9,815; Chicago Gas, 12,450; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 280; Delaware and Hudson, 7,326; Erie, 10,000; Louisville and Nashville, 7,600; Northern Pacific pfd., 22,100; New England, 13,940; Reading, 44,260; Richmond and West Point, 6,285; St. Paul, 22,200; Union Pacific, 5,316; Western Union, 7,172.

Railroad bonds were again fairly active, the total transactings reaching $1,488,000, of which Atchison incomes furnished $162,000, even the Richmond and West Point and Reading issues being quiet with the rest of the market. The temper of the dealings was still firm, but there were no material changes outside of the inactive bonds, and the dealings remained without specific feature throughout the day.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. States have been dull and steady.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing* *Apr. 8*	*Apr. 7*
Atchison	10,615	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	38
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	15,259	40¾	39	39½	38½
Do pfd	2,642	75½	75	75¼	74¾
Amn. Sugar	4,600	94¼	93¾	93¾	94
Do pfd	250	97½	97½	97½	98
B., R. & P.	100	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾
B. & O.	3,100	98½	98¼	98½	97¾
C., B. & Q.	4,160	109⅝	109	109	109¾
Canada So.	437	61	60¾	61	61½
Canadian Pac.	700	88½	88½	88½	......
Ches. & Ohio	1,150	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do 1st pfd	3,000	61½	61½	61½	61¾
Do 2d pfd	750	43½	43	43	43
Colo. Coal	600	32	31½	32	30¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,000	71½	70¾	71	71
Do pfd	[illegible]	98½	98½	98½	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	98	110¾	110	110¾	110¾
Chicago Gas	12,350	77¾	76	76¾	79¾
Com. Cable	100	157	157	157	......
Chicago Junc.	100	72	72	72	......
D., L. & W.	5,280	159¼	158¾	158¼	159
Del. & Hud.	7,226	148	144½	145	147
Den. & Rio G. pfd	920	53	52½	52¾	53
Dist. & C. F. Co.	2,805	47¾	46¾	47½	47
Edison	225	99	99	99	......
Erie	9,400	31¼	30¾	30¾	31½
Do pfd	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Eastern Ill., pfd.	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
East Tenn.	100	6	6	6	5¾
Do 2d pfd	100	16	15	16	13
E. & T. H.	100	125½	125½	125½	......
Hocking Valley	400	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
Iowa Cent.	100	11	11	11	......
Jersey Cent.	711	138¾	137¾	138¾	139

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Apl. 8.	Closing Apl. 7.
& Tex. pfd	108	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29
Shore	1,505	132⅜	132	132	132¼
& Nash	7,800	75	74½	74½	75⅜
Island	30	102½	102½	102½	102
E. & W.	200	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25¼
Do pfd	375	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛
N. A. & C.	325	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Trust	2,213	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	32⅜
Do pfd	613	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛	84⅜
Gas	1,405	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60⅛
toba	600	112½	112	112½	....
hattan	7,207	124	121	123½	121¼
& St. L.	50	10	10	10	10½
western	2,162	120⅜	120	120	120⅜
Do pfd	50	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	143⅜
England	13,512	40⅜	39⅛	39⅜	40⅛
thern Pacific	150	22	22	22	21⅞
Do pfd	22,166	61⅝	60⅞	61⅛	61⅜
Y. Cent	600	115	115	115	115
Y., S. & W.	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
Amn. Co.	940	14⅜	14	14⅛	14⅛
Cordage	8,365	102½	100⅛	101⅞	100⅞
Do pfd	1,407	109⅞	109	109⅞	109
Y. C. & St. L.	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	....
Y. & N. pfd	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	....
& W.	350	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
maha	1,200	48⅜	47⅞	48	48⅛
Ohio So.	100	30	30	30	....
Pullman	100	194½	194½	194½	....
C. C. & St. L.	300	24⅛	24	24⅛	23⅛
Do pfd	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	....
Reading	44,480	55⅜	54⅞	55⅛	55⅜
Rich. Term.	5,855	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛
Do pfd	300	59	59	59	59½
Rock Island	3,210	87⅜	86⅞	87	87⅛
St. Paul	22,575	80	79⅛	79⅞	80
Do pfd	520	123⅜	123½	123⅞	124
Silver Bullion	65,000	86⅛	86⅜	86⅜	85⅞
Pacific	400	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37⅞
St. P. & Dul.	125	45⅛	44½	45⅛	45⅛
L. & S. W.	80	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9
Texas Pacific	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
Tenn. Coal	1,600	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	45
Union Pacific	5,416	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46
W. & L. E.	1,200	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
Do pfd	6,475	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛	74½
Wabash	120	13	13	13	13⅛
Do pfd	2,000	28⅜	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛
Western Union	6,872	89	88⅛	89	88⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	143
American	117	United States	45

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116⅛	U. S. 2s, reg. (bid)	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	116		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

US 4s cp....116⅛@116⅜
A&S con 7s........129½
A&S con 6s........118⅜
AD&I 5s...........107
A T s f 4s.......83@83⅛
AT inc......59⅛@59⅛
A&P gtd 4s.......72
Beech Creek 1st.100
BHT&W 5s........99⅛
CS 1st gtd.........108
Can S 2d...........100⅛
CNJ gm 4s.........112⅛
CNJ g m 5s reg...110⅜
C&O cn 5s..........104⅛
C&O R&AD 1st c.. ....76½@77⅛
CB & Q con 5s......111⅜
CO&S W mg 104⅛@104⅜
C&O SW 2d........70
C&E gn 5s..102½@102½
C&E inc.............51⅛
C&EI 1st............103⅛
C&IC 1st............102⅛
C&NP 1st..........77⅛
CP&St L 5s cn....97
CRI&P 5s cp 102⅜@102⅜
C B I & P 5s reg...102⅛
CRI&P 6s rg.........124½
CCC&I gm...........122⅛
Con Gas Cl 1st 5s..86
CH V&T 5s.........88⅛
D&H cn '94..........107⅛
D&RG 1st...........118
D&RG 4s.......82⅛@82⅛
DM&T 1st.............125⅛
E T cn gd 5s.91⅛@92
Erie 5th g x 4s.......103
ET dlv 5s............100
EL&BS 6s.............84
E&I 1st cn.............113⅛
FtW&D 1st....101@101⅛
Fult El 1st............85⅛
Ind D&S 1st..........119⅛
L&GN 1st cp 108⅛@109
K&O 1s...............100
LeG 1st......81⅛@82
LeG&W 2d 5s.........98
L&WB con 4s.......110⅛
L&SL con 1st 5s 87⅛
L&Dk 7s.............105⅛
L& Is cn 5s.........113⅛
L& Is gm 4s..94½@94⅛
LN g m 6s.........116⅛
M&C 6s...............98
M Cent 7s.....124@124⅛
M&SP 1st C&M R 5s 103⅜
M&SP 1st-C&P 6s..119
M&SP 1st-SWD...115
M&SP 1st-W&MD ....106@106⅛
M&SP gm 1 SA.........89⅛
MSP 7s gd..........127
M&N 1st 1913 cn...114

30000 MK&T 1st......81@81¼
4000 M&O gm 4s........62
1000 M&E cn gtd 138⅜
17000 NC&StL 1st 127½@128½
1000 NYC deb 5s........108⅛
15000 NYC 1st rg.......126
10000 NYC&StL 4s..96½@96⅜
5000 NYEl 1st...........114
1000 NYLE&W f 9 5s...92½
1000 NY&N 1st 5s.....105½
18000 NYO&W con 5s... ....104½@105
5000 NW 1st 5s......99@99⅜
10000 NoR Cal 5s........100
5000 NP 3d cp.........110½
15000 NP cn 5s..........79
7000 NW ex 4s.........98
8000 NW sf 5s cp.......107⅛
9000 OSo gm 4s.........63½
1000 ORSL 1s.............63½
3000 Or Imp 1st..........103⅛
20000 OSL 6s.....105⅜@106
5000 P&E 1st ......80⅛@81
17000 P&R 1st inc..........74⅛
8000 P&R 2d inc.......66@66⅛
91000 P&R 3d in....55⅜@56
25000 P&R g m 4s....85⅜@86⅛
10000 P&R 3d con..........58⅛
1000 P&W 1st.............82⅛
15000 R&D 6s.........107@107⅛
80000 RT cfr 5s.......58⅛@58⅛
15000 RT tr.............58⅛@58⅛
41000 RT term 6s...89⅛@89⅛
55000 Rio G W 1st......79@79⅛
1000 SL&IM 2d...........109½
1000 SL&ATH 1st.........107⅛
10000 SLKC&A-RE&R 7.104⅛
10000 SL&SW 1st..........71⅛
10000 SL&SW 2d.......33⅛@33⅜
10000 SPM&M 1st M Ex 4s 88
4000 StP M & M con 6s 120⅛
1000 SPM& M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s........101
11000 SLS&E 1st.......90@92
2000 Sav&W 1st.......72@72⅛
4000 SV&NE 4s...........80
8000 SP of Ari 1st.......105⅛
2000 TC&Rés-BDiv 1st. ....95@95⅛
4000 TP 1st 5s. ...83⅜@83½
3000 TAA&C 6s gd.......92
8000 TAA&NM 1s. ....100⅛@101
45000 TS L&K C 1st...96@96⅛
1000 UnPa 1st of 1898...111
25000 U P gold 6s col tr notes...........96⅛
1000 Wab db Sr B.........44
2000 Wab 1st..............106
11000 Wab 2d.............81⅛
16000 Wsgt 4s.......103⅜@103⅛
30000 WU c tr.......103⅛@103⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	6,500	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜
Amn. Sugar	733	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	93⅜
Do pfd	518	98	98	97½	97½
Bell Telephone	1,009	193⅜	199½	193⅜	199
C. B. & Q.	750	109⅛	109½	109	109
O. S. L.	150	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½
Pullman	5	194	194	194	194
Thom. & Houston	733	58⅛	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛
Do pfd	133	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Do Series D	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
Union Pac.	1,800	45⅜	45½	45⅜	45½

Bond transactions were:

1000 C B Q Ia 5s.....104½
8000 Atch inc..59⅛@60
1000 Atch 4s...........81⅛
1000 Wis Cent 1st.....91
5000 C B & N deb 5s.102⅛
1000 Mem Brdge 5s 97

2000 C B & N 2d.......103
4000 CBN 5s.103½@103⅞
3000 C & W M 5s.98@98⅛
8000 Bost Gas 1st.....89
3000 C B Q Den 5s...89⅛
6000 N Eng 7s.......119½

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 56⅛@56⅜; Reading, 27 9-16@27⅝; Lehigh Valley, 57⅛@58; Reading general 4s, 86⅛@87; do first income, 74@74⅛; do second income, 66@66¼; do third income, 55⅛@56⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 8—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 96 3-16; do account, 96¼; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 35⅛; Canadian Pacific, 90⅜; Erie, 31⅛; do seconds, 109⅛; Illinois Central, 107; Mexican ordinary, 28⅛; St. Paul common, 81½; New York Central, 117½; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 28⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 72½. Bar silver, 39⅜; money, ⅛@1 per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today £30,000.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Mining shares: Best & Belcher, $2.10; Caledonia B. H., $1.05; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.40; Deadwood T., $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $2.00; Gould and Curry, $1.35; Hale and Norcross, $1.40; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.00; Mexican, $1.75; Ophir, $2.70; Plymouth, $1.50; Potosi, $1.10; Savage, $1.35; Sierra Nevada, $1.45; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $1.40; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company, (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $12.25; Boston & Montana, $42.50; Calumet & Hecla, $270.00; Catalpa, $20.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $13.50; Osceola, $32.00; Santa Fe Copper, $35.00; Tamarack, $165.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 70c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.25; Bodie Consolidated, 40c; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.35; Crown Point, 65c; Gould & Curry, $1.25; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Mexican, $1.60; Mono, 60c; Ophir, $2.50; Potosi, $1.15; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Union Consolidated, $1.25; Utah, 40c; Yellow Jacket, $1.05; Commonwealth 10c; Nevada Queen, 60c; Belle Isle, 15c; N. Belle Isle, 20c; Delmonte, 20c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Wheat went up yesterday in spite of the opposition of the short sellers led by Pardridge and other influential professionals. It was a broad market with plenty of outside interest, and there was a panic among the short sellers. The bulge was in the nature of a surprise to the bulls, who have been hoping for but not expecting something of the sort. At the high points of the day May showed an improvement of 3⅞c over the close of the previous day, and was about 7½c over the price last Monday. Corn and provisions sympathized with wheat, but were not nearly as active. The Signal Service map showed low temperatures through the West and Northwest, with conditions favoring freezing weather in Kansas and Missouri last night and possibly today. There are no indications of a rising thermometer, and hard frosts were in the forecast for the spring wheat country last night. The weather abroad was cool and clear.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 135 cars; oats, 120 cars, and 11,000 hogs.

A petition to the directors is in circulation on the floor yesterday asking for the establishment of an afternoon session from 2 to 3 o'clock. It received a number of signatures and there is quite a sentiment in favor of such an opportunity of filling late orders.

The Government report will be issued today at 2 o'clock Chicago time. It will relate to the condition of winter wheat. The December condition was 85.3 and it will require much variation from this figure one way or the other to exert a material influence upon the market.

A Minneapolis message stated that there was no exaggeration about the loss of stacked and shocked wheat in the Northwest, and that they had been looking for this bulge for some time. "We thought the Chicago traders would come to their senses after awhile and realize the condition in this part of the country."

The cash business of the session was limited to 185,000 bu of regular No. 2 spring, which brought ¼c over the May price. Of this quantity 100,000 bu were worked by Boyden and 85,000 bu by Seaverns. It is to go East by lake and rail. There were other large orders in the market, but elevator people are hanging to their wheat for a larger premium.

The bull fever kept up after the close on 'Change and in the "Open Board" 500 and 1,000 bu lots of wheat were bought and sold at higher prices than on the floor of the regular exchange. It was said that there were sales as high as 86½c, but officers of the regular board said that no attention should be paid to these trades any more than to so many bucket-shop deals.

Much more than the recent interest was shown in cash oats, with a liberal demand developed, which resulted in the sale of nearly 200,000 bu here and at New York. A total of 160,000 bu No. 2 oats in store here sold for immediate shipment, presumably via lake, at May price to ¼c premium when that month was 29c and a shade above. Also a local operator with oats in New York accepted a bid of 36½c for 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed delivered. There were no exports and little inquiry on the open market in that direction.

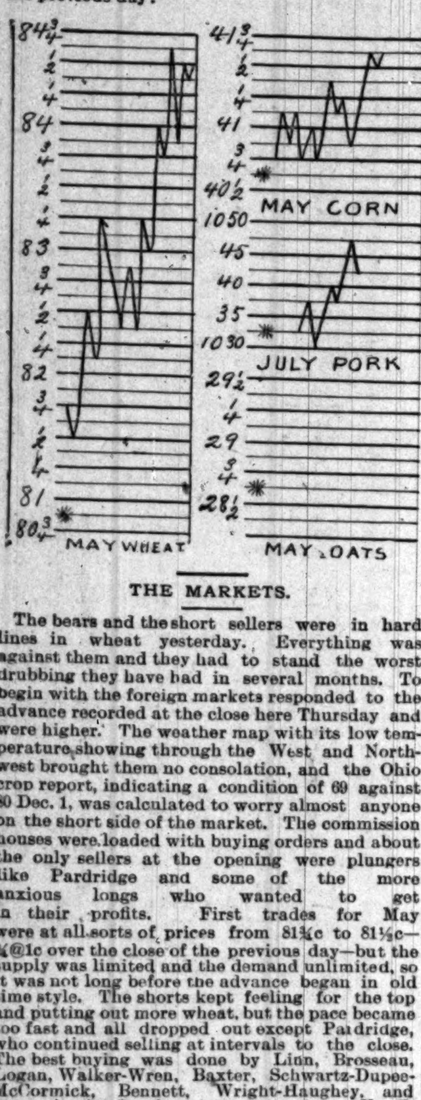
Referring to the local movement of rye Col. Baxter said: "A considerable quantity of rye which had been in the hospital and was there doctored recently came out apparently convalescent. But it was not well enough, after all, to sit up and have the bed made, and has been sent back for further treatment." In other words, more or less rye has been withdrawn from private warehouses, but failing to pass into No. 2 grade has been returned to the original bins. While the inspection sheet thus suggests a fair movement by car lots the actual offerings are meager, with only scattering cars arriving from the country. With the export situation tame foreign houses yesterday showed an inclination to unload, their sales approximating 50,000 bu.

Pardridge was watched with much interest as soon as it became apparent that there was to be a stiff bull market. He seemed well satisfied that the bulge was but temporary in its character and sold wheat all the morning. There were all sorts of extravagant stories as to his position in the market, some of the traders insisting that his short line exceeds 15,000,000 bu. It is probable that it is nearer 6,000,000. He himself says that he is short but 2,000,000 bu, but he couldn't be expected to give the exact figures. "The boys are talking about me again this morning," he said, "and some of them think they will run me in on this bulge. They will have a harder time than they bargain for, because they will have to put the price to $1.00 in order to knock me out. I sold a little wheat this morning because I don't think the bulge amounts to anything, and we will see lower prices after the government report comes out. They are saying I am short a great many millions because they think that will help the market up. Pardridge won't run just yet, I tell you."

The Ohio crop report which was so influential in starting wheat on the upward path is as follows:

Nov. 1, 1891, an estimate was made of the area of wheat seeded for the harvest of 1892, the result being 2,795,215 acres, against 2,643,281 acres seeded for the 1891 harvest, as reported by Township Assessors. There is an estimated increase over last year of about 180,000 acres, which on an average yield would represent nearly 3,000,000 bu, but there will be considerable plowing up, so that the actual harvest will in all probability show even a less acreage than the harvest last year. The average condition of wheat for the State is estimated at 69 per cent of a full average. Basing calculations upon an average acreage for harvest and comparing with a fair average yield we have at present a prospective crop of 25,000,000 bu. A favorable April with sufficient warm rains, will improve the present condition and may revive to a certain extent some fields now thought to be badly winter-killed. Twenty-three per cent of the wheat crop of 1891 is estimated as being still in the producers' hands. This represents about 10,000,000 bu. The amount on hand is unusually large and may be accounted for by the fact that last year all farm crops were comparatively good. In no instance was there an excessive failure; hence, owing to a hope for better prices, wheat was held back and other abundant crops marketed instead.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuation of May wheat, corn, and oats and July pork April 8. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

The bears and the short sellers were in hard lines in wheat yesterday. Everything was against them and they had to stand the worst drubbing they have had in several months. To begin with the foreign markets responded to the advance recorded at the close here Thursday and were higher. The weather map with its low temperature showing through the West and Northwest brought them no consolation, and the Ohio crop report, indicating a condition of 69 against 80 Dec. 1, was calculated to worry almost anyone on the short side of the market. The commission houses were loaded with buying orders and about the only sellers at the opening were plungers like Pardridge and some of the more anxious longs who wanted to get in their profits. First trades for May were at all sorts of prices from 81¼c to 81½c—⅜@1c over the close of the previous day—but the supply was limited and the demand unlimited, so it was not long before the advance began in old time style. The shorts kept feeling for the top and putting out more wheat, but the pace became too fast and all dropped out except Pardridge, who continued selling at intervals to the close. The best buying was done by Linn, Brosseau, Logan, Walker-Wren, Baxter, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Bennett, Wright-Haughey, and houses having Southwestern connections. Kauffman, the big St. Louis bear, was supposed to be covering his short line through Wright-Haughey and above 83¾c. Capt. Philips came in on a line of 1,000,000 bu or thereabouts. Cottrell and his following of New York were prominent sellers, and Cudahy was reported to be covering a line of short July. The Southwestern interest was short July largely and the demand from this source and the local traders soon had the late future at a premium over May. Impetus was given to the bull movement during the morning by the second cables, which came higher all around, and by the reports of an active demand for cash wheat at a premium over the May price. Receipts of wheat at principal points were 543,700 bu and at Eastern points 78,000 bu, a total of 621,700 bu. The shipments from Western points were 192,600 bu and from Eastern points 281,800 bu, a total of 474,400 bu. The export clearances wheat and flour from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 666,000 bu, and the engagements reported at New York and out-ports yesterday were 124,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 166,300 bu, and there were charters for 140,000 bu.

Sales in store and to go to store were made at 85¾c for special bin winter wheat by sample, and ½c over May for No. 2 spring. Free on board sales of No. 4 red winter were at 66@80c, No. 2 do at 88@89c, No. 4 spring at 72@75c, and No. 3 do at 78@83½c.

The boom in wheat, the fact that there was not one car of contract corn in the 104 received, and the unfavorable weather increased the uneasiness of the shorts and there was active buying at the start, New-Yorkers and some of the local shorts taking the lead. At the advance brokers supposed to represent Cudahy let go of 1,500,000 bu or so of long stuff and the market eased off some. It improved on the late bulge in wheat, however, and closed strong. Liverpool was quoted ¼@½d higher and all domestic markets were ⅛@1¼c higher. Receipts at principal points aggregated 499,200 bu and the shipments were 441,700 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 192,000 bu, and New York reported the engagements there and outports yesterday of 180,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 64,700 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 40@40½c for new No. 2 yellow, 40½c for new No. 2 white, 39c for No. 3, 39¾@40c and 1c under May for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 37½@39c for No. 4 mixed and 39½@41c for No. 3 and No. 3 mixed. Through billed sold at 36½@37c for No. 4 mixed and 37½@38¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats received fair attention, with a moderate speculative business, while cash lots were more active, with 160,000 bu regular sold at May prices to a shade above. This with the sharp advance in wheat helped values all along the line, and May closed ⅝c higher at the top, or 29⅛c. July sold at 27½@28c and rested at 27⅞@28c. Trading was scattered and fair in the aggregate, interest centering in May. There is absolutely no business in April, although there were bids yesterday of 29⅛c for No. 2 in store when May was about 29⅛c. Sample lots sold ½c higher. Free on board transactions were at 28½@29½c for No. 3 mixed, 30½@32c for do white, and 32¼c for No. 2 white. Through billed No. 3 white sold at 29⅛@31¼c.

Rye advanced 1½c and closed practically at the top. The upturn was due almost altogether to the course of wheat. Some longs were encouraged to sell, but there were fair buying orders for account of the shorts and an increased business in May was the result. This sold at 76¼c to 77⅛c and closed at the outside asked. Other futures were inanimate, with June offered at 74c and September (new crop) at 60c. A few cars of No. 2 were reported sent to store at 76@76½c, while round lots in store were nearly the same as May. Samples sold sparingly at 72@76c for No. 3 free on board and 78c for No. 2 billed through.

Barley was steady and that is all that can be said. Offerings fortunately remained small, as the demand was of that character, and while low grades were dull and neglected decent to good malting barley was in fair request. Exports were reported at 18,000 bu. Free on board sales were at 45@56c for No. 3 and 39@48c for No. 4.

There was not a great deal doing in provisions. Hogs at the yards were firm at an advance, and with stronger wheat and corn markets there was an improvement in the speculative market for hog product. There was a fair demand for pork from the shorts, but Ryan sold freely and supplied most of the requirements at the advance. The Anglo-American was the best buyer of lard, and Floyd took pork free-ly on a brokerage order. The Liverpool market showed no change except an advance in long cut hams of 6d. Cash pork was quoted at $10.10@10.20. July lard opened at $6.35, sold off to $6.32½, advanced to $6.37½, and closed at $6.35, cash being $6.22½@6.25. July ribs opened at $5.72½, sold off to $5.70, advanced to $5.75, and closed at $5.75, cash being $5.57½@5.62½.

There was a marked improvement in the flour market, especially the export branch. Orders from abroad were numerous and all offers made the previous day were accepted. Fully 6,000 sacks of bakers', straights, and patents were worked yesterday for London, Leith, and Glasgow, and the indications pointed to a further large business today. Millers, in view of the demand, advanced their prices 10@15c. The local and domestic shipping demand was a little better, but the improvement was not nearly as marked as in the export business.

Millstuffs were dull, with bran lower, at $12.00@13.00; middlings sold at $12.00@13.00.

Flaxseed was quiet but stronger, closing at about 1c net improvement. Receipts dropped off to 25 cars, which was below a recent average, and actual offerings were small. A few cars No. 1 sold early at 97c, but the close was nominally above that, in line with the final upturn in May, with on-track lots probably salable at 97½c; rejected sold at 94½c. May opened at 97c, advanced to 97¾c, and closed nominal. September sold at $1.02½ to $1.02¾. There were changes May to September at 5¼c, and carlots to arrive to September at 5c difference in favor of the distant delivery. Shipments were small at 11,000 bu.

Timothy showed some improvement, with country seed salable at about 2c advance. Offerings were fairly liberal but were well absorbed. A car of prime, April delivery, sold 1c higher at $1.26. Sample lots went at $1.20@1.24 for fair to good. Clover was quotably 10c higher at $7.10 for contract prime, with scattering bag lots going at $6.35@6.75.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
May	$ 80⅛	$ 81⅛@	84⅛	$ 84⅛
July	80⅛	81⅛@	84⅜	84⅛
CORN.				
May	40⅛	40⅛@	41⅛	41½
July	38⅜	38⅛@	39⅜	39⅜
OATS.				
May	28⅛	28⅛@	29⅛	29⅜
June	28⅛	28⅜@	28⅜	28⅜
MESS PORK.				
May	$10.17½	$10.20 @	10.30	$10.27½
July	10.30	10.30 @	10.47½	10.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$ 6.22½	$ 6.22½@	6.25	6.25
July	6.35	6.32½@	6.37½	6.35
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	$ 5.57½	$ 5.57½@	5.62½	$ 5.62½
July	5.70	5.72½@	5.75	5.75

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	April.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 1.03⅛	$ 1.03⅞	$1.02⅞
No. 2 corn	......	67⅛	64⅜
No. 2 oats	......	54	51⅛
Mess pork	......	12.50	12.92½
Lard	......	6.70	7.00
Short ribs	......	6.12½	6.47½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	26	4	5	35
Spring wheat	7	27	6	40
Corn	*13	69	22	104
Oats	32	79	....	111
Rye	7	2	....	9
Barley	....	32	7	39
Totals	85	213	40	338

*Of this 13 were "new," which will not pass on contracts.

Inspected out: 166,391 bu wheat, 64,706 bu corn, 1,479 bu oats, and 1,719 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 85 cars wheat, 135 cars corn, 120 cars oats, and 11,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	14,129	14,165	8,258	6,477
Wheat, bu	38,627	23,724	46,970	38,091
Corn, bu	155,191	98,901	98,225	67,337
Oats, bu	111,700	167,032	134,260	78,262
Rye, bu	4,362	4,042	5,387	4,697
Barley, bu	23,556	21,437	28,405	10,699
T. seed, lbs	197,124	257,992	202,856	219,731
C. seed, lbs	69,799	32,280	25,345	21,972
Oth. sd., lbs	25,000	44,880	8,994	14,740
F. seed, bu	29,490	11,357	4,778	16,363
B. corn	....	30,200	56,200	1,650
Cheese, lbs	212,138	166,287	82,650	77,094
Butter, lbs	321,515	403,442	385,486	480,455
Hides, lbs	217,720	223,225	819,680	352,598
Wool, lbs	20,200	27,940	22,200	32,620

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to April 6—	1892.	1891.
Chicago	370,000	525,000
Kansas City	134,000	143,000
Omaha	86,000	125,000
St. Louis	51,000	61,000
Indianapolis	38,000	41,000
Milwaukee	24,900	41,000
Cincinnati	38,000	37,000
Cedar Rapids	21,126	34,988
South St. Paul	10,800	24,000
Sioux City	13,300	39,000
Ottumwa	11,500	25,000

Lake freights are ⅛c lower, at 2⅛c for wheat and 2⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 140,000 bu wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

There was a large aggregate trade in the street produce markets, as local retail buyers were all represented and dealers were favored with good shipping orders. The butter market was steady at the late decline, and in some instances creameries sold a shade above subjoined quotations. Cheese is dull, as is to be expected at this time of year, yet holders believe the stock will all be wanted and remain firm in their views. Offerings of eggs were rather small and poultry was in good demand.

In the wholesale markets for general merchandise only fair activity prevailed, though the distribution of goods to the interior made a large total. Jobbers in some instances complain of real quietude, and attribute this in part to bad roads in the country which retards business among the retailers. Groceries were in about the recent demand, with the tea situation unchanged, and sugars firm in tone but no higher. Oils were quiet, and drugs and chemicals showed no important changes. Coal was quiet, although there was some inquiry on the part of buyers. The advanced quotation in a retail way was secured only with difficulty.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24c; fine, 23@23½c; fair to good, 22@22½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 22@23c; medium to good, 20@21c; roll butter, 15@17c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.65@1.75 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.55@1.65; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl, green, 6@7½c; yellow or red tipped do, 5@6c; green self-working, 7@8c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4½@6c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, each, 70@72½c; lard tierces, each, 85@87½c.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11⅛@12½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11⅛@12c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@8c; brick cheese, 11@12½c; imitation Swiss, 11½@12½c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.50 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, small egg, range, and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.50; Indiana block, $2.75; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.10@2.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 47@52c; tartaric, 35@38c; carbolic acid, 20@33c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.10@1.18; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 80c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 47@50c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 70c; glycerine, 15@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 70c; morphine, sulph., $1.70@2.05; opium, $1.75; quinine, 20@34c; alcohol in brls., $2.16 per gal.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, good to choice, 5@6½c per lb; sun-dried Northern, 4@4½c; do Southern, 4@4½c; peaches, 2@3c; blackberries, 3⅛@4½c; raspberries, 14½@15c; pitted cherries, 9½@11c. Raisins—In bags, 3 crowns, 4⅛@5c per lb; 2 crowns, 4¼@4½c; London layers, per box, $1.25@1.50.

EGGS—Fresh laid, cases included, 13@13½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.50@3.00 per brl from store; common to good, $1.50@2.25; bananas $1.25@2.25 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.25@3.75 per box; cranberries, $5.00@6.00 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.50; grape fruit, $3.00@4.00; California navel oranges, $3.00@5.00; good seedlings, $2.50@3.50; strawberries, $1.50@3.50 per case of 24 pints.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5¼@5⅜c per lb; cubes, 5c; powdered, 4⅞@6½c; granulated, 4.56@4¾c; confectioners', 4.44@4½c; extra C, 4½c; yellow, 3⅞@4½c. Coffee—Java 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c. Rio, choice, 19½@20½c; fair to good, 18½@19½c; common Rio and Santos, 17@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5½@6c; fair do, 4½@5½c; Japan, 5¼@6½c. Sirups—Corn, 20@28c per gal; standard sugar, 17@25c; fancy, 28@43c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 33@48c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—Choice hay was scarce, firm, and quickly taken; more or less of the offerings showed damage through heat. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 2 timothy at $11.75; 4 cars upland prairie at $7.00@10.00. Receipts, 292 tons; shipments, 101 tons.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7⅛c; prime white, 150 deg., 7⅞c; snow white, 150 deg., 8c; headlight 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 38c, and boiled, 41c; turpentine, 41c; extra W. S. lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 39c; No. 2 do, 36c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 37c; salad oil, 42c; paraffin oil, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, 25 cold test, 7c; do, 15 cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 33@35c per bu; Rose, 34@36c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@30c per bu; Early Ohio, for seed, 42@45c; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 11@12c per lb; roosters, 6@7c; broilers, 13@16c; hen turkeys, 13½@14½c; old and young gobblers, 9@12½c, ducks, 11@13c; full feathered geese, $5.00@8.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Hen turkeys, 14½@16½c per lb; chickens, 10½@11½c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; green onions, $1.75@2.50c per 1 bu box; lettuce, $3.00@4.00 per brl; cabbage, $3.00@5.00 per crate; pie plant, 2@3c per lb; radishes, 25@35c per do; bunches; spinach, $1.50@2.00 per bu box; string beans, $4.50@6.00 per bu; tomatoes, $2.25@2.75 per bu. Old vegetables—Beets, $1.00 per brl; onions, 85c@$1.25 per bu; rutabaga turnips, 25@30c per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.13.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub washed, 28@30c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 21@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 30@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 4	16,705	147	25,665	9,849
Tuesday, April 5	3,657	1,394	15,698	3,812
Wednesday, April 6	15,604	537	24,957	4,205
Thursday, April 7	14,485	495	24,537	7,938
Friday, April 8	7,500	300	19,000	8,000
Week thus far	57,951	2,873	109,857	33,804
Same period last w'k	55,689	2,144	111,769	31,329
Same week, 1891	38,096	2,171	133,183	48,752
Shipments—				
Monday, April 4	4,639	....	7,840	1,915
Tuesday, April 5	2,391	1	3,803	923
Wednesday, April 6	4,578	23	8,268	803
Thursday, April 7	6,775	23	8,153	2,378
Friday, April 8	4,000	....	9,000	1,500
Week thus far	22,383	47	37,064	7,519
Same period last w'k	20,717	79	56,420	7,465
Same week, 1891	14,370	3	58,962	18,663

Receipts April 8, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	19,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,300	7,800	1,000
Omaha	1,300	2,800	....
St. Louis	500	4,000	200
Totals	13,600	33,600	9,200
Corresponding day last w'k	13,500	35,300	9,000
Corresponding day 1891	8,800	40,000	8,400
Corresponding day 1890	10,000	23,200	6,700

To-day's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 10,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep, against 9,628 hogs, 1,260 cattle, and 1,975 sheep one week ago, and 15,316 hogs, 649 cattle, and 4,157 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—This branch of the live stock trade was only passably active, and there was no quotable change in values. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$4.35@4.85
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	3.65@4.30
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.35@3.80
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.10@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.50@3.20
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.35@2.55
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.30@3.15
Feeding steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.20@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@4.60
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.60@3.80

HOGS—There was a stronger feeling in the hog market, and the best grades sold 5c higher in most cases. At the close 5,000 remained in the pens, largely in the possession of speculators. Packers were the principal buyers, taking 13,500 of the 20,600 on sale. The quality of the offerings was fair. The top of the market was $4.75 for 300-lb heavy-weights. Light sold as high as $4.65 and butcher weights at $4.70. Rough heavy sold at $4.00@4.35 and desirable heavy largely at $4.55@4.65, mixed principally at $4.50@4.60, and light mainly at $4.55@4.60. Pigs sold at $3.75@4.60.

SHEEP—The local and outside demand for sheep and lambs was good and values ruled steady. Lambs averaging 52@81 lbs sold at $5.50@6.80, with a double deck of extra averaging 93 lbs at $6.95. Western sheep averaging 62@138 lbs sold at $4.50@6.35. Texas averaging 97 lbs sold at $5.85. Spring lambs, $3.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, April 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,593 head, including 29 cars for sale; market dull, 10c per 100 lbs lower; native steers, $3.85@4.70 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows $ .00@3.25; dressed-beef slow at 6@8c per lb. Shipments today, 171 beeves; tomorrow, 1,479 beeves; 65 sheep and 5,813 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 672 head; market half cent per lb higher; veals, $5.00@7.00 per 100 lbs. Receipts, 610 head; sheep firm; lambs ⅛c per lb higher; sheep $5.40@6.50 per 100 lbs; lambs, $7.00@7.75; dressed muttons steady, 9@11c per lb; dressed lambs firm, 10@12c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,795 head, including 2 cars for sale; market dull at $4.30@5.10 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 800. Market steady; no good cattle of any kind on sale; fair native steers, $2.40@3.30; Texas steers, $2.40@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,105; shipments, 4,218; market strong; fair to prime heavy, $4.45@4.60; mixed, ordinary to good, $3.85@4.40; light, fair to best, $4.30@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 2,400; market steady; fair to good, $3.00@5.25.

Omaha, Neb., April 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; market dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; market active and strong; light, $4.30@4.40; heavy, $4.30@4.40; mixed, $4.30@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; market nominally steady; natives, $4.50@4.55; westerns, $4.00@5.75.

Kansas City, Mo., April 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 1,100. Steers were steady to weak at $3.25@4.00; cows steady at $2.00@3.30; stockers and feeders quiet and steady at $3.25@3.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 2,700. The market was fairly active and steady to strong; all grades, $3.65@4.42½; bulk, $4.25@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 000; shipments, 600. The market was quiet and unchanged.

LUMBER.

Occasional cargoes of lumber from across the lake show up at the foot of Franklin street, often going directly to the wholesale district and placed on sales previously made to arrive. The season is not yet opened and news is naturally scarce, with the business in vessel loads all prospective. It is possible to record a few quotations which are nearly nominal to date: Cross-pile piece stuff, 18 feet and under, $11.50 per M.; flat do, $11.00; long piece stuff, 20 feet and over, $13.50.

Wholesale prices at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@48.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	35.00@36.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@17.00
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Lath, dry	2.65@2.85

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, April 8.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot, 33s, steady; April, 33s, dull; May and June, 33s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 red winter and spring, 7s 5d, firm. Corn—Demand fair for spot and poor for futures; prices unchanged.

New York, April 8.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 3 to 5 points, closing steady, with sales of 123,100 bales. Liverpool advanced 3 to 4 points, closing firm with spot sales of 6,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were hardening and cloths were in moderate demand. In New Orleans futures advanced 2 to 3 points. Spot prices here were steady, with trade quiet. Sales of 144 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally firm and unchanged. Galveston advanced 1-16c. New Orleans sold 4,100 bales, Savannah 1,100, St. Louis 900, and Memphis 850. The port receipts were 9,566 bales, against 8,875 this day last week and 8,122 last year. Total this week, 64,520 against 70,000 last week and 73,522 last year. The receipts at the interior towns were 13,855, against 16,004 last week and 18,966 last year; interior shipments, 45,790, against 54,685 bales last week and 42,718 last year; interior stocks, 332,766 bales, against 355,921 last week and 249,804 last year. The exports from the ports today were 862 to France, 4,454 to Great Britain, and 10,356 to the Continent. Montgomery, Ala., April 4: Planting goes on rapidly. We expect 10 to 20 per cent reduction in acreage in this section and 40 to 50 per cent less fertilizers, consequently a smaller crop is expected. Think receipts will fall off 50 per cent balance of season. Raleigh, N. C., April 6: Reduction in acreage is pure guess work at present. It is supposed the reduction in the Carolinas will be 25 per cent and Georgias 15 per cent, and 40 per cent less fertilizers used. Mules are selling very slowly. The question is—Can't the same amount of land be cultivated without buying more mules? Advices from Liverpool dated the 31st ult., say there seems to be an overproduction of yarns, and short time is seriously discussed as being the only remedy. Today's futures sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
April	100	6.65	6.62	6.63@6.65
May	13,300	6.71	6.64	6.70@6.71
June	21,000	6.80	6.73	6.79@6.80
July	14,500	6.85	6.83	6.89@.....
August	61,900	6.98	6.91	6.97@6.98
September	3,500	7.07	7.00	7.06@7.07
October	3,800	7.17	7.10	7.16@7.17
November	2,700	7.27	7.20	7.26@7.27
December	2,300	7.37	7.30	7.36@7.37
January	.....	.....	.....	7.46@7.47

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1891:

	Bales.		*Bales.*
Galveston	1,092,010	New York	143,603
New Orleans	2,312,484	Boston	119,579
Mobile	268,183	Newport News	29,606
Savannah	925,769	Philadelphia	66,974
Charleston	468,267	West Point, Va.	302,524
Wilmington	153,847	Brunswick	163,796
Norfolk	476,015		
Baltimore	66,134	Total	6,518,781

The weekly statement of the Liverpool stocks is as follows:

	This week.	*Last week.*	*Last year.*
In store, bales	1,673,000	1,754,000	1,200,000
Afloat	137,000	130,000	157,000
Totals	1,810,000	1,884,000	1,357,000
Of which American	1,560,000	1,581,000	1,065,000

COFFEE—Declined 10 to 20 points, closing steady, with sales of 30,705 bags. The cables were unsatisfactory and the world's visible supply was 2,956,228 bags on April 1, showing an increase during March of 160,000 bags. Besides, the United States visible supply is becoming larger and is now 647,557 bags. There was more or less long liquidation on the decline. The receipts at Rio and Santos were very fair. The United States warehouse deliveries were 7,869 bags. Rio receipts, 10,000 bags; Santos, 13,000. Rio exchange ⅛d lower at 11⅞d. Spot Rio dull and nominal at 13⅛@13¼c. Havre declined ⅛c. Today's future sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
April	5,250	12.50	12.40	12.40@12.50
May	11,000	12.20	12.10	12.15@12.20
June	4,000	11.80	11.70	11.17@11.80
July	3,500	11.75	11.65	11.70@11.75
August	500	11.75	11.65	11.65@11.75
September	5,000	11.65	11.55	11.55@11.65
October	500	11.55	11.50	11.50@11.55
December	11,000	11.50	11.50	11.45@11.50

WHEAT—Ran up 3c. The future trading was the largest in some time. Exporters took 20 loads of No. 2 Chicago spring at the West at 99c@$1.00 in Chicago. Also here 24,000 bu choice Northern at 6c over May delivered. The premium of No. 2 red over May was 8¼c. One load of No. 1 Northern sold at 5¼c over May. Option sales, 22,525,000 bu.

CORN—Advanced ⅛c to 1⅛c, with large trading in futures. Spot business restricted by the smallness of the supply. Exporters took 40,000 bu. Spot prices were 3c to 3½c higher; No. 2 delivered 54c; steamer in elevator 52½@53c; No. 3 delivered, 51c; steamer yellow, 53c. Option sales, 2,760,000 bu.

OATS—Advanced ½c to ⅝c, trading liberal on the spot. Cash sales, 130,000 bu, including 20,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed elevator at 35⅛@35⅜c; do, delivered for export, at 36½c. No. 3 white at 37½@38½c, latter Central; No. 2 white at 38@39½c; Central ungraded elevator at 37½c for white on track, at 38½@42½c white ungraded, and 36@37c for mixed. Option sales, 330,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but steady at 2⅞c for 89 test muscovado and 3⅛c for 96 test centrifugals. No sales.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11½@12c.

DRY GOODS—Dullness characterized the market for dry goods. The practical close of the spring season and the delay in preparations for the fall trade cause a seasonable lull. No other change, however, was indicated at first hands, while jobbers were having fair business.

EGGS—Quiet, easy; Western, 14½c. Receipts, 4,133 cases.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, advanced ½c, and closed dull.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Quiet, steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull, weak at 37@37¼c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Strong.

Duluth, Minn., April 8.—[Special.]—Wheat—Market was extremely bullish today from the start to finish and there was a big advance in prices on the Duluth board. May No. 1 Northern opened at 1c in advance of yesterday's close and went up ½c in the first hour. This was followed by a decline of ⅜c up to noon, but towards the close the market advanced again and the closing figures were from 3c to 3¼c in advance of last night. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 84¼c; April, 83c; May, 85⅝c; June 86⅜c; July, 87⅛c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 82⅛c; April, 81½c; May, 83⅜c; June, 84⅜c; July, 85⅛c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 76⅛c; No. 3, 69⅛c; rejected, 62⅛c. On track, No. 1, hard, 85⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 83c. Car inspection for today No. 1 hard wheat, 34; No. 1 Northern, 272; No. 2 Northern, 16; rejected, 1; no grade, 31. Total, 354.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 281,225 bu; flax, 1,500 bu.

Cars on track: N. P., none; G. N., 216; C., St. P., M. and O., 22; St. P. and D., 24. total 262. Last year, 90. Flax, 2.

Boston, Mass., April 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 39½@41c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 55c; steamer, 54c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 17@20c; Western June extra, 18@20c; dairy Western firsts, 16c; dairy Western seconds, 12@15c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 19@20c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 16@18c; Western ladle-packed firsts, 18c; Western ladle-packed seconds, 15c.

EGGS—Michigan and Western extras, 15c.

Baltimore, Md., April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red spot and the month, 98¼@98½c; May, 95½@95¾c; June, 93½c; steamer No. 2 red, 89½c; receipts, 15,760 bu; shipments, 110,424 bu; stock, 621,590 bu; sales, 126,000 bu. Corn unsettled; mixed spot, 46⅛@46⅜c; the month and May, 46⅛@46⅜c; June, 46⅛c asked; steamer mixed, 42⅞@43c; receipts, 15,489 bu; shipments, 85,715 bu; stock, 826,758 bu; sales, 87,000 bu. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western, 37½@38c; No. 2 mixed do, 34½@35c; stock, 147,545 bu. Rye firmer; No. 2, 87@88c; receipts, 2,214 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu; stock, 143,377 bu.

Toledo, O., April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash, April, 94c; May, 94⅛c; July, 87⅛c; August, 39½c. Corn active, steady; No. 2 cash, 40½c; No. 3, 40⅛c. Oats dull, steady; cash, 32c. Rye quiet; cash, 80c. Clover-seed dull, firm; prime cash, $7.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,446 bu; corn, 68,423 bu; clover-seed, 17 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,200 bu; corn, 104,300 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; clover-seed, 1,215 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat advanced sharply at the opening, gained 2c more for May and 1⅛c for July, declined 1½c for May, and on the big jump in Chicago climbed up 1⅛c more and closed 3⅛c above yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 88⅛c; May, 86@88½c, closing at 87⅛c; July, 79½@82½c, closing 82⅜c; August, 80⅛@81⅛c, closing 81⅛c. Corn—Speculation was tame, but prices advanced with wheat, and especially near the close, which was 1@1⅛c over yesterday; No. 2 cash, 35⅞c; May, 35⅞@36⅛c, closing 36⅛c; July, 36@36½c, closing 36⅜@36⅛c bid. Half a million bu of corn were sold here today for export via the river and New Orleans. Oats strong at an advance and trading lively; No. 2 cash, 30c bid; May, 29⅛@30⅛c, closing 30⅛c bid.

PROVISIONS—Strong in sympathy with the advance in Chicago and the sharp upward movement in grain. Pork—Standard mess, jobbing, $8.70 for old and $10.62½ for new. Lard—Prime steady, $5.50@6.00; dry salt meats, loose lots shoulders, $4.80; longs and ribs, $5.65; shorts, $5.80, boxed lots 15c higher; bacon, boxed shoulders, $5.25; longs and ribs, $5.30@6.35; shorts, $6.45@6.50. Hams—Sugar cured, $9.00@10.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 8.—WHEAT—Advanced 4c today from last night's close. The opening on 'change this morning was the most exciting of the year. The bull news was strong, chiefly on crop damage in Ohio, and the market started out on a stiff advance, the opening being 1c over last night's close. May opened at 78⅛c, 1c up from last night. It went up to 81⅛c, when the break came, because the crowd had got pretty well filled up. The cash market was very active, and No. 1 Northern sold above 82c, a big advance from yesterday. Close: No. 1 Northern, April, closing, 81c; May, opening, 78⅛c, highest, 81⅛c, lowest, 78⅛c, closing, 81c; July, opening, 81⅛c, highest, 83⅛c, lowest, 80⅛c, closing, 83c; on track, No. 1 hard 85c; No. 1 Northern, 83⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 78@81c.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong and higher; No. 2 red, April, 98¼@98¾c; May, 96@96½c; June, 93¾c; for July, 93⅛@94c. Corn—Strong; No. 4 mixed in grain depot, 46c; No. 3 in export elevator, 44½c; steamer in do, 46⅛@46¾c; No. 2 yellow afloat and on track, 46½c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 49c; No. 2 do in export elevator, 47¼@47½c; No. 2 mixed April, 47¼@47½c; May, 47@47½c; June, 45½@45¾c; July, 45@45½c. Oats—Firmer and higher; No. 2 mixed, 35½c; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 white, 38½c; do choice, 39c; do clipped, 38½@39c; No. 2 white April, May, and June, 37½@38c; July, 37@38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,500 bu; corn, 132,700 bu; oats, 6,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,700 bu; corn, 2,300 bu; oats, 15,800.

WOOL—Fine fleeces dull; coarse wools scarce and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 28@30c; X, 27@29c; medium, 34@35c; coarse, 33@34½c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine or X and XX, 25½@26c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 33@34c. Fine washed Delaine X and XX, 29@34c; medium washed combing and Delaine, 36@38c; coarse do, 34½@35c; Canada do, 31@33c. Tub-washed choice, 36@37c; fair, 35@36c; coarse, 32@33c. Medium unwashed combing and delaine, 26@27c; coarse do, 26@27c. Montana, 16@22c; territorial, 14@20c.

Peoria, Ill., April 8.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 36c. Oats Active; higher; No. 2 white, 30⅛@30½c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c. Rye scarce, firm; No. 2, 77@77½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.13; spirits, $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,800 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 8—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, dull, 96c; No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 red, 97c. Corn—No. 2, 44¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., April 8.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 34c.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

SPELLER, Chicago: The past participle of the verb "shellac" is "shellacked."

T. H. WHITE, Chicago: Never within the last 200 years has silver been so cheap as it is at present.

A READER, Chicago: The government redeems in full small scrip money from 3 to 50 cents if it is presented for that purpose.

SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: THE TRIBUNE cannot undertake the responsibility of answering questions that form a part of puzzles or examinations.

ALCIBIADES, West Liberty, Ia.: Write to the Congressman from your district for a copy of the latest report of the Department of Agriculture.

A CONSTANT READER, Decatur, Ill.: Address George F. Stone, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, for information in regard to the origin of that organization.

L. R. M., Chicago: Address the Commissioner-General, Land Office, Washington, D. C., for information in regard to public land in Washington. The population of Washington, D. C., is 188,932; that of Boston, Mass., is 448,477.

W. S. WILSON, Wauwatosa, Wis.: Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819. She succeeded to the throne of England June 20, 1837. She was married Feb. 10, 1840. The Prince of Wales was born Nov. 9, 1841. He visited America in 1860.

B. D. N., Chicago: According to the laws of the State of Illinois cruelty and desertion are causes for divorce. The wife would usually be entitled to a maintenance. The question of the custody of the children would be decided by the court after considering all the circumstances.

QUIEN SABE, Chicago: Under the present law non-voters are more likely to be called on jury service than voters, because the election clerks are instructed to make a list of all people in their district who are qualified to vote but who do not appear at the polls and draw juries from that list until it is exhausted.

E. J. KING, Chicago: The present war debt of the United States is $1,593,531,864. The term "May Laws" is applied to all restrictive ecclesiastical laws that have been passed by the Prussian Diet and Herrenhaus since 1873. For the pronunciation of Shenandoah see the pronouncing gazetteer in the back of Webster's dictionary.

MEDICUS, Chicago: There is nothing in the Wisconsin statutes to prevent any one from practicing medicine in that State. Sec. 1,423 of Sanborn & Berryman's Annotated Statutes reads as follows: "All physicians and surgeons of any county, who shall have received a diploma from any incorporated medical society or college of any of the United States or Territories, or of any foreign country, shall be entitled to meet as provided in the preceding section." This preceding section provides for the organization of county medical societies. Sec. 1,436 of the same work provides that, "No person, practicing physician or surgeon, or both, shall have the right to collect in any action in any court fees or compensation for the performance of any medical or surgical service, or to testify in a professional capacity as a physician or surgeon in any case, unless he shall have received a diploma from some incorporated medical society or college, or shall be a member of the State or some county medical society legally organized in this State." These are the only restrictions.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
French Limited Co.,
Capital 200,000,000 Francs,
FEB. 29, 1892.

ASSETS.

Cash	$16,04[illegible],051.17
Bills receivable	109,29[illegible],438.44
Call loans	12,56[illegible],362.58
Accounts current	48,97[illegible],132.39
Time loans (not exceeding 60 days)	12,39[illegible],009.18
Government and other securities	4,16[illegible],294.56
Bank premises	6,00[illegible],000.00
Sundry accounts	1,91[illegible],309.53
Uncalled capital	20,00[illegible],000.00
	$231,35[illegible],597.85

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$56,85[illegible],455.31
Accounts current	78,07[illegible],338.32
Acceptances	16,66[illegible],823.99
Deposits for fixed periods	24,02[illegible],255.43
Sundry accounts	5,73[illegible],724.80
Surplus (Reserve)	6,00[illegible],000.00
Special Reserve	4,00[illegible],000.00
Capital	40,00[illegible],000.00
Total	$231,35[illegible],597.85

BILLS RECEIVABLE, $109,29[illegible],438.44, IMMEDIATELY DISCOUNTABLE AT THE BANK OF FRANCE.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Chicago Arc-Light and Power Company.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Arc-Light and Power Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room "B," 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., on Monday, May 9th, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
P. A. McEWAN, Secretary.
Chicago, April 9th, 1892.

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TODAY'S LITERATURE

"HORAE SABBATICAE," BY SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

Nineteen Essays Which Analyze and Discuss the Views of Certain Writers on Moral Psychology, Natural Theology, and Christian Apologetics—An Interesting Volume on "Money, Silver, and Finance," by J. Howard Cowperthwait—Prof. Colbert's Book.

"Horae Sabbaticae" is the punning title which Sir James Stephen has given to a collection in two volumes of articles contributed by him to the London *Saturday Review*. Few such collections are equally homogeneous. The essays entitled "Joinville and St. Louis," "Froissart's Chronicles," and "Philippe de Comines" form a separate group, and those on Clarendon, Laud, Gibbon, and Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams have little in common with the main body of the work. But nineteen of the essays are closely connected with each other, while the remaining articles, which are devoted to Montaigne, Bossuet, Bayle, Warburton, and Bernard de Mandeville—Browning's "fabulist and sage"—have a collateral relation to the general scheme. The nineteen essays in question, which analyze and discuss the views of certain writers on moral psychology, natural theology, and Christian apologetics, preserve a complete historical continuity. They trace the various windings and channels of a particular stream of rational inquiry from its rise in Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity" down through Chillingworth, Jeremy Taylor, Hobbes, Locke, Voltaire, and Middleton, to Hume, in whose writings, as the author says, "are to be found the germs—and highly developed germs they are—of Comte, and the leading doctrines of the school of which Bentham, Austin, and James and John Mill are the most conspicuous members." Hobbes, who was the connecting link between the old order and the new, "must have taken much of the tone of his mind from his master, Bacon; and thus we have an unusually distinct catena of philosophy for very nearly 300 years, from Bacon to our own days."

Although several of these papers were first published nearly thirty years ago they are by no means out of date. The questions discussed by the writer are connected with the problems of the day, and the keen and searching dialectic he employs may help to dispatch the latest brood of chimeras. The readjustment of old conceptions, which has been so long in progress, has given rise to many vague and confused theories. As Carlyle says: "The higher enthusiasm of man's nature is for the while without exponent; yet does it continue indestructible, unweariedly active, and work blindly in the great chaotic deep." Endeavors to "relate the modern results of natural science to the instinct for conduct and the instinct for beauty" too often resemble the process of pouring new wine into old bottles. Such attempts have their ludicrous as well as their pathetic side. Christian Sciolists are occasionally sent to jail for treating a case of peritonitis with incantations and spells; and Christian Evolutionists are complacently fitting their anthropomorphic practice with a pantheistic theory, heedless or unconscious of any incongruity. Anthropomorphism, however, may perhaps be a "necessary condition" of theological thought; in which case the pantheistic terminology must be regarded as a futile sop thrown to the Cerberus of science. Intellectual clearness and logical soundness would seem to be desirable even in transcendental metaphysics.

Sir James Stephen repeatedly praises the Church of England for the liberality and intelligence of her great theologians. "The great writers of the Church of England piqued themselves on their orthodoxy, and piqued themselves also on the principle that the Bible was by no means to be taken as the exclusive guide to truth, but was to be illustrated and confirmed by every other kind of knowledge, whether of matters of fact or of matters of speculation." He points out that men like Chillingworth and Jeremy Taylor held and expressed opinions—e. g.: that reason is the only rule of faith—which "a clerical writer of the present day would not dare to utter unless he wrapped them up in a sort of honeyed mystical phraseology." After speaking of the contrast between "the manliness of the past and the affectation, timidity, and obscurity of the present," he adds: "If any theological writer should arise with a gift of perfect plainness of speech, perfect distinctness and honesty of thought, and a due coldness of manner, he would be as welcome, perhaps not as flowers in May, but as a sharp frost after a November fog." In his essay on the skepticism of Bayle he has some judicious remarks on the question, "Is it unreasonable to believe anything which we cannot understand?" which are preceded by an admirable exposition of the fallacies involved in Zeno's famous paradoxes. He supplements this demonstration by reducing to its elements a so-called "mystery" in algebra, which was actually adduced as an argument in favor of the doctrine of transubstantiation—the "mystery," like the puzzles about infinite space and infinite time, being simply a "question of words and names." And his remarks on insincerity in matters of religion have a present application: "Of all pestilent inventions none is more deadly and soul-destroying than a contrivance for enabling men to believe a thing whether it is true or not. It is sad to think how much theology in our days, whether Protestant or Popish, holds out to its disciples this great inducement:—Come to me, all ye that are weary of doubt, and I will give you security that, if your creed is false, you shall be the last to discover it."

The long essay on Voltaire is one of the author's best. He grants Voltaire's logical inconsistency, and the unfairness and indecency of his attacks upon Christianity; but he thinks that Voltaire's real services to civilization are imperfectly recognized by the English-speaking world:

> People are a little apt to forget how very large a portion of the opinions which they hold universally, and almost unconsciously, were in his time startling novelties, advanced in the teeth of the most vehement opposition. Since Voltaire's time, and to a great extent under the influence of the movement in which he took the most prominent part, the position of Christianity in the world has greatly changed. We are in the habit of regarding Christianity as a religion, a system of belief and a form of worship adopted freely by those who like it, because they like it, and as far as they like it. The object of his hatred was a form of government punishing all who opposed it, forbidding the expression of any opinions hostile to itself, and asserting the right to rule over and control all collateral exertions of the intellect. The theory of the French monarchy and of the greater part of Europe as to the foundations of civil society and the natural relations between the Church and the State was the theory of Bossuet. The theory of Locke was the rising heresy of the day. There is at present hardly an important country in Europe in which this is not altogether reversed; in which, in a word, men have not come to treat religion practically as a matter of opinion, and not as a system by which opinion is to be governed. No one writer contributed so powerfully to this result as Voltaire.

Voltaire's ribaldry is accounted for by the fact that "he was obviously one of that very small class of men who are honestly afraid of their own sensibility; in whom the intellect is so much more vigorously developed than the other parts of their nature, and who nevertheless feel what they do feel so deeply that they cannot trust their own sincerity as to any opinion which they may hold, unless and until they have tried the experiment of reducing it to the barest and least attractive shape, and have ascertained that even in that shape it still appears to them to be true. Something of this temper is to be perceived in several of the great writers of the eighteenth century. Butler, for instance, appears to be continually afraid of being led away by his feelings." The reference to Butler reminds us that in his time utilitarianism was good Anglican doctrine. "Nothing for a long time could be regarded as more orthodox. Butler even, with all his strong tendencies in another direction, differs from Locke much more by addition than by positive dissent."

The amenities of theological discussion are always delightful. Among the examples here given Bishop Hacket's "Get thee behind me, Milton!" is one of the best. But in the time of St. Louis they preferred "apostolic blows and knocks" to moral suasion.

> There was to be a controversy at Clugny between the Jews and the clergy. A knight begged to be allowed to open the discussion. He asked for the greatest of the rabbis, and when he came asked him if he believed in the history of the Virgin Mary. The rabbi naturally said no. The knight said: "Que moult avait fait que fol"—that he had acted very like a fool in coming to the Virgin's house if he neither believed in nor loved her; and, so saying, "he lifted his crutch and hit the Jew near the ear and knocked him down, and the other Jews ran away and carried off their master all wounded." The knight, when blamed by the abbot, justified what he had done by saying that there were many Christians present who, if they had heard the controversy, would have gone away unbelievers. "And I tell you," said the King, "that no one, if he is not a great scholar, ought to dispute with them, but a layman, when he hears the Christian law attacked, ought to defend it with the sword only, which he ought to drive into their bellies as far as it will go."

(New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.)

"Money, Silver, and Finance." By J. Howard Cowperthwait.

This is a very timely volume and it was our desire to call attention to it before Congress had decided its attitude toward the silver question. But history makes itself so rapidly that the warnings which financial writers utter against dangerous doctrines on the currency are very soon out of date. But, notwithstanding the setback which free coinage has just received at Washington, the volume before us has not lost its interest or usefulness. The silver snake, though scotched, is not yet killed, and the problems which the present agitation reveals will not be solved by the mere failure of Congress to pass the Bland bill. The silver question will remain to disturb our national politics until it is solved and solved rightly.

Mr. Cowperthwait's book will do more than the temporary service of enlightening the public in regard to its duties respecting the free-silver fight of the present Congress. It can impart information which is very much needed. It is unfortunate, however, that this information is not likely to reach those who need it most. Unsound views in relation to the currency are notably rife among the middle classes, especially the agricultural communities. But the arguments here presented are beyond the comprehension of these classes. They are clear enough, to be sure, but they demand a trained intelligence and a well-stored mind. In order to produce the best results the discussion should have been reduced to its elementary terms. The great majority of people require the simplest possible statements and illustrations of economic problems. Apart from this defect, however, Mr. Cowperthwait's volume has great merits and ought to be read by every one whose vote may influence legislation.

The first chapter is devoted to the "Evolution of Money, Trade and Finance," in which it is clearly shown how gold has become the recognized basis of values, and why it is useless to substitute any other coin until the business world can modify its feeling about the matter. The author brings a strong argument to bear upon this point—viz.: that although silver may be intrinsically as good as gold, it cannot be made so by legislation until the fact of its equal value is actually recognized by business-men. This argument is supported by the fact that silver in its present ratio of 16 to 1 with gold has not the value to make it a competitor with gold.

Next follows a discussion of the movement of prices, conducted after the manner of Mr. David A. Wells in his work entitled "Recent Economic Changes." Mr. Cowperthwait shows that the fall of prices cannot be attributed to the decreased production of gold, because there has been no such decline, except where new resources have been discovered, or where production has been increased by the aid of mechanical improvements. The next few chapters are necessary links in the chain of argument, but have no special interest. But the sixth chapter, which is on the "Debtor Class" is very suggestive. The author explains that the phrase "debtor class" is not always a clear one. The advocates of silver are constantly appealing to this class, and deluding them with the hope that free silver will help them to pay their debts by making seventy cents go as far as a dollar. But Mr. Cowperthwait very forcibly shows that a very large number of debtors are also creditors. Perhaps the majority of them are creditors to the full extent of their indebtedness, so numerous and so closely connected are the disbursing and distributing agents of the business world. At any rate, the assertion is probably true of all except land-owners. Hence, it follows that free silver would leave all classes, except land-owners, precisely where they are at present. Outstanding balances on both sides of the account would be subject to a discount of 30 per cent, the net result remaining unchanged, since assets and liabilities are presumably equal. The land-owners themselves would find the cost of all that they buy increasing in the same ratio as their power to liquidate indebtedness. We regret that Mr. Cowperthwait has not pushed this argument with greater persistence.

Mr. Cowperthwait produces a table showing the relative production of gold and silver since 1855, by which it appears that the increase in the production of silver has been enormous. His design was to show the danger of coining silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 on account of the modification which has taken place in the value of the metal. But from these very figures, dexterously manipulated, an opponent might construct an argument which Mr. Cowperthwait has not anticipated. His tables are as follows, expressed in dollars:

	Gold.	Silver.
1855	$132,000,000	$40,000,000
1860	127,000,000	40,000,000
1865	126,000,000	52,000,000
1870	123,000,000	64,000,000
1875	111,000,000	82,000,000
1880	108,000,000	101,000,000
1881	104,000,000	106,000,000
1882	100,000,000	111,000,000
1883	97,000,000	115,000,000
1884	100,000,000	120,000,000
1885	106,000,000	125,000,000
1886	106,000,000	131,000,000
1887	106,000,000	136,000,000
1888	110,000,000	146,000,000
1889	120,000,000	159,000,000
1890	116,000,000	168,000,000

The decline in the production of gold from 1855 to 1890 is shown by this table to be 12 per cent. The advocates of silver claim, as previously indicated, that the fall in general prices is due to the fact that the production of gold has not kept pace with production in general. This is only to say that the underproduction of gold is the cause of the decline in prices. But it does not occur to the free-silver fanatic that it is quite as rational to attribute the effect to the overproduction of silver. It is true that the production of gold has declined, but it is also true that the production of silver, according to the same statistics, has increased over *400 per cent.* It is absurd to attribute the whole effect to the 12 per cent decline in gold production when the increase of the silver production has been 415 per cent. And this conclusion is fortified when we look at the table and see that the production of gold from 1883 to 1889 increased nearly 24 per cent, after a decline from 1855 to 1883 of 27 per cent, while the increase in the production of silver has been continuous.

Now the fall in general prices since 1883 has been nearly as great as in the preceding period, an effect which could not have taken place if the principles of the free-silver men are well founded. Again, it is absurd to retain the ratio between the two metals at 16 to 1, when the ratio of production has changed from 100:40 in 1855 to 100:143 in 1890. In 1855 the value of the silver product was only 30 per cent of the value of the gold product, while in 1890 it was 143 per cent. This being the case, one wonders why the relative values at the present moment are not much greater than 21 to 1. According to the foregoing figures the proportion should be about 35 to 1. This would probably be the actual rate but for the enormous increase of the credit system of exchange. Mr. Wells shows that about 95 per cent of the present business of the world is transacted by means of drafts, checks, and bills of exchange, which require neither gold nor silver coin to strike the balance of trade. The existence of this compensating force between the ratios of gold and silver might have been used as an argument to show why silver is not cheaper than it is and why the demand for gold is not so great as the free-silver advocate supposes. But the author has neglected his opportunity at this point. The book would have been much stronger for a fuller analysis of this aspect of the subject, even at the sacrifice of other portions of the work.

The closing chapters are inferior in value and interest to the remainder of the book. They are made up of newspaper articles, and were originally aimed at Senator Stewart of Nevada. The arguments are such as apply only to existing conditions of business and have little bearing upon any permanent solution of the problem. One other feature deserves attention. It is Mr. Cowperthwait's warning to the politicians. He reminds them that free-silver coinage will force the retirement of all other reforms, and that all parties will be obliged in that event to sink their differences in a common struggle against the cyclonic fury of a gold panic, which is sure to occur if the fanatics have their way. We hope that the worst is over. But the matter is not yet finally decided, and Mr. Cowperthwait's vigorous warning is not out of place. It makes very refreshing reading. The writer, however, seems hardly to realize that the ruling motive of many Congressmen is to appear loyal to their constituency, feeling assured as they do that no free-silver bill will either pass the Senate or receive the President's approval. Nevertheless, the solicitude he displays is not without ample warrant. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Humanity in Its Origin and Early Growth," By E. Colbert.

Prof. Colbert here tells the story of man's origin, so far as it can be traced in the more positive records of history, rather than from the footprints of geology, although geological indications are not neglected. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to the evidence from oriental history, which has of late years been fruitful of suggestions. The author, who is evidently a man of wide reading, has made the best disposition of his facts, but owing to their fragmentary character the theory propounded is hardly complete. We may say of all such works that they underestimate the amount of evidence which is necessary to produce conviction. The dimensions of the work preclude a full discussion of the subject, but the variety of the author's materials and the freedom of his handling have made his book unusually interesting.

Prof. Colbert detects traces of an astrological element in the primitive religion of the Hebrews. Some of his inferences are rather fanciful, and his explanation of the story of Jonah as an allegory of the moon's passage through the constellation of the Whale will not be generally adopted. Speaking of the "Jahveh Elohim" of Genesis ii., iii., he declares "The compound is absurdly translated 'Lord God,' when it should really be read as designating a being who is chief of the planetary gods. This change is all the more significant as constituting the first paragraph in an extended history; as the first few books of the Old Testament are little more than a recount of the struggle by Jové or Jahveh for preëminence. They are largely narrations of the fights made by his worshipers to force others to acknowledge him to be a greater personage than Ashtoreth, Moloch, and Baal, which were but other names for Venus, Saturn, and the sun." The interesting claim is made that the father of Messianic prophecy was one Gjamasp, a Bactrian astrologer of the time of Cyrus. "This Gjamasp was surnamed Al Hakim (The Wise.) He wrote of a beautiful maiden who was to arise in the constellation Virgo, holding in her hand two ears of grain and in her arms a child. (The Hebrew word Bethlehem means the house or place of grain.) According to Al Hakim the maiden was to be called Adrenedfa (the pure or immaculate virgin), she was to bring up her child in Abric (? Hebrew Land), and to call his name Eis (Yesus.)"

The author cannot be charged with conservatism. He needlessly impeaches the good faith of the gospel writers, and he goes too far, we think, in assuming that the early Hebrews were never domiciled in Egypt. On the other hand his defense of judicial astrology will excite surprise in liberal circles. Apropos of the theory that a resubmergence of a great part of the northern hemisphere is impending he offers the following suggestion:

> In view of these possibilities it may be asked if it would not be well for the inhabitants of the United States to take into consideration the advisability of erecting some such structure as the Great Pyramid for the information of those who shall visit the scene after it will have been uninhabited by human beings for some thousands of years. For its location probably the most suggestive place would be precisely in the geographical (not geocentric) latitude of 45°, and nearly due north from New York City in the yet to be determined exact longitude of the earth's minor meridian. A pyramidal monument on the site indicated would furnish a double means for precision in earth-measures that could not but be highly appreciated if found by a people wise enough to understand its significance and able to read the full meaning of the story of its position.

(Chicago: Open Court Publishing company.)

Brief Mention.

"A Fellowe and His Wife" is the joint production of Blanche Willis Howard and William Sharp, but the reader who expects to find a second "Guenn" will be disappointed. The story is told in a series of letters between Count Odo von Jaroman-Ilsenstein and his wife, the Countess Ilse. The heroine follows the example of Nora Helmer in leaving her home and "living her own life" unhampered by marital interference, but finally discovers her mistake and returns to her husband's protection. While making her experiment she falls in love with a "picturesquely erotic" fellow, and is on the point of eloping with him, but abandons the idea on learning that her tempter is not a virtuous person. All this she promptly explains to her husband, who responds in a grateful and spasmodic letter in which he invites her to resume her wifely functions. There is much Ibsenish denunciation of the treatment of wives by their husbands, and of mistaken theories of female education. The peculiar character of this conjugal correspondence may be owing to the fact that the lady's letters are written by Mr. Sharp and the man's by Miss Howard. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25).

"With My Friends" is a collection of short stories "told in partnership" by Brander Matthews. Two of these, "The Documents in the Case" and "Dear Jones and Baby Van Rensselaer," were written in collaboration with Mr. H. C. Bunner; Mr. Walter Herries Pollock helped to write "Edged Tools" and "Mated by Magic"; while Mr. George H. Jessop coöperated in "One Story Is Good Till Another Is Told," and Mr. F. Anstey had an unmistakable share in the composition of "Three Wishes." They are all bright, readable stories, without any pretensions to depth or subtlety. Mr. Tim Dwyer, who offers a physical remonstrance to Mr. Leroy Howard in regard to the frequency of the latter's attentions with a camera, makes a statement to Miss Kitty Maloney which involves, we think, an over-hasty generalization. "A widdy always writes wid red ink, as is well known. They dar'n't write wid black ink for fear folks ud think they was mournin' too much afther the first husband, an' that ud spoil the new market." In a prefatory essay on the Art and Mystery of Collaboration, Mr. Matthews mentions a one-act play which was performed in Paris in 1834, "and which had no fewer than thirty-six authors. This suggests an intellectual poverty as barren as that once satirized by Chamfort in Prussia, when after he had said a good thing he saw the others talking it over at the end of the table. 'See those Germans,' he cried, 'clubbing together to take a joke.'" Mr. Matthews thinks that "collaboration fails to satisfy when there is need of profound meditation, of solemn self-interrogation, or of lofty imagination. Where there may be a joy in the power of unexpected expansion, and where there may be a charm of veiled beauty, vague and fleeting, visible at a glimpse only, and intangible always, two men would be each in the other's way. In the effort to fix these fugitive graces they would but trip over each other's heels." And he "cannot forego the malign pleasure of quoting Mr. Andrew Lang's insidious suggestion to young men entering on the life of letters. He advises them 'to find an ingenious, and industrious, and successful partner; stick to him, never quarrel with him, and do not survive him.'" (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Names and Their Meaning," by Leopold Wagner, is devoted to the "curiosities of nomenclature," topographical, political, religious, literary, floral, ornithological, and other. It contains much interesting and some dubious matter, but is intended for English rather than American readers. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Christ Versus Christianity. The Christian Church Cross-Examined by a Modern Lawyer," who does not give his name. As might be expected, this writer expresses a severe judgment against the doctrines and character of the Christian church, while he professes a high estimate of the teachings of Christ himself. This mode of representation is not uncommon at the present day. The author's view is developed in his closing chapter on religion. After excluding from the essentials of religion all definable beliefs and worship, he says it is "simply this—a perpetual reaching out for the ideal," the ideal which each man has formed or adopted as the object or end of life." The author of such a definition of religion should give his name and claim the credit which belongs to him. (American Elzevir company.)

"Oriental Religions and Christianity" is a course of lectures delivered by F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., before the professors and students of Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1891. The author gives a careful outline of the characteristic features of Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and other religions, and compares them with Christianity in their working and results. He does not profess to be learned in the history of religions, but he quotes the best authorities at the several steps in his inquiries. The book is instructive and will doubtless be read with satisfaction and profit by students of the subject of which it treats with so much clearness and ability. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.)

"Everybody's Writing-desk Book" is an excellent little manual of grammar, composition, etc., intended "for the service of all who write." Special attention is given to grammatical distinctions and other niceties of expression which are frequently neglected. Among the other contents are lists of synonyms and antonyms, rules for spelling, forms of address observed in foreign countries, and a system of punctuation. This is a thoroughly helpful and convenient book of reference. New York: Harper & Bros.

"Shepp's Photographs of the World" is a collection of 250 views of natural scenery, public buildings, etc., in various parts of the globe. A few lines of explanatory text are appended to each photograph. The views are of fair size, and in most cases are well taken. (Philadelphia: Globe Bible Publishing company.)

Books Received.

Modern Love. By George Meredith. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Abroad and at Home. By Morris Phillips. Chicago: Brentano's.

Poems by the Way. By William Morris. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Folly and Fresh Air. By Eden Philpotts. New York: Harper & Bros.

West Roxbury Sermons. By Theodore Parker. Boston: Roberts Bros.

"Monsieur Henri." By Louise Imogen Guiney. New York: Harper & Bros.

English Writers. By Henry Morley. Vol. viii. London: Cassell & Co. (Limited).

Minden Armais. By Charles S. Keyser. Philadelphia: American Printing House.

Stories from English History for Young Americans. New York: Harper & Bros.

American Architecture. Studies by Montgomery Schuyler. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Discovery of America. By John Fiske. Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Drinks of the World. By James Mew and John Ashton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Tributes to Shakspeare. Collected and Arranged by Mary R. Silsby. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Bible Doctrine of Prayer. By Charles E. Simmons. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell company.

The Siege of Lucknow. By the Hon. Lady Inglis. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The English Language and English Grammar. By Samuel Ramsey. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

History of the Nineteenth Army Corps. By Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Irwin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Quality of Mercy. By W. D. Howells, author of "An Imperative Duty," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

A Human Document. By W. H. Mallock, author of "Is Life Worth Living?" etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

Ground Arms! By Bertha von Suttner. Translated from the German by Alice A. Abbott. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Practical Angler. By Kit Clarke, author of "Where the Trout Hide," etc. New York: American News company.

Love Letters of a Worldly Woman. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Odes and Epodes of Horace Translated into English Verse. By John B. Hague, Ph.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

New Elementary Algebra. By Charles Davies, LL. D. Edited by J. H. Van Amringe, Ph. D. Chicago: American Book company.

Manual of Musical History. By James E. Matthew, author of "A Popular History of Music." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Everybody's Writing-Desk Book. By Charles Nisbet and Don Lemon. Revised and edited by James Baldwin, Ph. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

Literary Notes.

"G. W. P.," otherwise Mr. G. W. Pettes, the author of "American Whist" and the oracle of Eastern whist-players, died recently at Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has transferred his allegiance from the lily to the green carnation. It appears, however, that Mr. Wilde was not the founder of the cult.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish a "History of the United States," by John Fiske; and Messrs. P. Blakiston, Son & Co. will issue "Physical Education," by Frederick Treves, F. R. C. P.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. will publish at an early date "The Kansas Conflict," by Charles Robinson, the famous War Governor of Kansas, and "The Jonah of Lucky Valley," a tale of Western mining life, by Howard Seely.

Forthcoming publications of Lee & Shepard are: "The Golden Guess," a volume of essays, by John Vance Cheney; "Presumptions of Sex," by Oscar Fay Adams; "It Came to Pass," by Mary F. Sanborn, author of "Sweet and Twenty," and "Matter, Ether, and Motion," by Prof. Dolbear.

The Cassell Publishing company's announcements include "On the Rack," by William C. Hudson, author of "The Diamond Button"; "In a Steamer Chair," by Robert Barr (Luke Sharp), and "English Pharisees, French Crocodiles, and Other Anglo-French Typical Characters," by Max O'Rell.

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The first English humorist who has succeeded in impressing the American people as being a "funny" man worthy of the name. His

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BETTER IN GENERAL.

AS A WHOLE TRADE HAS IMPROVED DURING THE WEEK.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Business Throughout the Country—There Has Been Dissatisfaction in Some Quarters and Some Say a Reaction of Unknown Duration Has Begun—Clearing-House Payments Larger than Ever Before—Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, April 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Another week brings additional proof of actual improvement in business at many points, while slackness at a few is explained by causes obviously local and temporary. The money markets continue abundantly supplied and easy. Two theories exist regarding the state of business which find frequent expression. That trade has disappointed expectations to some extent is obvious, and there are some who claim that a reaction has begun of unknown duration, which appeared in Europe last year, and was only in part deferred here because of extraordinary crops. These have to support them unusually low prices, and in some departments a shrinkage in sales. But others argue that disappointment is due to excessive expectations, especially to the failure to take into account the great volume of indebtedness left from real-estate speculation at the West and South and the influence here of bad crops and financial depression abroad. These have to support them much evidence that the actual business transacted, all branches considered, is greater than ever before at this season in spite of all obstacles and complaints.

The reports from other cities are on the whole favorable. At Boston there is further improvement; dry goods jobbers are active and mills well employed. Western reports are favorable and Southern better. At Philadelphia the failure of an iron house, following that of the Lehigh Iron company, depresses the trade. At Pittsburg iron stocks increase, and there is no improvement in products, shipments of coke being the lowest for the year thus far, but the glass trade is steady and trade in hardware brighter. At Cincinnati the hat trade exceeds last year's, but in building prospects are clouded by a threatened strike. At Cleveland all lines improved except pig-iron and ore, and money is in more demand. At Detroit trade equals last year's, but freights are less firm. Chicago reports largely increased sales of merchandise, with collections easy in all branches. Receipts of corn and barley increased three-fold; of wheat, oats, and rye, two-fold, compared with last year; of dressed beef one-half, and of flour one-third, and some increase is seen in hogs, cattle, and wool, with decrease in lard, butter, and cheese, especially cured meats. At St. Paul the jobbing trade is brisk and at Minneapolis there is a marked increase, with unusual prospects for the lumber trade, but flour is dull and low. At St. Louis trade is reasonably strong, with especial improvement in all building materials, in spite of bad country roads and a railroad washout. Trade at Kansas City is quiet, though receipts of grain and cattle are light because of bad weather. At Omaha business in dry goods and shoes is active and other trade fair. At Louisville business is quiet satisfactory, but dull at Memphis, slackening at Savannah, though prospects are bright, and only fair at New Orleans, though in cotton there is some improvement, and sugar is stronger and active.

Payments through clearing houses outside New York are larger than ever at this season. Railroad earnings show substantial increase over last year; receipts of breadstuffs still exceed all past experience, and receipts of cattle at Western cities are 1,316,615 head for the first quarter, a gain of 12 per cent over last year. Sales of wool at all principal markets for the year thus far exceed last year's, indicating a larger manufacture. Shipments of boots and shoes now exceed last year's, though for the year thus far, 4 per cent behind, but some persons are now working overtime. Coal is dull but firm, sellers "gradually getting up to schedule prices." A better tone with larger sales is seen in iron, for the output has been reduced 7,500 tons weekly, and improved demand is seen for plate, structural, and sheet iron. Copper is dull, with indications that the combination has failed. Some concessions are seen in coke tin plates; lead is dull, but tin rises a little.

Speculation has been stronger, wheat advancing 3¼ cents, corn 3 cents, and cotton a sixteenth, with smaller receipts. Oil is a cent higher, but coffee ⅜ lower.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 218, as compared with a total of 218 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 243.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Table Showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease for the Week.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending April 7, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 764,138,291	26.3	....
[illegible]	93,325,819	....	13.5
[illegible]	90,425,023	25.0	....
Philadelphia	77,467,017	22.9	....
[illegible]	21,787,387	1.1	....
San Francisco	15,450,594	....	10.2
[illegible]	14,396,182	9.4	....
[illegible]	15,026,300	22.1	....
[illegible]	14,561,834	8.8	....
New Orleans	9,715,409	....	12.5
[illegible]	8,861,772	....	6.7
[illegible]	8,200,250	20.6	....
[illegible]	8,152,352	10.3	....
[illegible]	6,685,289	28.4	....
[illegible]	6,917,411	18.8	....
[illegible]	5,812,825	28.6	....
[illegible]	4,945,529	29.8	....
[illegible]	5,305,900	....	11.5
[illegible]	6,209,607	1.0	....
[illegible]	5,440,237	16.7	....
[illegible]	4,649,228	19.8	....
[illegible]	2,513,535	....	21.1
[illegible]	4,291,501	11.7	....
Memphis, Tenn.	2,872,468	2.2	....
[illegible]	4,039,800	36.4	....
[illegible]	2,176,806	....	5.7
[illegible]	1,930,205	13.8	....
[illegible]	2,462,761	11.1	....
[illegible]	1,697,679	23.9	....
[illegible]	2,216,686	....	2.7
[illegible]	2,153,483	23.4	....
[illegible]	1,555,024	8.4	....
[illegible]	2,112,274	29.6	....
[illegible]	2,140,200	6.7	....
[illegible]	1,845,227	12.2	....
[illegible]	1,823,668	6.1	....
[illegible]	1,401,562	3.7	....
[illegible]	1,358,465	....	6.2
[illegible]	1,359,367	7.7	....
[illegible]	1,338,290	....	2.2
[illegible]	898,448	12.2	....
[illegible]	1,225,878	9.1	....
[illegible]	867,058	....	52.9
[illegible]	941,451	....	....
Wilmington, Del.	928,944	21.6	....
[illegible]	673,911	....	28.1
Grand Rapids	816,032	12.2	....
[illegible]	1,061,736	....	26.2
[illegible]	970,162	4.5	....
Des Moines	1,191,358	28.5	....
[illegible]	727,093	....	17.1
[illegible]	627,855	....	8.4
[illegible]	677,212	25.1	....
[illegible]	551,446	5.9	....
[illegible]	481,978	4.1	....
[illegible]	534,508	....	35.0
New Bedford	564,373	....	11.0
[illegible]	385,584	....	11.0
[illegible]	4,392,128	....	16.0
[illegible]	1,523,384	....	....
[illegible]	1,530,577	....	....
[illegible]	314,700	....	....
Total	$1,241,890,287	17.8	....
Outside New York	477,751,994	6.4	....
Dominion of Canada—			
[illegible]	10,775,970	14.1	....
[illegible]	1,148,081	....	....
[illegible]	6,637,349	....	13.2
[illegible]	972,999	....	....
Total	$ 19,534,399	....	....

*Not included in totals.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WALL STREET.

Professional Element Retains Its Supremacy—No Gold Exports.

NEW YORK, April 8.—*Bradstreet's* weekly financial review says: In point of activity the stock markets of the last week has not exhibited any startling improvement. The professional element maintains its supremacy, and the fluctuations in prices have in the main been the result of manipulation originating in such quarters. Speculation is certainly narrow, and has not presented any great elements of interest. Nevertheless, it would seem that a change is in progress in the general condition of the market, and that tendencies have appeared which promise to exercise a decided influence on the future course of prices. The disappearance of the free silver question as an element of uncertainty and disturbance has, it is true, failed thus far to stimulate the sluggish interest of our own public in the share market. The effect of the matter upon foreign financial and speculative circles also was not at first marked.

It is, however, becoming more and more evident that this factor, in conjunction with other circumstances, is giving increased force to the confidence which is experienced in the London and continental markets in the stability of American securities and imminent possibility of a further rise therein. It is also to be noted that the circumstances affecting the London market itself have undergone more or less amelioration within a short time. The importance of these events to this market is that they indicate, not only a cessation of the pressure to sell our securities for foreign account, but encourage the belief that London may become a purchaser here on an extensive scale. In fact, such anticipations have been partly realized this week, the foreign absorption of stocks, while not of large proportions, having been quite steadily maintained. At any rate it was sufficient to cause a marked depression in foreign exchange rates, and renders gold exports impossible for the time being. Removing, as this did, one of the clouds which has been hanging over the speculative situation, the further prospect of effective support to the market from abroad has exercised a tangible sustaining influence and given to the general market a renewed bullish tone.

Apart from this change of sentiment the actual events of the week in connection with railroad and financial matters have not been of any decisive character.

LONDON MARKETS WERE DULL.

Small Dealings in Railways and Money a Drug—Discounts Quiet.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 8.—The leading markets have presented a more or less dull appearance. Consols are 1-16 easier for the account. Indian rupee paper advanced ⅜. Home railways close weak. In the majority of cases, a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ is established. Brighton deferred, however, recovered early the decline. American rails closed flat under a steady stream of realizations. Canadian lines have followed suit in sympathy. Canadian Pacific has given way ¾ and Grand Trunk issues ⅛ to ⅜. Money has been quite a drug today and short loans have been obtained at ½ per cent. The discount market also has been quiet. Two and three months' bills are quoted at 1 per cent.

AS A REWARD FOR THEIR BRAVERY.

Three Privates at Fort Sheridan Will Be Presented with Medals.

Three beautiful silver medals which will be awarded to a trio of gallant privates at Fort Sheridan for bravery exhibited last year in saving two lives were received at army headquarters yesterday. The medals are from Congress to Privates Charles Van Buren of Company E, William Oakmore of Company G, and John W. Brindley of Company B.

July 24 of last year Capt. Alfred Hedberg of Fort Sheridan and a young man named Perry Galloway while out fishing in a boat on the lake were suddenly capsized in a squall. They were over a mile from the shore, but were seen by the three privates, who volunteered to go to their rescue. They started out in a small boat, which was several times in danger of being swamped. They finally succeeded in rescuing the exhausted officer and young Galloway, who had clung to the capsized boat.

After their rescue Col. Crofton, the commandant at Fort Sheridan, recommended that the privates be given some recognition for their bravery, and the result was the medals received yesterday. The medals are about three times the size of a silver dollar. They are pendant from the beak of an eagle and bear across their face the following: "Awarded for bravery in rescuing a man and boy from drowning July 24, 1891." The commandant at the fort was notified of the receipt of the medals, and a day will be set for the ceremony of presentation.

PREFERRED OPENING A JACK POT.

The Reason the Rush Street Bridge Wasn't Turned Sunday Night.

People who happened to be out of bed and down-town when the midnight hour tolled last Sunday were startled by a tug-whistle solo that lasted for at least fifteen minutes. The engineer who operated the valve cord was an artist. He performed a symphony from "Der Freischütz" with so much skill that lovers of the Wagnerian school were amazed and delighted at the unexpected treat. But the engineer was in another state of mind. He had a big steamer in tow and was patiently waiting for the Rush street bridge to get a move on itself, something it obstinately refused to do.

A light shone from the bridgetender's office and a spectator and auditor, whose bump of inquisitiveness is well developed, slowly climbed up the narrow iron stairs to investigate. Visions of a murdered man weltering in his life blood and other dark and grewsome objects flitted through his mind as he neared the little window. The curtain was drawn and he looked in. No corpse greeted his view, no red red blood was spattered over the furniture. Around a table sat four men, all alive and apparently healthy. Each man clutched five pieces of pasteboard, and in the center of the table was piled every chip in the game. At the moment when the inquisitive citizen peered in every man was diving into his pocket for more wealth with which to back his opinion as to the value of his hand.

The opening of a jack pot was much more important than the opening of a bridge.

TO HOLD INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

Movement on Foot Among Negroes to Protest Against Lynching in the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—The movement denouncing outrages on negroes in the South has reached Baltimore. Some fifty colored ministers of all denominations responded to a call sent out for them to meet at Bethel Church. The object of the meeting was explained by reading a printed communication from St. Louis, stating that a movement had been made in that city to get all the colored ministers in this country to unite, and May 31 meetings are to be held in every city protesting against the lynching, shooting, and burning of colored people in the South. After some short discussion a committee was appointed to act on the communication. The committee submitted a report indorsing the resolution, with the exception that Sunday, May 29, be the date of the meeting in place of May 31.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Prof. Jenks of Cornell University lectured before the University Extension Center last evening on the race problem. He said that history and science seemed to show that the negro was an inferior race and one incapable of an advanced civilized self-government. Prof. Jenks thought the best plan would be to encourage the negro to emigrate to the most fertile part of Africa.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

People from Other Towns Now Visiting the World's Fair City.

Grand Pacific—James G. Perryhill, Des Moines; W. M. Lunt, California; Edward J. Stuck, Cambridge, Mass.; C. L. Kimball, Cincinnati; Mayor Lawrence, Springfield, Ill.; J. M. Chesbrough, St. Louis; W. E. Mack, Cleveland; Proctor Patterson, Cleveland.

Palmer—D. Y. Leslie, Buffalo; E. P. Denison, Boston; J. G. Schurman, Ithaca, N. Y.; G. T. Bynner, New York; Horace H. Smith, Philadelphia; L. Gedern, New York; Charles F. Terhune, New York; W. B. Mitchell, Oconto, Wis.

Auditorium—J. S. Russell, Boston; Dr. D. W. Chederer, Boston; J. H. Mason, Toronto; W. H. Orendorff, Canton; H. Fassell, Santom, Brazil; C. P. Choate, Detroit; C. H. Corkling, Springfield, Ill.; W. L. Prizen, Rochester, N. Y.

Sherman—J. F. Mundy, Lincoln, Ill.; William S. Simpson, St. Louis; Edwin Johnson, Baltimore; C. M. Houghton, Cheltenham, Eng.; C. Andrews, Boston; S. H. Walker, Rockford; Charles Bent, Morrison, Ill.

Tremont—H. S. Jerome, Saginaw; Samuel Mitchell, Negaunee; E. Schofield, Oconto; C. H. Kimball, Iowa City; D. A. Stuart, St. Paul; H. B. Cole, Mendota; G. H. Hathaway, Boston; C. E. Whitcomb, Denver.

Richelieu—John W. Beakley, Louisville; Cuyler Adams, Duluth; M. M. Wilson, Memphis; W. S. Birch, Duluth.

Wellington—E. I. Aldrich, Boston; E. Harbeck, Detroit; John Champion, Springfield; W. O. Lee, Detroit.

Leland—L. J. Loomis, Hannibal, Mo.; M. A. Davies, New York; W. Ilke, New York.

Instantly Killed by Electricity.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—Edward Lohiser was instantly killed this morning by an electric shock. Lohiser was putting up an awning. The electric light wires were crossed with the awning frames and he received the full force of the current.

Prudently break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for colds.

THEY'RE CIVIL CASES.

JAMES M'CARTNEY ARGUES ABOUT MEDICAL LICENSE ISSUES.

The Ex-Attorney General, Representing the State Board of Health in the Zolinski Case, States That the Penalty for Violation Being a Fine, Appeal Should Be Made to the Circuit Not the Criminal Court—Judge Clifford Takes the Case Under Advisement—Court News.

A point involving the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court in cases of violation of the law requiring a license to practice medicine was raised before Judge Clifford yesterday. Some time ago Jocob J. Zolinski was arrested for practicing medicine without a license, and was convicted before Judge Prindiville. He took an appeal to the Criminal Court. When the case was called Thursday Judge Clifford dismissed it for want of evidence. Yesterday morning James McCartney, ex-Attorney-General, representing the State Board of Health, made a motion to set aside the dismissal on the ground that an appeal did not lie to the Criminal Court. He argued that as the penalty for the violation of the law in question was a fine of $200, the action was in effect a civil one for debt. An appeal, therefore, should have been made to the Circuit and not the Criminal Court. Judge Clifford took the case under advisement.

The Apology Didn't Satisfy.

Mrs. Lydia Himmel recovered a verdict for $1,000 before Judge Brentano yesterday against "The Fair." While in "The Fair" Dec. 8, 1890, Mrs. Himmel was accused of stealing a tie and was taken up-stairs. After an examination she was released with an apology, and she claims that the affair so shocked her that she has been in ill health ever since. A motion for a new trial was entered by the defense.

Court Notes.

Cases on the short-cause calendar for Monday next assigned to Judges Baker, Driggs, and Clifford will be distributed among Judges McConnell, Adams, and Tuthill.

The Town of Cicero filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to restrain the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from obstructing the thoroughfare at Ogden and Robinson avenues, in Hawthorne.

Because the managers of Havlin's Theatre refused to sell J. H. Howard, a colored man, a first-class seat Judge Adams' jury yesterday returned a $200 verdict against John H. Havlin and J. S. Hutton. Howard sued for damages under the Civil Rights act.

William H. Hutchings was released by Judge Brentano yesterday under habeas corpus proceedings for want of prosecution. Hutchings is connected with the Chicago Merchandise and Tailoring company at No. 167 Dearborn street, and he was bound over to the grand jury on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He denies that he has been guilty of any fraud.

Judge Collins has transferred the suit of the West Chicago Park Commissioners to establish a building line along the boulevards and which will have the effect of closing the West Side race course, to Judge McConnell. Attorney Riddle, who represents the Park Commissioners, is anxious to have an early hearing, which Judge Collins was unable to give on account of a crowded docket. So the case was assigned to Judge McConnell.

D. E. Swan and his wife Mary of No. 4047 Ellis avenue are sick with pneumonia and one of their children is ill with a cold. They claim this state of affairs was caused by the janitor's negligence in letting the steam heat run down, and yesterday they filed damage suits in the Superior Court against William L. Moss, landlord of the Dorchester, the apartment-house in question. Mr. Swan demands $10,000 for injuries to himself and family and Mrs. Swan $5,000 for injuries to herself.

Assignee Wetherell of Melville T. Roberts' Thirty-first Street Bank yesterday reported to the County Court that he had money enough on hand to declare a 5 per cent dividend on all proved claims, and an order for distribution was entered. The assignee represented that unless the creditors who filed the claims made affidavit that they still owned the account there would be no way of telling to whom the dividend should be paid. The distribution was therefore made conditional on ability of claimants to make such an affidavit. This order will affect the accounts sold to Jernberg & Co., bankers, and said to be held in the interest of the insolvent.

Emil C. Haller yesterday asked the Circuit Court to enjoin the city and Chief of Police McClaughry from interfering with his business. Haller owns several wagons, which he uses for advertising purposes without violating any ordinance, as he claims. The bill alleges that Chief McClaughry has arrested one of his drivers and threatens to treat others the same way if they venture on the South Side north of Van Buren street. Haller claims that this supervision is illegal and will destroy his business. He represents that the defendant McClaughry is insolvent and financially unable to respond in damages for injury to the business, and an injunction is asked as the only remedy.

A declaration was filed yesterday in the $10,000 slander suit brought by John E. Ebert against Edwin H. Pratt, the President and largest stockholder of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium company. Ebert says that in December, 1890, he and his wife entered into a contract with the company by which he was to act as manager and his wife as housekeeper for the sanitarium for three years. They were to receive $2,000 the first year and $2,500 the second year and third year, and in addition 10 per cent of the net profits. The declaration avers that in February last Dr. Pratt accused plaintiff of embezzlement and misappropriating funds of the company. It is said that there was no foundation for the charges, and that they were made simply to break the contract, as Dr. Pratt was about to sell the sanitarium and wanted to get rid of plaintiff and his wife.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,374—James Hennessy & Co. of Cognac, France, vs. The Continental Lith. Co. Bill to enjoin printing of labels for brandy bottles. Rowland Cox, solr.

22,395—Edward Mantell et al. vs. Same. Same. Same solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

139,190—Barett Graff vs. Charles Rosenberg. Sci. fa., $667.24. Moses and Pam, attys.

139,191—Franzeska Schweiner, exr., vs. August Gutt et al. Conf. of judgt., $340. Same atty.

139,192—Reiley Brewg. Co. vs. John, Rosa, and Michael Florian. Same, $250.50. P. McHugh, atty.

139,193—Peter & Calhoun Co. vs. D. J. Lines. Asst., $1,500. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

139,194—Chicago Stove Works vs. Crescent Furniture Co. Asst., $500. Newton Wyeth, atty.

139,195—Thomas Kieher vs. Edward Sullivan. Trespass, $5,000. Turner & Hoey, attys.

139,196—Mary Fitzgibbons vs. Margaret Rooney et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage, $1,440. Hynes & Dunne, solrs.

139,197—Martin Ponic vs. Annie Portland. Same chat. mort., $250. Otto E. Legro, solr.

139,198—Louis Witte vs. J. P. Wilcox. Conf. of judgt., $175. F. H. Branmer, atty.

139,199—Karl Jennicke vs. Wm. Charles. Appl.

139,200—Mary B. Swan vs. Wm. L. Moss. Case, $5,000. E. L. Barker, atty.

139,201—D. E. Swan vs. Same. Case, $10,000. Same atty.

139,202—Asst. Suppressed.

139,203—Same.

139,204—Charles Le Lorme vs. C. W. Kopf Co. Attcnt., $723.67. Thornton & Chancellor, attys.

139,205—Second Nat. Bk. of St. Paul vs. John Johnston et al. Asst., $9,000. Beach & Beach, attys.

139,206—John L. Kneisly vs. E. J. Neitzsche. Asst., $900. Beach & Beach, attys.

139,207—Same vs. Charles D. Montague. Asst., $3,000. Same attys.

139,208—Same vs. Ambrose Hill. Asst., $300. Same attys.

139,209—Chicago Trust and Savings Bank vs. Wm. Arthur Hick. Case, $5,000. J. G. Henderson, atty.

139,210—Frank Johnson vs. Michael Clarkson. Asst., $6,000. Paguin & Stillwell, attys.

139,211—Henry Pipp vs. Dora Pipp. Bill for divorce. L. G. Mumford, solr.

139,212—Bliss, Bullard & Gormly vs. Jennie D. Reynolds et al. Asst., $1,000. Paden & Gridley, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

102,135—Barbara Oswald vs. James G. Owen. Bill for specific performance. Thornton & Chancellor, solrs.

102,136—Ellen McMullen vs. Joseph McMullen. Bill for divorce. D. L. Carmichael, solr.

102,137—Henry C. Dingman vs. City of Chicago. Case, $1,000. L. H. Craig, atty.

102,138—Northern National Bk. of Big Rapids vs. John B. Skinner. Asst., $20,000. Norton, Burley & Howell, attys.

102,139—Gallard Bros. vs. Sheriff Gilbert et al. Repin., $440. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.

102,140—The Globe National Bk. of Chi. vs. B. L. and George D. Cook. Asst., $7,000. J. L. High, atty.

102,141—George Flagle vs. J. W. Wescombe. Appeal.

102,142—P. C. Hansen vs. John Winkleman. Appeal.

102,143—W. J. Whitney vs. Mut. Medical Aid Assn. Asst., $1,500. Kerr & Barr, attys.

102,144—Jacob Lewis vs. Louis Jameson. Asst., $800. Moses & Pam, attys.

102,145—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. vs. Samuel I. Pope & Co. Asst., $2,000. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.

102,146—Ejectment. Withheld.

102,147—Chauncey J. Blair, trustee, vs. John B. Skinner. Asst., $15,000. Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, attys.

102,148—Recka Levin vs. Maurice Levin. Bill for divorce. E. P. Longworthy, solr.

102,149—Canepa Bros. vs. G. Contore. Conf. of judgt., $94.98. Doolittle & Tolman, attys.

102,150—Eugenia Hegan vs. Catharine Robinson et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,150. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, solrs.

102,151—Aurele Beauregard vs. Evaresti A. Coursolr. Bill for partnership acctg. Heap & Whitfield, solrs.

102,152—Henry Kahnmann vs. Wm. Schmidt. Appeal.

102,153—Bill. Withheld.

102,154—Dunham, Buckley & Co. vs. Guilford M. Whitney. Conf. of judgt., $2,951. S. R. Taber, solr.

102,155—Chi. *Tageblatt* Pub. Co. vs. Michael Leininger. Asst., $1,000. Pinckney, Tatge & Barge, attys.

102,156—Same vs. William E. Suhr. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

102,157—People vs. Don Sorg. Appeal.

102,158—Same vs. same. Appeal.

102,159—Bill. Suppressed.

102,160—Frank M. Stringfield vs. Martin Boenning. Case, $15,000. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

102,161—Charles M. Thayer vs. Mary E. Thayer. Bill for divorce. Same solr.

102,162—Bertha Grau vs. Johann Grau. Bill for divorce. J. G. Grossberg, solr.

102,163—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs James K. Crooks et al. Attach't., $1,005. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.

102,164—Emil C. Haller vs. City of Chi. et al. Bill for inj. Douglas, Crawford & Blair, solrs.

102,165—Annie Minkler vs. George F. Minkler. Bill for divorce. Devine & O'Connell, solrs.

102,166—H. C. of I. O. O. F. vs. Thomas Crogan, William Barry, and Ed P. Burke. Asst., $4,000. L. P. Bogle, atty.

102,167—Frank Woods vs. Mary Woods. Bill for divorce. B. H. Ettelsohn, solr.

102,168—William H. White vs. David Brown. Appeal.

102,169—Mercantile Nat. Bk. of Cleveland vs. Charles F. Stokes Mfg. Co. Creds.' bill, $5,871. Joseph N. Barker, solr.

102,170—Town of Cicero vs. C., B. & Q. Ry. Co. Bill for inj. Farlin Q. Ball, solr.

102,171—Frank Young vs. Mary L. Young. Bill for divorce. M. W. Whittemore, solr.

102,172—Johanna Casey vs. Sheriff Gilbert and John C. McDavitt. Repin., $250. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys.

102,173—The Interior Building Company vs. John B. Vesey. Asst., $400. Walker & Lowden, attys.

102,174—Joseph C. Platt et al. vs. E. T. Turner. Asst., $1,000. Knight & Brown, attys.

102,175—Northwestern Brewing Company vs. Anton Faith and wife. Asst., $500. Knight & Brown, attys.

102,176—James W. Anderson et al. vs. Chicago Nickel Works. Appeal.

102,178—Hannah Mintz vs. Samuel J. Mintz. Bill for divorce. Duncombe & Wilkins, solrs.

102,179—Henry M. Stone vs. John W. Rickey. Asst., $984.22. Beam & Cooke, attys.

102,180—Roberta Stevens vs. William H. Stevens. Bill for divorce. Munn & Wheeler, solrs.

102,181—Vernie L. Macgill vs. Alexander S. Macgill. Bill for divorce. W. A. Foster, solr.

102,182—Northern Ohio Stone Co. vs. Israel D. Brown et al. Asst., $2,000. Willard Gentleman and Beck & Holcomb, attys.

102,183—Irwin, Green & Co. vs. C. S. Brainard. Asst., $3,500. D. M. Kerton, atty.

102,184—K. G. Schmidt Brg. Co. et al. vs. George Stapp et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,420. Winston & Meagher, solrs.

102,185—Charles Hagelauer vs. Marie L. Hagelauer. Bill for divorce. Walther & Lanaghan, attys.

102,186—Edward M. Kubitz vs. Julius Stasrewski. Asst., $500. Walther & Lanaghan, attys.

102,187—H. Channon Co. vs. A. F. McMillan. Attch., $640.86. John D. McGuern, atty.

102,188—Chi. Edison Co. vs. Jefferson P. and P. Co. Appeal.

102,189—Gutsch Brg. Co. vs. Nick Kones. Conf. of judgt., $111.50. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

102,190—Paul M. Falkener vs. A. P. T. Elder. Appeal.

102,191—Mrs. Emma Anderson vs. Mrs. Emma Golden. Appeal.

102,192—Horace C. Cooper Jr. et al. vs. George W. Warvelle. Appeal.

102,193—Louis Salomon et al. vs. Adolph Fuerstenberg et al. Appeal.

102,194—Patrick Henagan vs. Thomas Gibbons. Appeal.

102,195—William Rudberg vs. John A. Linderoth. Appeal.

102,196—Granger Foundry and Machine Co. vs. Schultz, Koch et al. Appeal.

102,197—Raynard Rengwald vs. Jens H. Ibsen. Appeal.

102,198—J. A. Heffler vs. J. McFayden. Appeal.

102,199—Williams & Pearson vs. Caroline A. Ohleman et al. Appeal.

102,200—Albert Huckauf vs. Jakob Patke. Appeal.

102,201—Chi. Trust and Savings Bank vs. O. M. Boas et al. Appeal.

102,202—Fort Dearborn National Bank vs. J. A. Coleman. Asst., $10,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

102,203—William G. Hibbard et al. vs. Mary E. Moylan et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,400. Hamline, Scott & Lord, solrs.

102,204—Lesetta Schmidt vs. Julius Jorka et al. Conf of judgt., $114. C. A. Surine, atty.

102,205—S. B. Barker & Co. vs. J. T. Arnold & Son. Asst., $1,000. Pease & McEwen, attys.

102,206—William Dieckmann vs. Henry Harms. Asst., $1,500 Pease & McEwen, attys.

B. R. 757—C. E. Hewitt vs. Henry H. Walker et al. Petn. to establish title. T. H. Gault, solr.

WITHHELD CASES—102,058—Charles Vallins vs. Vittorio Croce et al. Bill for partnrp acctg. Hamline, Scott & Lord, solrs.

102,086—Gertie Brandt vs. John Brandt. Bill for divorce. C. W. Dwight, solr.

102,089—The Col. Mulligan L. and B. assn. vs. Nicholas L. Hansen. Asst., $509. M. P. Brady, atty.

102,021—William W. Bell vs. James H. Campbell. Asst., $12,000. H. W. Wolseley, atty.

102,122—Same vs. George W. Henry. Asst., $12,000. Same atty.

102,128—Suburban Lumber Co. vs. Daniel F. Flannery. Asst., $1,000. Charles T. Carson, atty.

County Court—New Suits.

9,856—Theo. Speaber vs. James M. Wells. Appl.

9,857—James K. McGill vs. John Sternberger. Appl.

9,858—T. J. Shay & Co. vs. Oscar M. Boas. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—6,445—Waller vs. Weston; on deft., $1,055.—2,990—Buckingham vs. Hayes; on fdg., $1,575.—3,882—Westover vs. Miles; on deflt., $979.91.

JUDGE BRENTANO—6,130—Jaman vs. Parks; on deft., $351.43.

JUDGE KETTELLE—6,558—Canton Glass Co. vs. Frank; $1,054.48.—6,514—Freeman vs. Weisenthal; on debt., $584.68.—2,536—Charles vs. Weaver; on deflt., $255.70.—2,786—Rittenhouse vs. Swedberg; on fdg., $275.

JUDGE TUTHILL—5,692—Rauch vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on fdg., $50 and sat.—5,693—Same vs. Same; same, $300 and sat.—15,595—Henderson vs. David; on deft., $633 59 and spl. exc.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—10,309—Kannicker vs. Kroufeld; on fdg., $1,230.—10,308—Citroen vs. Same; on fdg., $2,179.95.

JUDGE ADAMS—Vandever vs. Scully Syrup Co.; on ver., $394.90 and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—1,546—Rollins vs. Brandt; dec.—2,786—Stein vs. Beesenke; dec., sale.—2,639—Miller vs. Johnson; dec.—2,860—Ruf vs. Ruf; dec.

JUDGE HORTON—556—Packer vs. Glos; final dec.—6,559—Heckman vs. Stephan Mfg. Co.; dec.—5,884—Pioneer B. and L. Assn. vs. Stockman; dec.—6,914—Becek vs. Schintz; dec.—6,980—Loskawski vs. Blass; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Botsford vs. Union Stock-Yards Co.; on hearing.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

APPELLATE COURT—Opinions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Divorces.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions.

JUDGE ADAMS—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.

JUDGE HORTON—Divorces.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a m.: 9,074. In re. S. A. Kean; 9,494, In re. A. S. Cowan; In re. Morrison, Adams & Allen Co.; City specials Nos. 12,138 and 13,283.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.

Monday's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 80 to 100, except No. 81. For Tuesday—Nos. 100 to 120.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar—Nos. 6,193, 6,239, 3,749, 6,320, 6,364, 4,339, 6,442, 6,419. Calendar No. 1—Nos. 3,111, 3,113, 3,115, 3,116, 3,117, 3,118, 3,155, 3,156. No case on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar. Nos. 5,560, 619, 2,513, 5,570, 3,255, 5,791, 6,308, 5,766, 6,084, 6,014, 2,969, 6,060, 5,898, 5,352.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar. Nos. 6,125, 5,563, 5,190, 4,710, 5,420, 6,254, 2,613, 6,009, 6,328, 2 p. m., Calendar No. 3, Nos. 1,653, 2,290, 2,294, 2,295, 2,299, 2,337, 2,344, 2,533, 2,586, 2,349.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 18,484, 5,300, 8,453, 8,678, 10,759, 14,221, 14,549, 15,533, 16,317, 17,474, 17,551, 18,070, 18,103, 18,196, 18,299, 18,425, 18,839, 15,249, 17,656, 18,561, 17,968, 13,456, and 540.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 11,435, 17,563, 16,584, 17,919, 14,302, 17,497, 15,512, 12,328, 17,003, 15,941, 11,731, 17,846, 17,217, 14,186, 14,904, 8,770, 8,769, 16,623, 3,963, 18,147, 18,634, 14,487, 17,375, 17,981, 17,997, 18,803, 18,130, 17,777.

JUDGE ADAMS—Short-cause calendar—Nos. 17,396, 15,418, 14,660, 16,212, 18,166, 17,175, 15,744, 16,236, 15,639, 16,624, 17,651, 17,652, 18,563, 16,225, 18,627, 18,656, 17,056, 2,810, 17,731, 12,925, 18,790, 15,458, 99,876, 11,000, 16,634, 10,890, 14,373, 18,439, 16,372, 16,482, 18,220, 17,830, 17,665, 16,871, 99,089, 17,738, 17,585, 18,567, and 18,093. For Tuesday—First call, Nos. 551 to 600.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—Trial call. Nos. 5,759, 9,546, 9,554, 9,561, 9,564, 9,565, 9,569, 9,580. 2 p. m.—9,812, in re Richard Wade.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Call of claim decket.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., April 8.—[Special.]—The following cases were submitted in the Supreme Court today:

Sweet et al. vs. Estate of Newberry (two cases); Damm vs. Damm; Hayes vs. City of West Bay City; Beetle vs. Bavarian Brewing Co.

Opinions were filed as follows:

Affirmed—Wooden vs. Kerr; Burns vs. Kirkpatrick; Chicago and Grand Trunk Ry. Co. vs. Haslett; same vs. Miller; Dewey vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Ry. Co.; Kimble vs. Harrington; Towne vs. Ionia, etc., Fire Ins. Co.; Enright vs. Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co.; in re Robert Merrick; Schisler vs. Null; Watson vs. Boyes; Dezwaan vs. Dezwaan.

Reversed—Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards vs. Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Ry. Co.; Thompson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich. Ry. Co.; in re application of Flint & Pere Marquette Ry. Co. to abandon portion of track; Polzen vs. Morse; Lester vs. Thompson; Baker vs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.; Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards vs. Moesta; Quackenbush vs. Chicago and West. Mich. R. R. Co.; Pecard vs. Peter Home & Co.; Eddy vs. Courtright; Cadwell vs. Corey; Roscoe vs. McDonald; Walker vs. Kiley; Bush vs. Freer; Hutchinson Mfg. Co. vs. Pinch; Curtis vs. Wilcox; Hopkins vs. Bishop.

In Talbot Packing Co. vs. Common Council of Detroit; and in Grant vs. Same writs of mandamus were denied.

In People ex rel. Fuller vs. Palmer, proceedings quashed.

The call for Tuesday is Nos. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, and 35.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

Theodore J. Lyde et al., appellants, vs. Lewis Sperling. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana.

The United States, appellant, vs. The Colton Marble and Lime Company et al. and The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. et al. Argument concluded by Mr. John C. Claney for the appellant.

Joseph Oteri, appellant, vs. Sarah Scalzo et al., executors of Vincenzo Scalzo, deceased. Argued by Mr. Joseph P. Horner for the appellant and by Mr. George A. King for the appellees.

S. W. Washington, administrator, etc., et al., appellants, vs. H. L. Opie. Argument commenced by Mr. Marshall McCormick for the appellants and continued by Mr. Robert White for the appellee.

The day call for Monday, April 11, will be Nos. 282, 283, 285, 287, 291, 292, 294, 296, 297, and 298.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Allen A. Russell vs. Charles E. Merrifield, Marion S. C. Affirmed.

Travelers' Insurance company vs. Sim Martin, Cass C. C. Affirmed.

Mahlon Smith vs. Benjamin Linder, Madison C. C. Affirmed.

Corydon W. Smith, Treasurer, vs. Rube Bros. Manfg. Co., Union C. C. Reversed.

George Ross, administrator, et al., vs. Jesse Hobson et al., Clinton C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

INJURED IN A RAILROAD COLLISION.

Freight and Passenger Trains Meet at Mount Vernon and Several Persons Suffer.

MOUNT VERNON, O., April 8.—A wreck occurred near here on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus road yesterday afternoon, a collision between a freight and an east-bound passenger-train, owing to a failure of a flagman to hold one train until the other had passed. A dozen passengers were hurt. Those seriously injured are:

IRWIN, H., Westerville, on the head.

KOCH, W. L., Millersburg, O., hand and arm hurt.

LOTTA, MRS. W. H., Columbus, O., in the back.

NEARING, S. L., Danville, left leg.

REED, L. B., engineer, ankle hurt by jumping.

TIPTON, MRS. JONATHAN, Black Creek, left arm, wrist, back, and internally.

The best, Eddy's celebrated Boston refrigerator, slate shelves. Dalton's, 56 Wabash avenue.

DR. NOBLE ON TRIAL.

THE HEARING OF LENA OLSON'S CHARGE IS BEGUN.

She Details the Circumstances of a Visit to the County Physician's Office the Night of March 13—The Call Claimed to Have Been Made at the Defendant's Request—Testimony of the Plaintiff's Sister—Professional Associates of the Accused Testify to His Good Character.

County Physician William L. Noble, appeared in Justice Blume's Court at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to answer to the serious charges preferred against him by Lena Olson, a servant in the family of James Grassie, No. 815 Washington boulevard. Sitting near Dr. Noble were Christian Andersen and S. Stark, two young men, both of whom are anxious of becoming Miss Olson's husband, as they have freely declared. They glared fiercely at the prisoner.

Lawyers William W. Wheelock, F. W. Williams, and Corporation Counsel John S. Miller appeared for Dr. Noble, while the State was represented by W. J. Manning. Lena Olson was the first witness called to the stand, and notwithstanding the rather unusual course of treatment resorted to by Dr. Noble's counsel, with the approval of Justice Blume, her story was straight and no amount of questioning could make her contradict herself.

She first visited Dr. Noble's office, No. 325 West Madison street, last October, Miss Olson said. He treated her for her eyes. He had previously been called to see her in April, 1891, by her sister Annie, who had been under Dr. Noble's care for some time. When she called at his office in October he made several examinations and gave her glasses to wear. She went to him again in October, and about March 1 her sister Annie visited Dr. Noble's office and when she saw her sister she told her that Dr. Noble wished to see her.

March 13, she said, she went to see what he wanted. He examined her eyes and also made another examination of a delicate nature. He told her to come again March 15, in the evening. She called at his office at 8 o'clock. He was alone and told her to take off her hat and coat. He then went out, saying he was going to the drug store and would be back in a few moments. When he returned he requested Miss Olson to remove some of her garments and placed her upon the operating table, where, she alleges, the assault occurred. Miss Olson declared that she struggled to free herself, and screamed as loudly as she could, and that she left the doctor's office shortly afterward. She was so exhausted that she was unable to complain. She hurried to her sister Annie and related what had occurred, after which she went home.

She said she called upon Dr. Noble again March 20.

"What did you say to him?" Dr. Noble's counsel asked.

"I told him that if he had got me into trouble it would cost him his life!" and the witnesses' blue eyes flashed and she lifted her right hand as if to affirm her statement.

Upon cross-examination Miss Olson testified that she came directly to Chicago from Sweden three years ago and went to work in the same house with her sister, Annie. She told of the different places where she had worked, accounting for all of her time, ending with Mr. Grassie's house.

Dr. Noble's counsel attempted to attack her character by asking several questions regarding different young men who had called upon her from time to time, taking her to various places of amusement, including one masquerade ball. But she answered all the questions satisfactorily.

Dr. Noble's counsel then attempted to make the witness scream as she had done at the time of assault. Justice Blume backed him up slightly, and it was not until Lawyer Manning protested vigorously against such a course, that it was abandoned.

Dr. H. B. Storer, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, testified to Dr. Noble's previous good character, and so did Dr. Walter S. Haines, Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College. Both doctors thought it would have been impossible for the assault to have been committed under the existing circumstances.

Annie Olson, who is a servant at No. 500 West Adams street, told how her sister had come to her in the night of March 15 and told her what Dr. Noble had done.

The case was then continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon. In order to finish the case Justice Blume said he could hold court tonight if necessary.

SUGAR TRUST IS MAKING OVERTURES.

In View of the New Movement Philadelphia Importers Are Offered Rebates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—From information received by the Philadelphia firms which handle and distribute large quantities of refined sugar it appears that the sugar trust is beginning to fear the results of the determined warfare which has been inaugurated against it by wholesale grocers all over the country and especially those of Philadelphia and New York. The grocers are said to be hotly interested in the proposed new refineries here and on Staten Island. The big corporation has so far condescended to notice the movement as to offer the importing grocers of Philadelphia a table of rebates, by which they will be able, if accepted, to get a small profit on the sugar they handle. A meeting with closed doors was held by a number of importing grocers yesterday for the purpose of considering the advisability of accepting or rejecting the proposition. So far as can be ascertained no definite conclusion was reached. The Philadelphia dealers are getting letters from all over the country to keep up the fight and that the dealers in Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Paul, Denver, and all the other commercial and manufacturing cities will stand by them.

New method. Teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined. Low rates. Drs. McChesney

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessels at Chicago Docks.

By way of indicating the extent of the first movement of vessels from this port the following list of steamers and schooners with grain cargoes aboard and about ready to sail is given. The list has been obtained from Mr. Dan Helm of Egan & Co., vessel agents in the Board of Trade Building, and, with possibly two or three additional charters, is complete. The amount and character of grain aboard each vessel is also noted. These are the vessels comprising the wheat fleet bound for Buffalo:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Argonaut	50,000	City of Cleveland	70,000
Escanaba	52,000	John Craig	80,000
Britannic	60,000	Western Reserve	100,000
Kittie M. Forbes	42,000	George Presley	76,000
James Pickands	65,000	Iron City	40,000
Parkes Foster	84,000	N. A. Eddy	75,000
Iron King	75,000	Ashland	75,000
George T. Hope	75,000	J. I. Case	56,000
John F. Eddy	70,000	F. D. Ewing	66,000
Geo. W. Morley	48,000	F. L. Danforth	45,000
Iron Age	55,000	Verona	40,000
Lehigh	50,000	May Richards	34,000
Servia	65,000	Lizzie A. Law	50,000
Emily P. Weed	95,000	Mabel Wilson	73,000
City of Paris	80,000		
Louisiana	85,000	Total	1,929,800

The corn fleet for Buffalo includes the following with their cargoes:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Sitka	80,000	Arabia	70,000
Philip Minch	75,000	City of Rome	85,000
Neshoto	70,000	Superior	40,000
John W. Moore	96,000	Wayne	35,000
D. C. Whitney	65,000	Rube Richards	35,000
Aurora	80,000	Charles Foster	65,000
F. C. Pope	118,000	Baltic	65,000
J. H. Farwell	60,000	J. H. Rutter	60,000
Elfinmere	50,000	R. W. Parker	60,000
Castalia	100,000		
C. A. Eddy	80,000	Total	1,457,000
Albany	50,000		

These two steamers carry oats to to Buffalo:

Name.	Bushels.
Caledonia	135,000
G. G. Hadley	135,000
Total	270,000

The following carry rye:

Name.	Bushels.
Susquehanna	75,000
Stewart	40,000
Total	115,000

A fleet with flaxseed for Buffalo is as follows:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Ohio	45,000	Raleigh	46,000
John Oades	60,000	John B. Merrill	43,000
Germania	56,000		
Walter Vail	48,000	Total	298,000

The schooner W. S. Crosthwaite is loaded with 50,000 bushels of barley for Buffalo, which, added to all the preceding, makes a total of 3,821,000 bushels of grain and 298,000 bushels of flaxseed aboard the fleets now preparing to sail for Buffalo.

But the above are by no means all the vessels loaded with grain and about to depart from this port. The following fleet is laden with corn for Georgian Bay and Port Huron:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Sturgis	33,000	Naiad	21,000
A. Mosher	19,000	Oakleaf	25,000
Lem Ellsworth	22,000	E. B. Maxwell	25,000
James G. Blaine	38,000	J. T. Johnson	30,000
Minnie Slawson	23,000	John Spry	33,000
S. J. Luff	21,000		
City of Sheboygan	17,000	Total	328,000
Mary D. Ayer	21,000		

The following have oats aboard for Georgian Bay:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Ada Medora	30,000	Elgin	30,000
George J. Boyce	30,000		
Granger	33,000	Total	123,000

For Kingston, Ont., the following boats laden with grain are preparing to sail:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Sandusky, wheat	40,000	Vicking, rye	62,000
Negaunee, wheat	35,000	Cheney Ames, rye	21,000
Pueblo, corn	62,000		
Rhoda Emily, rye	38,000	Total	258,000

For Ogdensburg the following are about ready to go:

Name.	Bushels.	Name.	Bushels.
Prince, corn	65,000	Columbia, oats	85,000
James, corn	60,000		
Langdon, oats	85,000	Total	295,000

The schooner American Union goes to Oswego with 31,000 bushels of corn. All of the foregoing figures added together show a grand total of 5,157,000 bushels of grain that are to be borne away eastward from this port within probably ten days from date. Three or four vessels, it is said, will start in a day or two, but the great fleets will not get away until after April 15.

Freights and Charters.

The Buffalo rate on corn tumbled to 2¼ cents a bushel yesterday, and vesselmen had to hunt pretty hard for cargoes even at that rate. The only charter reported was the steamer Caledonia for 140,000 bushels of oats to Buffalo. Unless the low rates attract shippers there will be another drop today.

Wind and Weather.

Signals are displayed from Oswego to Detroit and at all stations on Lake Michigan and on the gulf coast from Brownsville to Pensacola.

Vessel Movements.

Chicago, April 8.—Arrived—Propellers Pueblo, from Milwaukee; Chicago, Manitowoc, light; propellers Saugatuck, Pentwater; A. Soper, R. C. Reid, Muskegon; C. Campbell, M. F. Butters, Ludington; Ed Buckley, Manistee; schooners A. W. Luckey, Manistee; C. S. Fick, Ludington; C. H. Hackley, Menominee; M. Collins, Muskegon, with lumber; propeller City of Racine, Muskegon, with sundries.

Cleared—Props. Arcadia, for Arcadia; Saugatuck, Pentwater; schs. J. Thompson, Garden Bay; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Bronson, Menominee; Windsor, Minerva; Luckey, Manistee; Conneaut, Ludington.

Light—Props. Chicago, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon, with sundries.

Michigan City—Arrived: Isabella Sands. Cleared: H. A. Root.

South Chicago—Arrived: J. D. Marshall, G. W. Naghtin. Cleared: George Marshall.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Steamer Tecumseh and consorts will clear April 13 for Toledo. Clinton and consorts and Algonquin will clear April 20.

Manistee, Mich.—Arrived: L. Stafford, L. B. Shepherd, Simpson, Ida, E. L. Cooper, Wente, G. J. Boyce, Jessie Boyce, Joys. Sailed: Hinton, Ross.

Nautical Notes.

The lock tenders on the Welland Canal will be put to work Monday, and the canal will be opened between April 15 and 20.

At Mackinaw snow squalls prevailed all yesterday and navigation was both risky and unpleasant. Last evening the wind was fresh from the west, and it was clear but quite cold.

There is considerable ice in the lake off Port Colborne, Ont., but it is broken up and a strong wind or a day or two of warm weather will clear it away. Boats could work through the ice now.

Yesterday was a busy day on board the big grain steamers in the river, and work was being pushed to get away today if possible. Up to midnight none of the grain fleet got away, but it was expected that the steamers Emily P. Weed and George T. Hope would leave before morning. Nearly all the lumber boats will be in commission by the middle of next week.

The north wind yesterday drove the ice to the Sturgeon Bay end of Green Bay, and the passage is effectually blocked. The tug Mosher made a hard fight all day in endeavoring to break a passage, but was compelled to give it up. The steamer Mary Mills, on its way to Menominee, tried to force a way through, but after a half day's effort it, too, gave up the attempt. Later the tug Leatham D. Smith started out to fight its way through the ice, and late last night was still engaged in the attempt.

The new order requiring all boats on the great lakes to display two lights—one well forward and the other fifteen feet higher at the stern—is creating a good deal of commotion. Most craft on the lakes have no place where they can display this light at the stern, and the masthead light must come down directly over the pilothouse. The object of the rule is to show vessels which way the one they are approaching in steering by the relative position of the two lights. Several captains yesterday said they would not comply with the order until the inspectors convince them that there is no way around it.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 8.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

American Battery company, Chicago; to manufacture electric batteries, etc.; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, George F. More, Charles S. Kaufman, and Samuel E. Hibben.

The Columbia Lithographic Stone and Cement company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Joseph H. Hoopes, A. H. Lawrence, and others.

The Woman's Directory, Purchasing and Chaperoning Society, Chicago; to furnish information to ladies visiting Chicago, to provide guides, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, M. A. Thayer, Louise Clark Mason, and Myrta L. Mason.

The Wuerpel Switch and Signal company, East St. Louis; to manufacture railway and mining appliances, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Morris Wuerpel, Pierre Chouteau, Charles H. Huff, and Richard C. Ludlow.

Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick company, Collinsville; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, E. C. Sterling, W. B. Dean, and H. W. Eliot.

The Rock Island Mining and Milling company, Rock Island; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, H. H. Cleveland, John Ohlweider, and C. Schreiner.

The F. L. Ball company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Frank L. Ball, Luella Keener, and James T. Pike.

The Columbia Employment Association, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, John A. Denny, William F. Wiles, and J. W. Smith.

Russell Manufacturing company, Chicago; paint and varnish; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, G. A. Brown, A. J. Redmond, and E. H. Calton.

H. E. Dick company, Chicago; toilet articles; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Herman E. Dick, D. L. Morrill, and Elmer E. Wagner.

The Galloway Glass company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, J. A. Rusk, C. H. Galloway, and P. F. Bolger.

Teutopolis Manufacturing company, Teutopolis; coffins and furniture; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles Eversmann, G. A. Schneider, and others.

Skandia Pop Manufacturing company, Rockford; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, P. Olson, A. Larson, and J. E. Lyungstrom.

Anvil Athletic club, Chicago; incorporators, L. J. Shaiker, John Korff, and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, April 8, 1892:

Main-st., s e cor. Hickory, w f, 404x269 ft, April 7 (Est. of Jos. Brown to R. W. and J. G. Goodwillie)	$48,500
Belden-av., s e cor. Jay-st., n f, 31x107 ft, March 31 (S. E. Nelson to S. Harnstrom)	22,000
Clybourn-av., 76 ft s e of Orchard-st., s w f, 26 x112 ft, April 8 (P. McCarty to T. Paasch)	5,300
Gordon terrace, 350 ft e of Halsted-st., n f, 50x110 ft, April 2 (C. U. Gordon to W. G. Stoughton)	6,250
Sangamon-st., 98½ ft s of 64th, e f, 25x124 7-10 ft, Jan. 28 (O. B. Green to J. R. Young)	1,000
Dexter-av., 95 ft w of Winter-st., s f, 29 ft to alley, March 26 (T. S. Norton to P. J. O'Neill)	6,800
Gordon terrace, 300 ft e of Halsted-st., n f, 50x110 ft, April 2 (W. G. Stoughton to W. B. Mundie)	6,500
Gordon terrace, 500 ft e of Halsted-st., n f, 50x110 ft, April 2 (W. B. Mundie to C. U. Gordon)	5,000
Lundy-st., n e cor 37th, w f, 50x124½ ft, Aug. 28, 1891 (J. G. Earle to G. Schuler)	2,450
The premises 5519 Kimbark-av., Feb. 17 (T. Hazel to H. Hoff)	3,250
Laflin-st., 171 ft n of 46th, e f, 25x124⅝ ft, April 7 (H. C. Gross to L. C. Rasmussen)	1,800
California-av., 132 ft s of Jackson-st., w f, 25x 132 ft, Feb. 29 (G. Bonnell to F. Swanwick)	1,650
Same property as the above, March 13 (F. Swanwick to A. M. Leonard)	1,700
47th-st., 130 ft e of Prairie-av., n f, 31x100 ft, March 2 (J. Kline to Chi. and S. S. Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)	5,425
Calumet-av., 204 ft s of 53d-st. and 150 ft w in rear, 29x49 ft, April 6 (C. M. Parker to same)	1,225
Clybourn-av., 129 7-10 ft s of Fullerton, n e f, 25x150 ft, April 8 (O. E. Wolff to F. Tuebbecke)	9,000
Dearborn-st., 277 ft s of 67th, w f, 25x172½ ft, March 23 (M. Brubacker to J. Kirby)	1,875
Winter-st., 129½ ft s of 78th-st., w f, 50x125⅜ ft, April 7 (G. K. Maltby to A. W. Walter)	6,000
Atlantic-st., 216 ft n of 53d, e f, 24x124 ft, March 29 (J. W. Osburn et al. to T. J. Curny)	1,200
Laflin-st., 191 ft n of 87th, w f, 50x124½ ft, April 7 (R. W. Wolfe to O. L. Kelley)	1,000
Prairie-av., 491 ft s of 61st-st., w f, 16⅜x105⅛ ft, April 7 (C. B. Ott to M. E. Dwyer)	6,500
De Kalb-st., 64½ ft s w of Flournoy, n w f, 28½ x100 ft, March 19 (Joseph Goodbody et al. to S. Goodbody)	7,500
De Kalb-st., 36 ft s w of Flournoy, n w f, 78⅜x 100 ft, March 10 (S. Goodbody et al. to M. Y. Goodbody)	5,500
Armour-av., 104½ ft s of 36th-st., e f, 27½x157 ft, March 18 (E. Pugh to W. D. Clark)	1,000
136th-st., n w cor South Park-av., 6 acres, less R. R., etc., March 1 (W. J. Thompson to John J. Smith)	7,200
64th-st., 156 4-10 ft e of Winter, s f, 31x125 7-10 ft, March 24 (H. K. Abbott to F. Timmis)	6,000
Harrison-st., 75 ft e of Sacramento-av., n f, 75x128 ft, March 21 (Emma Putter et al. to H. H. Brinton)	3,300
Ashland-av., 214 ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 50x 124½ ft, March 18 (C. W. Fullerton to J. Wickholdt)	2,000
Indiana-av., n e cor Lincoln-st., s f, 24x100 ft, April 7 (M. A. Dannehy et al to J. J. Navin et al)	4,500
Halsted-st., 241 ft s of 79th, w f, 50x100 ft, April 2 (J. M. Bishop to L. A. McDonald)	3,000
W. Congress-st., s w cor Francisco, n f, 78x153 ft, March 18 (M. Oliver to W. J. Evans)	6,600
School-st., 81 8-10 ft e of Racine-av., s f, 61 8-10x100 ft, April 7 (J. Nelson to C. Scheutge)	3,300
Oakley-av., bet 66th and 69th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, April 6 (A. Wagner to M. C. Follett)	1,025
Columbia-st., 98 ft e of Leavitt-st., n f, 33x77 ft, Feb. 24 (O. B. Refrew to E. Austin)	1,596
The premises 357 Austin-av., April 7 (J. J. Navin to M. A. Dannehy)	4,500
W. 21st-st., s e cor Paulina-st., n f, 50x125⅛ ft, April 8 (J. Beutner to T. Beutner)	8,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Morgan-st., 42 ft n of 14th-st., e f, 25x86⅜ ft, Feb. 15 (M. A. Simon to N. J. Simon)	3,500
Peoria-st., 125 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x113 ft, March 19 (S. Goodbody to J. Goodbody)	6,000
Peoria-st., 250 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x123 ft, March 19 (same to F. Goodbody)	6,000
Halsted-st., 222½ ft s of Addison-av., e f, 25x 122 6-10 ft, April 6 (A. Schaffner to D. O'Brien)	1,575
Halsted-st., 197½ ft s of Addison-av., e f, 25x 122 6-10 ft, April 6 (M. J. Faherty to same)	1,600
Florence-av., 199⅜ ft s of 56th-st., e f, 50x 125⅜ ft, Feb. 1 (J. C. Craig to J. L. Burgard)	1,000
Blanchard-av., s e cor 56th-st., w f, 49 4-10x 125¼ ft, May 1, 1891 (Same to J. F. Sullivan)	1,000
Turner-av., 23½ ft s of 21st-st., 26½x125 ft, April 2 (F. J. Banning to J. E. Turner)	4,000
May-st., 75 ft s of 64th, w f, 50x124⅝ ft, March 28 (W. G. Mann to A. Lundgren)	1,000
Desplaines-st., 175 ft s of 57th, e f, 50x125 ft, June 4 (M. M. Herrick to G. W. Payne)	1,150
Sawyer-av., 200 ft n of 19th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, March 1 (C. B. Sawyer to C. McArthur)	4,500
Melrose-st., 75 ft w of Perry-av., n f, 25x125¼ ft, April 6 (F. Mielke to M. Stange)	2,000
45th-st., n w cor Wright, s f, 24x125⅛ ft, April 8 (C. Mahoney to C. Gear)	5,500
Ohio-st., 50 ft w of Union, s f, 25x40 ft, March 30 (M. Isola to N. C. Wilson)	2,150
Garfield-blvd., 175 ft w of Stuart-av., n f, 25x 141 ft, March 15 (J. W. Johnson to H. Slater)	3,000
63d-st., 132 ft w of Paulina, s f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 15 (E. P. Hosmer et al. to M. McCrudden)	1,000
Clybourn-av., 31 ft e of Southport, s e f, 75 ft to alley, April 8 (J. Aff to H. J. Aff)	10,000
Forquier-st., 175 ft w of Despiaines, n f, 25x 115 ft, Feb. 1 (J. D. Ryan to P. F. Knefel)	2,800
OUTSIDE SALES.	
Highland-av., 125 ft s of Jackson-st., e f, 425x 252 ft, March 31 (S. Harnstron to S. E. Nelson)	18,505
33d-st., n w cor W. 46th-st., 33 acres, April 1 (The Belt Line Stone Co. to Dolese & Shepard)	82,708

LEASES.

Frederick C. Wells has leased to E. Huntington Pratt the property on Cottage Grove-av. 33 ft n of Prospect-pl., w f, 66x330 ft, for a term of 99 years, at a rental of $3,600 per annum for first 5 years and $4,200 per annum for the 20 following years, and $5,000 per annum for balance of time.

James L. Clapp has leased to Wm. Fitzgerald the property on E. Congress-st. (No. 13), 155½ ft w of Michigan-av., n f, 17x100 ft, for 99 years at a rental of $3,000 per annum in gold.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

F. P. Wheeler, two 3-story dwellings, 5114-16 Madison-av	$12,000
Franz Fahrig, one pavilion, 5302 Lake-av	2,000
H. M. Wilcox, 3-story dwelling, 4128 Grand-blvd	15,000
Annie Tate, 2-story flats, 6322 Evans-av	3,000
A. Erickson, 2-story flats, 6336 Farwell-av	2,800
H. G. Peters, 3-story flats, 848 S. Ashland-av	5,000
John Cuzia, 4-story flats, 1492 22d-st	7,000
John Harms, 2-story flats, 1262 W. Congress	2,000
John Earll, 3-story flats, 4600-2 Wentworth-av	15,000
John O'Malley, seven 4-story flats, 4544-56 State-st	60,000
Werner Spingler, 2-story dwelling, 54 and 56 Alice-st	7,000
C. E. Sherman, 2-story dwelling, W. Chicago-av. and 51st-st	2,400
D. W. Eiss, 3-story flats, 3004 Wallace-st	9,000
Jacob Weil, ten 3-story stone flats, 2700-24 Butler-st	80,000
John Duffy, three 3-story flats, 223-27 Belden-av	16,000
Henry Chartroof, 3-story flats at 537 Wieland-st	8,500

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, LADIES' small open-face gold watch and pin; monogram L. W. D. on back. Please return to Room 408 Insurance Exchange Building. Suitable reward.

LOST—YELLOW ROUGH-COATED ST. Bernard dog, Victor. Return to 270 61st-st; $5 reward.

LOST—WILL FINDER RETURN POCKETBOOK lost Thursday night at Moody's church, containing ticket to Morgan Park on Rock Island railroad, to 407 Dearborn-st., and receive reward.

LOST—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, IN ILLINOIS Trust and Savings Bank, book containing $17 in money and order for $24 payable to Mary Wiggins. Return to 4836 Langley-av. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE ADDRESS of C. H. Wallace or son, who was with Mrs. Barns at the Auditorium, will oblige by sending same to D 115, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—XX: COME HOME AT ONCE, AS I am afraid your mother will go insane.

PERSONAL—IF TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'CONNELL, who formerly resided in New York City, age about 30 years, and by trade a baker, will correspond with his sisters in Bridgeport, Conn., he will learn something to his advantage.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
DIAMONDS.
WATCHES.
Prices positively less than at retail.
We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.
The only house of the kind in the country.
GEO. E. MARSHALL.
Importer. 195-97. Wabash-av., Cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, DEBILITY, IMpure blood cured by the Alkaline treatment, Prof. Brunton's, the Canadian chemist, curative fluid, price $1.00. Druggists are instructed to return the money if it fails to do as advertised. Office at present, 188 North Clark-st. May 1, 1107 (Room) Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES rapidly cured by the Alkaline treatment. PROF. BRUNTON, the Canadian chemist, absorbent (external) and curative fluid; price $1 each. Druggists are instructed to return the money if they fail to do as advertised; office at present 188 N. Clark-st., May 1, Room 1107 New Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—THE HARTMAN DETECTIVE Agency, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8.—Successful, reliable, reasonable, and confidential; experienced shadowers; detectives sent to any section of country.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge. Call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PERSONAL—YOU WILL NOT BE CALLED "AN old gray-haired woman," if you use a bottle of "The AMERICAN WALNUT HAIR DRESSING;" price 75c; sold by druggists. PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Wholesale Agts, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR some position of trust, where there will be chance of promotion; best of references. D O 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN LATEly arrived from Montreal, as invoice clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or general office assistant; ten years' experience and first-class references. Address F 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, NIGHT work on set of books. Address N 57, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper, a graduate of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 2 years' experience in bank bookkeeping; best of references, both as to character and qualifications. F 154, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, EXPErienced, competent, industrious. First-class references. Address F 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer; salary moderate. N 18, Tribune.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL draughtsman, experienced and with highest references. Address F 46, Tribune office.

Butlers.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH BUTLER AND valet with first-class Paris and New York references would like to have situation in private family. Address F 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; HAS city license and best references. F 107, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN or as fireman; steady work; will work for small salary; good references. Address H N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL HOTEL man to run hotel or first-class restaurant. Good references. O. D., 2134 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN RUNning an elevator; references if required. Address N 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER CApable of taking full charge of an office; quick, accurate, good penman. Excellent city references. Address D 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper and stenographer; excellent reference; salary no object. Address F 93, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, or Yost. Some are bookkeepers; some own machine. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st. Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION BY COMPEtent stenographer with machine; wages moderate. Address F 63, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER OF FIFteen years' experience can be seen at 57 Lake Shore-drive.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN small American family for general housework. Call Saturday, 14 E. Pearson-st., 1st flat.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED YOUNG lady as companion to elderly lady invalid or child. Address P O 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANager in real estate and insurance; good salary to competent party; $1,000 cash security required; state reference and age. Address N 40, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and operator (male) on Smith Premier typewriter; state salary. Address N 61, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—BY OLD ESTABLISHED JOBBING house, two experienced tea and cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless having an established trade. Address D O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON SALARY OR COMMISSION to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED hardware and implement salesman; strictly temperate, reliable and familiar with the business can secure position in Montana; none but first-class men, showing good references, need apply. Call in person at office of Commercial Hotel, between 10 and 12 o'clock Saturday. A. L. BABCOCK.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE salesmen of ability to sell city and suburban property on salary and commission. Call at office. Ask for H. R. Campbell. S. E. GROSS, S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR GOODS by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars and references address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN TO TRAVEL; THOROUGHLY acquainted with earthen ware and fancy goods. Address H 37, care LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

WANTED—WALL-PAPER SALESMAN OF ABILITY; good position for the right man. Give reference and experience. Address N 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN; ALSO gents' furnishing. Room 490, Door D, 324 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTS ARE MAKING $2 to $4 per day learning to make our new carbon sheet for transferring fancy patterns; quick sales, big profits; 50c sample; particulars 8 cents in stamps. Address F 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GAS-FIXTURES salesman. Electro Depositing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN; none other need apply. Good references required. Address F 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR A GOOD PAYING side line; samples in pocket. Address, with references, F 122, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED CITY advertisement solicitors for our World's Fair diary coupon business; a good and genuine opening for the right men; call and see us. 610 Monon Bldg.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS; ARTICLE AND plan of work entirely new. Call 225 Dearborn-st., Rooms 813 and 814.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY TO COPY AND FILE letters; must be good penman; salary $4 per week. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, references, experience, N 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE AN OFFICE boy. Address F 179, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS driving and care of horses to do light teaming. 6140 Indiana-av.

Designers.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsmen with experience and references; steady work and good pay for the right men. JUL. DE HORVATH, Architect, 119 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT-cutter who understands his business thoroughly, not only in cutting shirts, but collars, cuffs, etc., and would be willing to assist in store; young man preferred and references required. Address The Petley Shirt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., where an interview can be had Monday or Tuesday next in Chicago or Milwaukee.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 ORNAMENTAL GLASS cutter for San Francisco, Cal. To one competent in every respect $4 per day and steady situation will be given. Address D O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAINTER, EXPERIENCED MAN on outside work; capable to superintend and mix colors; best work required; give references and experience. Address F 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (COLORED) TO cook, etc.; private family; Kenilworth. Address or call Saturday or Monday morning, 9 to 11 o'clock, 310 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAR TINNERS. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR daily and weekly newspaper; must be a good job man. Address The Times, Morris, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD AIR BRUSH ARTIST FOR crayon portrait work. Address WOODRUFF BROS., 313 Cherry-st., Toledo, O.

WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER MERCHANT tailoring. 187 Clark.

WANTED—BRASS AND IRON POLISHERS; none but first-class men need apply. Minneapolis Electroplating Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PATTERNMAKERS; one competent to take charge of shop. NICOL, BURR & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STOVE-MOUNTERS can have steady work at good wages by applying at once; no strike. Superior Stove Co., South Superior, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

WANTED—COACHMAN—MUST UNDERSTAND his business. Call today, 2 to 3 p. m., on L. M. SMITH & BRO., cor. Cottage Grove and Drexel-blvd.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ORGANIZERS; PROFITABLE TERMS to good men; a beneficial society with 10,000 members and $750,000 in relief funds; 28-year plan; benefits payable every 3½ years; the best managed order in existence. FRATERNAL GUARDIANS, 1305 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS WANTING HELP of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE wall paper business. ALFRED PEATS, 136 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OR WOMEN WHO ARE employed in factories or wholesale houses to do a strictly legitimate business in odd hours or evenings. Call Monday between 9 and 5 o'clock. E. J. BALLOU, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the general store business in this city; state experience and references; situation permanent. Address N 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN IN STOCK and to fill orders by wholesale house; one familiar with notions preferred. Address, stating age, salary expected, and references, N 10, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF LITERARY ABILITY, thoroughly conversant with the English, French and German literatures, and qualified to edit and review works of fiction, etc., for publication. Address, giving full details as to experience and salary wanted, F 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, OFFICEMEN, CLERKS. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, with full particulars, references, etc., N 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN umbrella and parasol department. Must have references. Alaska Fur Co., 159 State-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADY STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator; must have two or three years' experience; iron and hardware business. References. Address F 168, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—THE MOODY DRESSMAKING School teaches the entire dressmaking trade; allows students to make any number of dresses for themselves or friends while learning. Over 10,000 students have been taught in the Moody School in ten years. We teach the trade perfectly. Suites 13 to 16, 165 East Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK FITTER call before 10 a. m. FISH, JOSEPH & CO., 112 to 116 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—SUNDAY—A COMPETENT NURSE to take care of two children on a voyage to England in return for passage paid. Apply to MRS. GOODHART, Virginia Hotel, Rush and Ohio-st.

Cooks.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Call Monday at 3000 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST AND SECOND COOK and a laundress to go to Lake Geneva. Apply at 1 o'clock today at 70 Monroe-st., Room 14.

General Housework.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 352 Oakwood-blvd.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR CHAMBER and dining-room. 240 La Salle-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR SECOND work and dining-room. 2529 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO WORK TODAY; chamber work; four dollars a week. 115 N. Clark.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 278 S. Oakley-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR SANITARIUM near Chicago; one who is competent to superintend both culinary department and rooms; no one except those of thorough experience need apply. Address with references F 64, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MISS CAMILLA AVERY, SOUTH Bend, Ind., Box 41, pays $18 a week to ladies for writing, etc., at home. Reply with stamped envelope.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MINERAL LAMP WICKS NEVER burn out; no smoke, no soot, no trimming; light equal to gas; 3 samples 10c; assorted dozen 25c. P. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO HANDLE FINE line of specialties; good money to live agents. Address Michigan Door Plate and Bell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LADIES—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE $1 EVERY hour? You can do it introducing our supporters and other ladies' and children's goods. Send stamp and we will tell you all about it. Daisy Hose Supporter Co., 318 Ogden-av., Chicago, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISING DEVICE—SELLS TO MERCHANTS, manufacturers, and at offices; splendid work; inclose stamp. Arct Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR NERVO VITAL, THE greatest discovery on earth. Outsells any article ever offered. Speak quick if you want to work for us. CHAS. S. HORNER, Box 471, Pittsburg, Pa.

$57 AND EXPENSES TO ENERGETIC YOUNG men to travel; splendid opportunity to make money; good references required. National Mdse. Supply Co., 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADVERTISE: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

DON'T RENT A HOUSE THIS SPRING.

LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOUSE.

EXCHANGE RENT MONEY FOR A HOME.

THE

TWO DESTINIES OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS:

PAID FOR RENT—GONE FOREVER.

PAID FOR A HOME—SAVED.

$15 A MONTH FOR RENT FOR TEN YEARS

gives you simply the privilege of living in some other man's house. It costs you $1,800 and you have nothing to show for it. The house may be sold from over your head and you must add the expense of moving and breakage to the rent bill. You never take an interest in making the place look home-like, for it costs you enough already, and it doesn't belong to you anyway, nor ever will.

Come and pick out one of my comfortable little houses, make a small payment down, and

MOVE RIGHT INTO YOUR OWN HOME.

Then every monthly payment you make is applied as purchase money on the house and lot and in an incredibly short time you will own it.

PLANT FLOWERS IN YOUR OWN DOOR-YARD THIS SPRING.

The following houses may be had for immediate possession. They are well built, nicely located, and contain four to ten rooms each. One-tenth cash and balance in easy monthly payments.

DON'T WAIT—COME IN AT ONCE.

ASHLAND-AV. AND 47TH-ST. Some genuine bargains in this subdivision. Houses of 4 to 7 rooms each will sell at $1,000 to $1,700; cash payment $100 to $170; monthly payments $10 to $15; will take Dauphin Park or Grossdale lots in exchange as part payment; two lines street-cars on property; steam cars only 2 blocks, fare 5 cents. Take State-st. cable or Halsted-st. car and transfer to 47th-st. car; get off at Ashland-av.; or take Archer-av. car and get off at 47th-st. Branch office on property corner Ashland-av. and 47th-st. Open every day.

GROSSDALE THE BEAUTIFUL. This is the most beautiful suburb on the line of C., B. & Q. R. R.; 25 minutes' ride from city. A few choice houses left; 6 to 8 rooms each; prices $2,400 to $4,500 each; cash payments $300 to $450; monthly payments $25 to $40; two full-sized lots to each house; will take Grossdale lots in exchange as part payment; only three blocks from depot; call and see photographs and plans of these houses and be taken to see the property.

DAUPHIN PARK. On the Illinois Central R. R. One house of 7 rooms and basement, with 37½ feet of ground; 35 minutes' ride from the city, and but 5 minutes' ride from the World's Fair; will take Dauphin Park lots in exchange as part payment. Call at main office and be taken free to see the property.

BROOKDALE, ON I. C. R. R. One house of 9 rooms and basement, laundry, drying-room, and furnace, and all modern improvements; substantially finished throughout; east front on Addison-av., between 69th and 70th-sts.; two full-sized lots; price $6,000; one-tenth down, balance long time; will take Brookdale or Dauphin Park lots in exchange as part payment.

Now stop giving away your money and let the monthly payments you are making for a place to live in apply on your own home. Many have paid out thousands of dollars for rent and don't own a house yet. Better to buy than to rent.

S. E. GROSS,
S. E. GROSS,

S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. "VAN VLISSINGEN," Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FREE! FREE! FREE! The finest illustrated real-estate catalogue ever printed, containing complete plans and description of spring bargains in houses and lots. FREE! FREE! FREE! World's Fair souvenir containing views of the principal buildings and bird's eye view of the grounds. Call or write for same. S. E. GROSS, S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. LEAGUE, 177 LA SALLE-ST., Room 2. Factory, 2-story brick; two thousand feet floor space; engine and boiler, 35 horse-power, in good running order. Would trade for other city property, improved or vacant, or a good farm; factory 3 miles from Court-House.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—4501 LAFLIN-ST., WELL-BUILT house and large lot; price $1,500; very easy terms. Will take Grossdale or Dauphin Park lots in part pay. W. A. CHRISTY, N. E. Cor. Ashland-av. and 47th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME-PAYING NEW FLAT building; $21,000; bargain; owner must realize quick. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ON MY BOOKS A PIECE of property which, if taken at once, I can sell at a price giving purchaser 12 to 15 per cent with present rental; terms cash, growing in value every year. A. J. STONE, 470 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., S. E. CORNER POLK-ST., 40x106. Fifth-av., north of Polk-st., 69x106 feet. OGDEN, SHELDER & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW AND MODERN RESIDENCE.

4436 BERKELEY-AV.—ONLY ONE LEFT.

Three-story, 10 rooms besides bath-room, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; raindrop brown rockfaced stone front, with stone bay windows; first-class in every respect; finished in selected red oak; has polished plate-glass front; beautiful console in parlor; side board (built in) in dining-room; mantels and hot and cold water on every floor; walls all tinted and principal rooms hand-decorated; incandescent electric light and two kinds of gas; tiled vestibule; speaking tubes and electric bells with annunciator in kitchen; best of plumbing.

Open every day, including Sunday.

Price $11,000; terms about ⅓ cash; $5,000 in 3, 4, or 5 years, or longer; balance monthly if desired; interest 6 per cent. M. L. SWIFT, Builder and Owner, 1023 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD.—NO. 4245. The elegant new brick and stone residence, with 2-story brick barn, all new; the house is first-class and modern in every respect; was built for a home and is not of the built for sale class. The finish is cabinet work in fine woods, mantels in all rooms, recessed sideboards, electric bells and spark lighting, paneled wainscoting in hall and dining-room, nicely decorated throughout; latest improved sanitary work and plumbing, with nickel-plated fixtures, tile floors, etc.

The barn has room for four horses and carriages and is finished in hardwood.

Might consider exchange for well located clear vacant. For further particulars see M. W. DUNNE, 86 Wabash-av., Or C. V. ARNOLD, architect and builder, 2925 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, ELEGANT 3-STORY brown and buff Bedford stone residences.

NOS. 3926 AND 3928 GRAND-BLVD.

They are modern in all their appointments, 25-ft. fronts, 10 large rooms each, elaborately carved mantels, sideboard, and consoles; bathrooms in marble, with mosaic floors; hot water system of heat. Parties contemplating purchasing homes should inspect these on this popular thoroughfare.

Open for inspection every day.

REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW RESIDENCES. 3846 AND 3850 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT. New modern Bedford rock stone-front, with stone porches and steps; plate-glass windows, etc.; containing 10 rooms, besides laundry, pantries, bathroom, store-room, fruit room, closets and cedar drawers; neighborhood very choice; charming view of the lake; close to Illinois Central R. R. station at 39th-st., and near cable cars. These can be bought from $1,000 to $2,000 cheaper than anything on the South Side, location and workmanship considered; intending purchasers should see these before buying. Open week days for inspection. Plumbing special feature. MEAD & COE. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOMES. 4050, 4339 GRAND-BLVD. 4502, 4504, 4506 ELLIS-AV. Three-story rock-faced stone fronts, 11 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, store and fruit rooms, hardwood throughout, oak floors, recessed sideboards, hall trees and consols, mosaic floor in vestibule, cream tiled floor and sides in bath, exposed nickel plumbing by Baggot, incandescent electric light, all rooms handsomely decorated; long time; easy payments. BARRY BROS., Owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH SIDE in a new 10-room house. $1,000 BELOW THE MARKET. We have sold 17 of these houses and have only one left. We have large interests in other directions and will close this out at A BARGAIN THIS WEEK. PRICE $7,650—ONE-HALF CASH. Balance long time at 6 per cent. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE MODERN RESIDENCES, with barns; choice location; South Side; convenient to cable cars and Elevated road; good investments. For full particulars address J. N. WILCOX, 7 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST., a first-class residence, modern in every respect; has a fine barn; owner going to Europe. Address owner, D 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV., S. E. CORNER POLK-ST., 40x106. 5th-av., north of Polk-st., 69x106 feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GO TO 3971 DREXEL-BLVD. IF YOU want to see a nice home that you can buy for less than the land is worth, or address P. O. Box 493 for full particulars.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS IN Kenwood and vicinity; also in suburbs. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3255 INDIANA-AV., 14-room stone-front house. FRED HOWARD, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY EVER offered. South Side avenue, vacant, at $45 to $65 per foot; worth $100; near new elevated road, cable, and all other lines; must have money. Address X 139, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE AND KENWOOD RESIDENCES. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 27. Tel. 2972.

Prairie-av., near 32d-st., 10 r., $12,500 (444).
Calumet-av., near 34th-st., stone, $20,000 (445).
Wabash-av., near 34th-st., stone, $21,000 (447).
Prairie-av., near 22d-st., 12 rooms, $20,000 (430).
S. Park-av., near 31st-st., 9 rooms, $9,000 (431).
Michigan-av., near 36th, 14 r., stone, $30,000 (367).
Michigan-av., elegant place, $80,000 (1).
Groveland-av., near 33d, 10 rooms, $12,000 (444).
Indiana-av., near 24th, frame, 44 ft., $15,000 (443).
Rhodes-av., near 33d-st., $6,500, $6,000 (451).
42d-st., near Grand, stone, $11,000 (400).
Lake-av., near 43d, brick, $8,500 (340).
Oakenwald-av., near 46th-st., elegant new cutstone, 12 rooms, 25 ft., $14,000 (422).
42d-st., near Ellis, frame, $5,000 (422).
53d-st., near Kimbark, 10 rooms, $6,500 (417).
Ellis-av., near 44th-st., stone, $14,000 (478).
Greenwood-av., near 47th-st., 12 r., $18,000 (476).
Greenwood-av., near 49th-st., 10 r., $15,000.
Lake-av., near 47th, stone, $9,500 (323).
Lake-av., near 45th., stone, $14,000 (418).
Oakenwald-av., near 45th-st., brick, $11,500 (423).
Monroe-av. and 56th-st., fine frame, $12,300 (424).
Washington-av., near 54th, 9 rooms, $7,500 (426).
Woodlawn-av., near 51st-st., stone, $13,000 (429).
Washington-av., near 53d-st., 50 ft., frame, 9 rooms, bargain, $9,000 (842).
Cornell-av., near 55th-st., 50 ft., $15,000 (350).
Madison-av., near 57th-st., brick, $7,000 (268).
Madison-av. near 56th-st., brick, $9,000 (173).
Vincennes-av., near 41st-st., brick, $8,000 (201).
Indiana-av., near 39th, frame, 50 ft., $13,500 (52).
Ellis-av., near 43d-st., 13 r., 50 ft., $15,000 (293).
Lake Park-av., near 32d-st., stone front house, 3 stories, hardwood finish, $14,500.
31st-st., near Washington, 50x150 feet and brick barn.
Kimbark-av., near 48th-st., $15,000.

Call early and see our list of houses before buying. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS 4530, 4532, 4534, 4536 WOODLAWN-AV.

4530, (SEMI-DETACHED, 18 FT.) AND BARN, LOT 26X194.

Three-story rock-faced stone, 11 rooms; interior finish hardwood, mahogany in parlors, hardwood floors throughout first floor, especially fine and costly; recessed sideboards, hall-trees, etc., and wainscoted vestibule hall, staircase, and dining-room; hot-water heating, plumbing extra good, bath-rooms tiled with English tile; special water-closet first floor; combination gas and electric fixtures; decorated in special designs; east front; lots 194 ft. deep to 20 ft. alley; built during summer. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Open for inspection. CLANCY & CLANCY, Builders, 911 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BY H. G. KRESS & CO., Room 9, 122 La Salle-st.

Grand-blvd. modern residences, best locality, very choice, for from	$13,000 to $25,000
Oakwood-blvd. modern residences, for	$11,500 and 12,500
Berkeley-av. residence, very convenient to I. C. and cable transportation, modern, for	10,000
Another on Berkeley-av., 8-room, for only	7,000
Indiana-av., very desirable, for	14,000
Lake-av., 8-room, modern	85,000
Luella-av., 9-room	4,750
Morgan-st., between 71st and 72d-sts., frame cottage	1,700

Besides many others. If you are looking for a residence, or South Side vacant, let us hear from you.

FOR SALE—3854 LAKE-AV., 2-STORY AND attic rock-faced stone-front house; built last summer, completed in the fall; hardwood throughout, open plumbing work, sewerage of the best; house 21x75, containing 12 rooms, with large amount of closet room; within 1 minute's walk of Oakland station, I. C. R. R., 17 minutes to Van Buren-st., 2 blocks from Cottage Grove cable; location of the best. Open from 2 to 5 p. m. Liberal terms for immediate sale. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—

PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.

I have a number of MODERN NEW STONE AND BRICK DWELLINGS, north of 39th-st. and east of State-st., that I will sell on easy terms; $500 down and balance on easy monthly payments; prices $7,500 to $9,500.

WHAT IS THE USE OF PAYING RENT WHEN YOU CAN OWN A HOME OF YOUR OWN BY PAYING A LITTLE MORE EACH MONTH?

For particulars call on or address CHAS. P. MITCHELL, Owner, 12 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE PARK AVENUE.

Convenient to Ill. Cent. R. R.; 31st-st. station; and overlooking the lake.

Modern stone and brick dwelling and barn, very complete and a bargain; lot 50x120 ft. BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE SOUTH SIDE corner residence near the lake; worth your attention; $20,000; terms reasonable; a bargain. Address D O 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICEST LOCATION FOR A FAMILY hotel in Chicago; 70 feet front; Drexel-blvd. P. O. Box 493.

FOR SALE—50 or 100 feet on Indiana-av., north of 35th-st.; ripe for improvement. GEO. C. THOMAS, 141 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 41ST-ST., 120 ft. on Prairie-av. (the only 100-foot street on the South Side); lot 160 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; three frame houses thereon. WALLACE HECKMAN, Tel. 2611. Room 62 Merchants' Bldg.

FOR SALE—50 FT., 70TH AND S. PARK-AV.; ALL improvements; Park Manor; ⅓ cash, 1 and 2 years. Address D 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. NEAR 26TH-ST., 2 stone front houses, 11 rooms; modern improvements. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE VACANT.

Monroe-st., s. e. cor. of St. Louis-av., 125x180, $140 per ft.
Monroe-st., east of Homan-av., 25x191, $125 per ft.
Monroe-st., east of Spaulding-av., 25x193, s. f., $125 per ft.
Adams-st., east of Central Park-av., 50x181, s. f., $130 per ft.
Adams-st., east of St. Louis-av., 25x142, s. f. $118 per ft.
Adams-st., east of St. Louis-av., 50x142, n. f., $118 per ft.
Adams-st., east of St. Louis-av., 50x181, s. f., $125 per ft.
Adams-st., east of Homan-av., 25x124, n. f., $102.50 per ft.
Washington-blvd., east of Homan-av., 78½x111, $225 per ft.
West Lake-st., east of Sacramento-av., 75x125, $125 per ft.
Jackson-blvd., west of Colorado-av. (2 fronts), 125x160, $18,000.
Corner of West Jackson and St. Louis-av., 2 fronts, 75x266, $25,000.

BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$50 CASH AND $8 PER MONTH.

11 cottages on Homan-av.
2 cottages on Hamlin-av.
5 cottages on Avers-av.
1 cottage on Harding-av.
1 cottage on Springfield-av.

The above are all four-room brick cottages built on solid stone foundations, have city water in kitchen, and fences, walks, sheds, etc., already built. I have erected and sold hundreds of similar ones in the same neighborhood and they have always given satisfaction. Prices, $1,400 to $1,600. THOMAS J. DIVEN, Room 305, No. 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. WHITESIDE & CO. 171 LA Salle-st. Tel. 620.

West Madison-st., west of Francisco, a fine new 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building, 7 and 8 large rooms; finished in hardwood, elegant large bay front, concrete cellar; rented for $100 a month; lot 25x125; this is worth the money; $14,500.

We can offer some special bargains in modern houses, from $6,000 to $15,000. Call for our list.

We have a large list of choice vacant on business and residence streets.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—761 W. Ohio, new 2-story brick in two flats; modern; only $4,500. 502 Park-av., new 3-story brick in 2 flats, 7 rooms each; 30-ft. lot; $6,000. 735 W. Jackson-blvd., in 2 flats; $6,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—2-story brick factory, 40x60, West Kinzie and Lincoln-sts., on lot 215 feet deep to Hart-st. Also adjoining lot 24 feet front on Kinzie-st., with 2-story frame dwelling; total frontage 86 feet. At a bargain on monthly payments; cheaper than renting. GEO. C. THOMAS, 141 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. BARGAIN. East front on Halsted-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., improved with 4-story modern brick building; rented to two tenants; and paying large net income on price asked; rare bargain. Commissions to brokers. Apply to OWNER, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—BUSINESS PROPERTY on Milwaukee-av., 5 lots near Hoyne-av. for $12,500; this price for a few days only. ADOLPH PIKE & CO., 93 5th-av., near Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., NEAR SACRAMENTO-av., $1,500 each; improvements paid; positive bargains. HEPER & MUELLER, R. 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY; 150X190 FEET; on Lumber-st., north of 18th. Good R. R. facilities. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PAYING NEW FLAT building, $21,000; bargain; owner must realize quick. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT-BLVD., NEAR Western-av., 48x166; price $1,500; boulevard now being improved. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOT ON MADISON-ST., between 40th and 41st, at a bargain for a few days. Address F 160, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 100X200 FT. ON Central Park-av., south of Madison-st., that is on the market; fronts what will be a very beautiful park; only $137.50 per ft. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HERE'S AN INVESTMENT—1283 Adams—modern 5 and 6-room flat; monthly rent, $57; see owner in first flat; make offer; must sell.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, VERY CHEAP; fronting Jefferson Park. F 88, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $1,000 LESS THAN VALUE IF SOLD BY 12 O'CLOCK MONDAY.

SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN-AV. AND STATE-ST., LOT 30X100 FT. WIDE TO ALLEY. FLATS WILL PAY HANDSOMELY IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN DIVERSEY and Surf-st., one block from Lincoln Park, 5 new residences, 2-story, attic, and cellar, stone front, 10 and 12 rooms; hardwood finish; every convenience; lot 202 feet deep. Owner. C. F. JOHNSON, 1480 Wellington-av.

FOR SALE—372 OHIO-ST., S. W. CORNER ST. Clair-st., 15-room brick residence. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BELDEN-AV., N. E. CORNER OSGOOD-st., 48x115 feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT modern residence, No. 537 La Salle-av.; price low and terms easy. WM. DICKINSON, 470 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN stone-front residence on Garfield-av., near Clark-st. Apply to PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—249 LA SALLE-AV., 3-STORY STONE front house; 14 rooms; rents for $900; price $9,000 for quick sale. C. F. PERRY, 1784 Wrightwood-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS ON NEWPORT-av. and Hawthorne-place, near the lake. Cor. Orchard and Frederick-sts., 100x175, 3 blocks from Lincoln Park; cheap. McCONNELL BROS., 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY; 175 feet on Hawthorne-av., with large 3-story brick factory buildings, and 50 feet on N. Halsted-st., near Division-st.; good railroad facilities. HAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAINS—

LEXINGTON-AV., near 54th-place, 50 ft.; very cheap if taken this week.
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 66th-st., 25 or 50 ft.; $40 per ft.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 70th-st., 50 ft., at $10 per ft. below the market.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th-st., 25 ft., $135 per ft.
EVANS-AV., near 68th-st., 50 ft., $42.50 per ft.
FARWELL-AV., near 67th-st., 25 ft., $38 per ft.
ELLIS-AV., near 65th-st., 50 ft., $65 per ft.
WABASH-AV., near 48th-st., east front, 25 ft., $115 per ft.

REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 1178. N. W. cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES.

$13,000 and $13,500.

Those beautiful new 12-room stone front houses on Madison-av., just north of 51st-st.-blvd.; they are just completed and now ready for occupancy; nothing is lacking in the construction and finish of these elegant homes; finely finished in hardwood, with beautiful mantels and gas fixtures; houses wired for electric lights; these residences are the cheapest in Kenwood for the money; open daily for inspection; terms reasonable. Exclusive agents, B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN.

Two-story stone foundation frame dwelling, detached, east front, with all modern conveniences; lot 32x183 feet; price $8,500. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ALLEY "L" ROAD BARGAINS—63d-st., corner of South Park-av., 53x150. Cottage Grove-av., 125 feet from 63d-st., 25 to 75 feet, next to 3-story brick already ordered, $175. 50x125, south front, on 63d-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $185 per ft. 41 feet on 63d-place, with alley on side and rear, only $48 per foot. For these and other bargains come to E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 6300 Cottage Grove-av. Open day and evening and Sundays.

FOR SALE—

47th-st., near St. Lawrence-av., 50x120 ft. at	$150
56th-st., facing Jackson Park, 50x165 feet, at	$300
Ellis-av., near 60th-st., 50x170 feet, at	100
Drexel-av., north of 62d-st., 100x170 feet, at	80
63d-st., west of Madison-av., 25x90 feet, at	300
70th-st., near Stony Island-av., 25x96 feet	65
Paxton-av., corner of 69th-st., 300x169 feet, at	75
Spencer-av., near 75th-st., 25x125 feet, at	40

E. N. WEART & CO., Tel. 2653. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD. AND MICHIGAN-AV. FRONTAGES. We have choice locations on Grand-blvd. and Michigan-av., between 43d and 51st-sts., at lowest market prices. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES—4619 AND 4621 LAKE-AV. Fine modern 12-room stone fronts, just completed and ready for occupancy; everything first-class; hardwood throughout; open for inspection; price, $16,000 each. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, Sole Agents, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5639 WASHINGTON-AV., SOUTH PARK. Elegant 11-room house and billiard hall, finished in different kinds of hardwood, decorated in handwork, elegant cellar, laundry, wine and vegetable departments; lot 50x150; concrete carriage drive on side; look at this property; it is the most complete house on the avenue; possession at once. JOHN M. SECRIST, 5639 Washington-st., or 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD. 100 ft. east front; between 44th and 45th-st.; price $310 foot. BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BEDFORD STONE front residences 4820 and 4832 Langley-av. Oak finish, handsomely decorated, complete in every respect; gas fixtures, furnaces, large lot; must be seen to be appreciated; only two out of ten left. Price extremely low. Open for inspection daily, Sunday included. W. H. SILLS, owner, 86 Lake-st. or 4305½ Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH PARK—Kimbark-av., bet. 57th and 58th-sts., 40 or 50x180, e. f., a bargain; choice residence lot; complete street improvements. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 123 and 124. South Side office 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—NINE HANDSOME BRICK AND stone-front houses on 47th-place, between Drexel-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av.; six and eight rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, decorated; price $5,500 to $7,200; easy terms. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—

So. Chicago-av., near 71st-st., 25 ft.	$75 ft.
Michigan-av., near 70th-st., 50 ft.	40 ft.
Hill's Add. to So. Chicago, 50 ft.	15 ft.
Rhodes-av., near 72d-st., 30 ft.	37 ft.

F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Home—6430 Madison-av.—50x150; $6,000; good bargain. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 16-ROOM BRICK AND STONE dwelling, one block from Jackson Park; price $28,000. FRANK L. EASTMAN, 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—69TH-ST., NEAR ADAMS-AV., 40X130 ft.; can be had at a bargain. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL-AV., COR. 76TH-ST., 100X125; Vincennes-av., near 71st-st., 50 ft. W. E. TIMMERMAN, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MONROE-AV. near entrance to Fair grounds, 50x150, $6,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ROSALIE-CT.—30X113 FT., EAST front, one block from main entrance to Jackson Park; improved with modern frame house; a big bargain; $6,750. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EXAMINE THE ELEGANT BROWN stone house, east front on Langley-av., corner 49th-st; 10 rooms, all modern, large barn, house detached. Owner.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-BLVD. CORNER—75 feet; close at the station and park. Snap. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON McCHESNEY-AV., NORTH of 67th-st., only $950 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOMES—NEW MODERN 9-room brick or stone-fronts. 411 41st-st.; keys 417; plans. CALKIN, R. 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR LOT ON 71ST AT Parkside, 200x125, for only $50 per foot; good for hotel. T. WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE; BARGAIN; $8,500. Owner, 5817 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., NEAR ILL. CENT. 63d-st. depot; a new, modern 8-room house; lot 50 ft. front. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY FLATS, 7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; income over 12 per cent. Langley-av., near 48th-st. H. R. FORD, 270 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON LEXINGTON-AV., 74X120 with handsome residence. Inquire of JENNINGS TRUST CO., 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL, high and dry, 3-acre block, 28 lots, at Wheaton. OWNER, 179 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY W. C. KINNEY & CO., 108 DEARBORN-st.—We are directed to sell one of the choicest corners in the vicinity of the new university and World's Fair; best offer takes it. Call for description. Also have a large list of residences on all avenues south and in Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—24 FT. ON INGLESIDE-AV., NEAR 55th-st., only $72.50; cheap at $100. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., 139X200 FT., NEAR 50th-st.; might take first-class business property. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR—DESIRABLE ELLIS-av. corner, 200x200; grand hotel or apartment building site. Apply to T. M. WEGNALL, 303 Tacoma Building.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—I AM BUILDING A very pretty cottage, Queen Ann style, 2 stories, 8 rooms, hall and bathroom, on lots 37½x125. Prices range from $2,575 to $2,875. Terms $200 down; balance $15 monthly; 6 per cent interest. SAM. BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—Six flat building, Myrtle-av.; pays over 10 per cent net on price asked, $24,000; modern, steam heated, gas ranges, etc.; rents are not forced up to show big interest. GILES & RALSTON, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—LOT, ON HAWTHORNE-place and Newport-av., near the lake; choice corner for improvement, 100x175, near Lincoln Park. Lot on Evanston-av., 100x225, cheap. McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—NEW 8-ROOM house, $3,000; vacant lot on Commercial-st., 50x165, all improvements, $1,600. A large list of houses and lots. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st. and 1242 E. Ravenswood Park.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—8-ROOM BRICK house near Belmont-av. and lake, $10,000; would take larger house and assume. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BARRY-AV., NEAR LAKE Shore drive, 75x166, at a bargain. KNAUER BROS., 36 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEE HERE! $300 CASH AND $50 monthly pays for $4,200 residence in Ravenswood; big lot; south front. Owner, 60 McVicker's Theater, 10 to 4.

FOR SALE—HOMES—EVANSTON, IRVING PARK, Montrose, city. W. N. HALL, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—ELEGANT, NEW modern house, corner lot, east front, only $6,000, worth $6,500. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st. and 1242 East Ravenswood Park.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LAKE VIEW RESIDENCE LOTS.

MEAD & COE'S SHEFFIELD-AV. ADDITION.

ADDISON-ST. SHEFFIELD-AV.
WILTON-AV. ROKEBY-AV.

Some fine residences are already erected and many more are now in the contractors' hands.

We invite inspection to the handsome houses in this subdivision.

All lots 50-ft. front, with building restrictions.

Prices from $60 per foot. Easy terms.

Money loaned to build.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st. Branch office s. e. cor. Clark and Addison.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—Elegant 10-room house; hardwood floors in dining room, kitchen, halls, and sleeping rooms; steam heat, laundry, vegetable cellar, wine-room, etc.; barn for five horses; four living rooms over carriage house; 100 ft. east front; only two blocks from depot; shade trees and shrubbery in abundance; $10,000, $2,000 cash, balance to suit; must be sold at once. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st. and 1256 E. Ravenswood Park.

FOR SALE—AN EDGEWATER RESIDENCE. A desirable modern residence in Edgewater (Cochran tract), convenient to depot, with every modern improvement, including electric light fixtures; 10 rooms, cellar, and attic; lot 50x150, or 100x150; immediate possession; might take some vacant property in part payment. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVNNSWOOD—EVERY ONE A BARGAIN. Call and see our elegant modern houses just completed; 8 rooms each, with furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern conveniences; concrete walks and paved streets; prices, $4,500, $4,750, and $5,000, according to location; terms, small cash payment, balance easy; these houses cannot be duplicated in Ravenswood at the prices and terms we are offering them at. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st. and 1256 E. Ravenswood Park.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—330 FEET CORNER OF 93d and Green-st.; will sell part. MARK T. LEONARD, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRAINERD, GENUINE HOMES, convenient and attractive; prices low; must sell to make way for Grand World's Fair hotel. BRAINERD, R. 65, [illegible] La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO EIGHT-ROOM HOUSES AT 6947-6949 Winter-st., Englewood; stone-front; electric light and all first-class improvements; go and see them. Owners, first house north. ANDERSON & JOHNSON.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, on long time, 50-foot lots at Mayfair Station, 7½ miles northwest, at the crossing of the C. and N. W. and C., M. and St. P. R. R.; 50 daily trains; warm cars always; a seat and no string to break; city schools; lake water; land high and dry; and price advancing.

A lot bought now will surely double in value in a short time, and then not be too high to live on; money loaned to build.

Why live in crowded houses in the city when you can live comfortably in laughing homes in healthy suburbs. In its train temperance, morality, knowledge, and independence will follow. Come on the 4:45 p. m. train any day to see the property or call or address GEO. C. THOMAS, 141 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON.
WILMETTE.
WINNETKA.
HIGHLAND PARK

Houses, Lots, and Acres in the North Shore Suburbs. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE WAUKEGAN RESIDENCE.

One hour's ride from Chicago; low commutation rates; excellent service; 85 feet above the lake; extremely healthy and delightful; terminus of "Belt Line"; city very prosperous; finest location on State-st., overlooking the lake; house has all modern conveniences, containing ten rooms and fine cellar; nearly an acre of ground, with good barn; this is a splendid opportunity to buy a fine home that will double in value inside of two years. Address Owner, Masonic Block, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE, ON THE C. B. & Q. R. R.; 71 trains daily; only 23 minutes ride; all the improvements are in; this is the property to buy if you want a home among nice people; lots 50 and 100 ft. from $25 to $75 per foot; we offer the best and largest list of houses and lots that are on the market. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES FOR MAY 1 AT LA GRANGE—New, 9 to 10 rooms, $3,000 to $6,500; new, 8 rooms, $3,600 to $6,000; new, 6 rooms, $2,000 to $3,500; best situations; all conveniences; easy terms. Come, let us reason together and have this home question settled NOW. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE AND NORTH EVANSTON, houses and lots, blocks and acres, by the owner. Buy at once and save commissions before the property goes into the hands of an agent; monthly payments will secure a home; houses to rent after the 15th. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THREE EXTRA FINE bargains in Wilmette lots for quick sale; all well located, with buildings all around. 100x210, 50x200, and 50x185. DRURY BROTHERS, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHEAP CORNER—$500 PROFITS IN THIS. 100x149, cor. Seward and Sherman-avs. See me at once if you desire to invest. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—AWAY FROM turmoil of World's Fair; a beautiful home; all conveniences; grounds 2 acres. D L 152, Tribune.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE AND TWO LOTS at Grossdale; price $2,400; easy terms; will take Grossdale lots in part pay. S. E. GROSS, s. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—SNAP IN LOT 100x270 ft., sewer and water in; two blocks from depot. Address T 158, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—POSITIVE BARGAIN, new eight-room house, all modern conveniences; block from depot. Address T 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—96 LOTS IN WINNETKA for house and lot on South Side; rare chance for party wanting small subdivision; big money in it. Address D 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 9-ROOM HOME, MODERN, CORNER; large grounds; 5th-av., La Grange; 30 minutes on the Burlington; $1,000 under value. Address D 119, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE HOMES. Three fine ones, large and modern, near lake. W. E. STARR, 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOUSES WITH LARGE LOTS AT Winnetka and Lawndale, $3,500 to $4,500; $50 monthly. Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—DESIRABLE MODERN houses; best streets, large grounds, easy terms; $5,000, $9,000, $12,000, and $20,000. JAMES WADSWORTH, 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON HOME—100 FT., EAST front; $9,000. A. L. SEWELL, owner, 210 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses; all conveniences; best situation; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 2, SARGENT'S ADDITION to Clyde. OWNER, 300 West Jackson-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

CLARENDON HILLS,
ON C., B. & Q. R R.
40 ACRES.

Price way down for quick sale.

J. M. SECRIST, Room 203. 85 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, one of the largest and best estates in Virginia, near Richmond; price, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and all farm furnishings, $700,000. JAMES BELLWOOD, Drewrys Bluff, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—VACANT or poorly improved, corner preferred, in good location, to improve; from owners. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO SELL OR RENT—HOUSES; WE make a specialty in this vicinity; the only office in Kenwood and has a large list of customers. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY ACRES ON OR near the line of the C. B. & Q. R. R. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 The Rookery.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—MODERN DWELLING in Kenwood or on boulevard worth from $25,000 to $35,000; will put in city property, market value $15,000, and pay balance down in cash. Address F 153, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 TWO-STORY FLAT BUILDINGS, brick, two blocks from Humboldt Park; rent after May 1 $30 each; price $4,000 each; incumbered for $2,200 each; good farm land or merchandise preferred. Address Lock Box 554, Normal, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—$4,500 IN CASH, A LOT 33X125 ft. on Center-av., near 20th-st. (clear), and assume about $3,000 for a flat or store and flat worth $12,000. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., R. 26.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW PRESSED BRICK store and flat buildings, two stories; two stores with rooms back and 4 flats, 4 rooms each; incumbered $6,000 at 7 per cent interest. E. C. JOHNSON, 913 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—A MODERN 3-STORY BRICK flat building worth $10,000, $5,000 mortgage due in 4 years. Will take good vacant for equity. Address F 143, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO TWO-STORY PRESSED brick flat houses, 4 rooms each flat; near 33d and Laurel-sts.; $3,000 each; incumbered $1,500 each. E. C. JOHNSON, 913 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—ON WEST MONROE-ST., TWO 10-room, 3-story and basement brick houses, small incumbrance, for clear improved or vacant. McKEY & POAGUE, 112 and 114 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$12,000 CLEAR CHICAGO IMPROVED for good farm. CHAS. L. PATCHELL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—20 OR 40 ACRES AT CLARENDON HILLS, on C., B. & Q. railroad. Want improved. Price $500 per acre. Call 85 Dearborn-st., Room 203.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE EQUITY IN 3 BRICK cottages inside city for clear suburban lots. Address F 20, Tribune office.

GRAND PIANO TO EXCHANGE FOR FINE UPRIGHT and either pneumatic safety or $100. F. CAMPBELL, 61 Laflin-st.

NEWCOMER WANTS LARGE ACRE TRACT, near in; first payment in clear lands; principals send price and description. D 79, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—WESTERN PROPERTY AND some cash for stock of shoes or clothing. C. L. WILSON, 104 N. 10th-st., Lincoln, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—FARM; 200 acre farm in Clay County, Ill.; will pay 10 per cent on the investment; want a stock of merchandise; general store preferred; price $30 per acre. Address Box F, Marion, Ind.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Tel. Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMPROVED real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 913 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATES ON COOK County real estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, loan dep't. mgr., La Salle and Madison.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY. G. K. JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500; 2D MORTGAGE on improved city property worth $10,000 above first incumbrance. Address N 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON BRICK stores and flats in Hyde Park, worth $40,000. Address X 138, Tribune office.

WILL LOAN $1,000—5 YEARS 7 PER CENT; good real estate security. E. L. STEWART, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—CASH ON 2D MORTGAGE NOTE, secured on house, West Ohio-st., $1,000, due 1 year, 7 per cent; will pay good discount. L. A. ULRICH & SONS, Room 27, 90 Washington-st.

$500. $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON city property; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson-sts.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE; money on hand in sums of $2,500 and up. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriages on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., Before dealing elsewhere.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

AN EASTERN SYNDICATE WILL INVEST UNLIMITED capital in a legitimate World's Fair enterprise. Full particulars must be given. Address for one week F 41, Tribune office.

ALL LOANS ON FURNITURE, ETC., ARE CHEAPEST and most private at 89 East Madison, Room 8. Pay as it suits.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. W. A. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLICIES, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMMERCIAL paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold. CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $10,000 at current rates. United States Loan Syndicate, 218 La Salle-st., Room 519.

SHERLEY SCHOOLER, R. 54, 147 LA SALLE-st.—Accounts, wages, and difficult claims collected; no collection, no fee.

WE MAKE MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES ON chattel and other securities and charge less than others. SHIMEALL & MILLER, Room 17, 154 Madison-st., cor. La Salle-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

DOCKS FOR LEASE—

Foot of Michigan-st., 400x186.
Foot of Superior-st., 120x166.
Corner at Chicago-av. bridge, 280x166.
Chicago-av., east of Halsted-st., 300x400.
Elston-av., opposite Bloomingdale-av., 370x380.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A SHORTHAND SUCCESS—THE LADY STENOGRAPHER of R. Connable & Sons, wholesale fish merchants, 269 S. Water-st., had no knowledge whatever of shorthand two months ago; yet in that time, by our easy, thorough, quick-time methods, we fitted her for the position she now holds. We have made the same record with others, and make no failures with even dull pupils in three months. Situations sure and without charge. Call today for further particulars. MR. & MRS. HAVEN, Tribune Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Hanna's—This is the only school which thoroughly teaches the Munson system, makes a specialty of phrase writing and has a department for supplying business houses with stenographers. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 per week. Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost in use. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICITY, draughting, mathematics, day or night. Institute Technology, 151 Throop.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"PEOPLE'S COLLEGE." Athenæum Bldg., 18-26 Van Buren-st. Day sessions and five evenings a week; thorough instruction; 28 teachers; fine library and gymnasium. Address Superintendent for Illustrated World's Fair Catalogue.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LADY PARTNER with $400 in select private school, or will pay salary for services; money secured; no delay. Address F 123, Tribune office.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WALTZING—70 EAST Monroe-st.

PROF. JOHN McCARTHY'S STAGE DANCING School, Room 40, 170 State-st., corner of Monroe.

THE GERMAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 512 NOBLE-st., will open its next course of lectures on Midwifery, etc., in German and English languages, April 12.

Students graduated as Doctor of Obstetrics, etc. A lying-in hospital attached to this college, admitting patients free, also a clinic held daily, giving students practical knowledge.

For information apply at the college or DR. C. HAZAN, Haymarket Theater Building.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal American and European cities. Students may begin at any time. Open all summer. Send for circulars.

THE ST. ALBAN'S SUMMER CAMP WILL REOPEN at Clam Lake, Michigan, July 1. Boys are offered the advantages of a healthful outdoor life, excellent opportunities for fishing, swimming, boating, etc., together with careful, personal supervision. Pupils tutored in the academic branches if desired. For catalogue and information apply to A. H. NOYES, B. A., Knoxville, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO PUT patent on the market; a good thing. Address D 160, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE, WITH $500; NO scheme; $5 per day guaranteed. N 49, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER—COLORED MAN WITH capital to start first-class saloon and hotel, Dearborn near Harrison; excellent chance. W. ESTEE, General Delivery.

WANTED—MAN WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 as silent partner in a retail business; the right party will double money in a short time. Address D 48, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—CALIGRAPH AND NO. 2 REMINGTON. Address F 157, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AMERICAN FURNITURE AGENCY FOR THE English markets required by advertiser, who has had 20 years' experience in the furniture trade; first-class references or guarantee. Address "D. A." Chas. Tayler & Co.'s advertisement offices, 154 to 157 Fleet-st., London, England.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BUSINESS-MAN with $5,000 to $10,000 to invest can secure position of Chicago manager with a large Eastern manufacturing corporation; all answers must state age, experience, and give city references. Address 130, Tribune office.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY INTEREST OF RETIRING partner in an established fire-insurance and real-estate firm; net profits last year, $8,000; qualifications necessary, A1 record and good worker; at least $2,000 capital. F 126, Tribune.

A FINE SET OF SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap if taken this week. E. MURHPY, 380 31st-st.

BUSINESS-MAN WITH LARGE AND WEALTHY acquaintance desires connection with legitimate business. Address F 110, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED HOTEL MAN WITH HIGHEST references; wants lease or management of well furnished hotel; 50 to 100 rooms. F 131, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LARGE TILE PLANT—THE AMERICAN Encaustic Tiling company (Ltd.) being about to remove to its more extensive works offers for sale at a great sacrifice its present large plant at Zanesville, O., having machinery and 11 kilns adapted for any clay industry or any other manufacturing business. Everything in first-class order. This property includes extensive clay beds; other fine clays are in immediate vicinity, of which we have and can furnish an exact analysis.

For information and permits to inspect property apply to American Encaustic Tiling Co. (Ltd.), 140 West 23d-st., New York.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE HUSTLER, NOTICE! I have a fine city subdivision of over 600 lots free and clear and perfect title in one of the largest and most flourishing cities in the State of Michigan, that I wish to sell quick or exchange for Chicago real estate, jobbing, or manufacturing business; to any one capable to handle same to good advantage liberal inducements will be offered. For further particulars address 410 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—SOAP FACTORY IN LARGEST JOBBING town in Texas; plant modern and in A1 condition; capacity 3,000 boxes per month, which can be increased to 5,000 at small outlay; at present doing large jobbing trade; price moderate. Full particulars can be had by addressing P.-O. Box 27, Galveston, Tex.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ONE of the oldest clubs in Chicago; 10,000 square feet space; situated in the business center; lease runs to 1894; would rent for 100 per cent more now. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RETAIL GROCERY STORE DOING a business of over $100,000 a year; best location in the city; owner desires to go abroad. No brokers need apply. Only cash will buy the establishment. Address F 158, Tribune office.

FURNITURE 14-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE; house to rent; at bargain for one day; must sell. 84 La Salle, Room 811.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 100-ROOM HOTEL and lease; a real bargain; only $3,000 required. Inquire up-stairs 156 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 BEDS AND FURNISHED ROOMS, with stoves; reasonable price accepted. BUFFALO HOUSE, 10 S. Clinton.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW AND GOOD stock of ladies' furnishing goods and notions, with fine opening for millinery; capital $500. Address AMY WILSON, Ohio, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE JOB PRINTING OUTFIT; can be seen at 4645 Wentworth-av.; make us an offer. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE DOING good business; good location; expenses low, and making money. Address F 163, Tribune office.

FURNITURE 14-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE; elegant furniture; at your price; house to rent; must sell. Call 3631 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON. 443 N. CLARK-ST.

GOLD MINES IN COLORADO, NOW SHIPPING mineral, can be had at reasonable figures and satisfactory terms. Splendid showing; principals only. Address D L 66, Tribune office.

HAVE $3,000 INVESTED IN MEDICINE BUSINESS, and want man with $1,000 to take interest in same. Address D W 2, Tribune office.

HOTELS BOUGHT AND SOLD, LEASED, OR EXCHANGED. All business confidential. HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 365 Stock Exchange Bldg.

HAVE GOOD INVESTMENT TO OFFER TO man with $1,000. Call or address R 27, 181 W. Madison-st.

HOTEL—40 ROOMS, $12,000; HALF CASH; LIVE city; cheap at $16,000. Address D 78, Tribune.

PATENT—THIS CITY; ALSO OTHER CITIES and State rights for sale of a valuable patent; every housekeeper will require its use on sight. Address F 118, Tribune office.

PAYING GROCERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR PART cash and good security. Apply 229 N. State-st.

SPECIAL—OLD ESTABLISHED AND VERY profitable down-town cigar store; '95 lease; close investigation desired; price $3,500; this is exceptional. CHAS. E. RYDER, 305 Tacoma Bldg.

SEND US A DESCRIPTION OF ANYTHING YOU have to sell or rent. HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 305, Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—41 N. Peoria, between Lake and Fulton, near wholesale meat markets, saloon in front, livery barn in rear; this is a fine opening. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR MEAT market in fine grocery; will take orders and deliver for market; a splendid opportunity and fine location. M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SALOON; MADISON, NEAR LA Salle. G. K. JONES, 1011 Tacoma Bldg.

WATER-POWER NEAR CHICAGO—THE FINEST WATER-POWER IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AT A GREAT BARGAIN. Located at Wilmington, Ill., on the Kankakee River; comprises 113 acres of land and three dams of heaviest masonry with locks, gates, canals, and all privileges and appurtenances. Main pond 12 miles long and ¼ to ½ mile wide, draining an immense area. Minimum low water-power over 5,000 horse-power. Original cost $500,000. Unlimited coal supply directly at hand. Railroad facilities good and can be largely increased. Surroundings beautiful and healthful. Great place for a manufacturing town. Only 51 miles from Chicago, the greatest distributing point in the world. A rare chance to purchase a magnificent property at less than one-half its value. Liberal inducements to large manufactories to locate here. For further information address B. F. JACOBS & CO., Sole Agents, No. 99 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 FOR BEST money-maker in America, and absolutely safe. Address D 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DRUG STORE ON SOUTH Side; will put in a clear lot worth $1,000 as first payment. Address F 94, Tribune office.

WANT TWO MEN, $4,000 EACH, TO JOIN ME IN platting lots. References exchanged. An unusual chance. Address F 101, Tribune office.

54-ROOM EUROPEAN HOTEL, 1894 LEASE, ALL full; $300 over rent; part time. Call afternoon 100 N. Clark-st. Owner.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.

All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

DOCTRESS NATHAN, 609 WEST VAN BUREN-st., near Paulina, takes ladies before and during confinement, with best of care. Babies adopted. Strictly private.

FREE—10 DAYS' TRIAL, BEST SURE CATARRH cure in the world; immediate relief; will mail, once only each person, full 25c package for one dime. GEO. N. STODDARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. DR. SCHAWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; treats all female troubles successfully. babies adopted; strictly private. 497 W. Monroe-st., near Loomis; take Madison cable.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE AT CAR BARNS, CORNER of Ogden-av. and 12th-st. Inquire for Foreman.

HORSES BOARDED NEAR CITY, PASTURED, stabled, grained, called for; returned free; $1.50 per week. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COMBINATION HORSE; great style and fine saddler. CROSSMAN'S LIVERY, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GAITED RIDING HORSE. H. S. HYMAN, 127 State-st.

A FINE SOUND HORSE, FEARLESS AND absolutely safe for lady, new silver mounted harness and English cart of the best make and in good order; a stylish rig that will be sold cheap. Address F 162, Tribune office.

A STYLISH ENGLISH CART FOR SALE cheap or would trade for Stanhope or good buggy. Address F 176, Tribune office.

CLOSING OUT SALE BEFORE REMOVAL May 1—Top buggies, $50; spring wagons, $60; road wagons, $30; express wagons, $60. Everything on wheels very cheap. W. C. FOGELMAN, 15 and 17 W. Lake-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND-HAND FIREPROOF storage safe; give make, size, price, and condition. N. W. Building and Loan Assn., Carroll, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SECOND-HAND SAFE; cheap. Address F 161, Tribune office.

DESKS— DESKS. DESKS. Special bargains in office desks, chairs, and show cases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE FURNITURE in good location; cheap rent. Address at once F 102, Tribune office.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATEST designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FAMOUS JACK ROSEMARY FROM LONDON—Predictions, revelations; sittings by special appointment only; satisfaction guaranteed by mail to patrons; the "Sultan's Friendship Secret" gratuitous; send stamp for particulars. Write at once to Lock Box 1112.

MRS. BARBER, 395 WEST MADISON-ST., IS THE best clairvoyant in Chicago; reads past, present, future, personally or by mail.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL; ADVICE in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty. 226 N. Clark-st., first flat, front.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—GAS-ENGINE—OTTO; SEVEN horse power; first-class condition; running Address F 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD 80 H. P. STEAM ENGINE. Address Streator Tile Works, Streator, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
LAKE PARK AVENUE.
Convenient to Ill. Cent. R. R. 31st-st. station and overlooking the lake; a modern stone and brick residence and barn; lot 50 feet wide; house partly furnished. BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT TO DESIRABLE TENANT.
LONG LEASE—LOW RENT.
Lake-av., near 47th-st., elegant stone-front residence, with all modern improvements; very choice neighborhood. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Established 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN STONE and brick dwellings, with all modern improvements, in elegant neighborhood on South Side, east of State and north of 39th-st. For particulars call at MITCHELL & CO., 8 Pacific-av.; would prefer to sell these houses on easy payments; price $7,500 to [illegible]. WHAT IS THE USE OF PAYING RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN BY PAYING A LITTLE MORE EACH MONTH?

TO RENT—HOUSES— An extensive list, all prices, South Side and Hyde Park. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. Open evenings.

FOR RENT—$175—LARGE FURNISHED house on Wabash-av., south of 22d-st.; now occupied by owner; elegantly furnished; will give two years' lease; no objection to roomers. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO RENT—A CHOICE 14-ROOM SOUTH SIDE corner residence near the lake and 32d-court; [illegible] unfurnished, $150 furnished; possession any time. Address D O 133, Tribune office.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE ON ONE OF THE prettiest streets on South Side. 3348 Vernon-av.

FOR RENT—A MODERN BROWN STONE-front house, 10 rooms, near 31st-st. and I. C. R. R., artistically decorated and elegantly furnished complete for housekeeping. This kind of a home is seldom offered for rent. D 146, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE AND IN Kenwood; $50 to $75 per mo. Call for list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st. South Side office 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—1242 INDIANA-AV.—3-STORY stone front dwelling. 1252 Indiana-av.—3-story stone front dwelling. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st. Tel. 5196.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., A CHOICE BROWN-stone front 11-room modern house. Inquire of F. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3647 INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement, marble front house; rent $60 per month; give two years' lease. Inquire of A. W. WHEELER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—$65—CHOICE MODERN 10-ROOM brick, 354 Oakwood-blvd. Owner, 323 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—2253 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement, stone-front house, 13 rooms, with barn. THOMAS BASSETT, Windsor Hotel.

FOR RENT—SOUTH SIDE, MODERN 6-ROOM brick house near Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., [illegible] month. HAMILTON, Room 5, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—218 28TH-ST.—12-ROOM BRICK house, with barn, $60. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, [illegible] S. Park-av.; modern improvements, excellent condition, good surroundings, nice neighborhood; immediate possession if required. F. M. BAKER, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. AND [illegible]; 12 rooms, with carpets and furniture. J. L. CURTIS, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 4149 Berkeley-av. Apply to L. J. MILLET, 225 Wabash.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, Indiana-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.; will be rented cheap to good tenant. Apply to F. S. SHAW, 64 Borden Block.

FOR RENT— Lake Park-av., near 31st, $115; Kimbark-av., furnished, 48th-st., Kenwood, $150; Grand-[illegible], $125; and many others. S. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
[illegible] per month—3-story brick, 497 S. Western-av.
[illegible] per month—Brick cottage, 512 Campbell-av.
[illegible] per month—2-sty. frame, 1165 W. Taylor-st.
[illegible] per month—Brick cottage, 1153 Fillmore-st.
[illegible] per month—Brick cottage, 1173 Fillmore-st.
[illegible] per month—2-story house, 1158 Fillmore-st.
Inquire 505 South Western-av.

TO RENT—A PARTY HAVING 12-ROOM house in one of the finest locations on the West Side would like to rent 8 to some refined people with small family (no small children), who would [illegible] owner and wife; no boarding or room-renting; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; references given and required. A 7, Tribune.

TO RENT—927 AND 933 MONROE-ST., MODern houses, with every convenience; desirable neighborhood; possession May 1. For permit to inspect apply to H. POTWIN, Rooms 43 and 44, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES, [illegible] and 212 Lincoln, corner Jackson-blvd.; [illegible] E. L. STEWART, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—275 ASHLAND-BLVD.—3-STORY stone front, with modern improvements and barn; dining-room on parlor floor; $100 a month. Apply at 277 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1892— [illegible] 2-story frame house, with stable. 239 [illegible]-av. Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—697 JACKSON-BLVD.—3 STORIES and cellar; 11 rooms; newly decorated.

TO RENT—TWELVE-ROOM STONE-FRONT corner house; $65. 34 Union Park-place.

TO RENT—713 WASHINGTON-BLVD., TEN-room octagon brick house, south front; furnace. E. J. WICKHAM, 143 La Salle-st., R. 18.

TO RENT—12-ROOM STONE-FRONT CORNER house; $65. Apply at 34 Union Park-place.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE HOUSES.
[illegible] La Salle-av., 11 rooms.
[illegible]-st., 11 rooms.
[illegible] Belden-av., 11 rooms, $60.
[illegible] Fullerton-av., 11 rooms, $55.
[illegible] Fullerton-av., 11 rooms, $55.
[illegible] Chalmers place, 12 rooms, $70.
Call at office for permit to examine above.
FLATS.
[illegible] North State-st., 8 rooms, $40.
[illegible] Fullerton-av., 2d and 3d flats, 8 rooms; new; [illegible]
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—219-221 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF Clark, 15 minutes from Court-House, 2 modern [illegible] conveniences, 8 rooms each, dining-room kitchen on parlor floor; splendid condition, with [illegible], etc. See janitor at 213 Schiller-st.

TO RENT—NO. 531 LA SALLE-AV., 10-ROOM [illegible], well arranged, very desirable. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—455½ ELM-ST., 3-STORY AND CELlar stone-front, 10 rooms, thoroughly modern; T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Formerly SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—OVERLOOKING LINCOLN PARK, [illegible] modern 11-room house, complete in its arrangement. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1243 MONTANA-ST., 8-ROOM house; all conveniences; large yard; $25. 1057 [illegible], choice dwelling, 7 rooms; k. and d. r. on [illegible] floor; $38. Also 3 choice 5-room flats, Lincoln [illegible]. M. W. ROBINSON, 161 La Salle, Room 80.

TO RENT—12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 147 CASS-st.; choice location. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—532 GARFIELD-AV.—9-ROOM MODern residence will be put in first-class repair, $900 per year. 534 Garfield-av., 10-room modern residence steam heating apparatus; partly furnished; [illegible] per year. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE, IN FIRST-CLASS [illegible], long lease; $70; 248 Chestnut-st. Vacant [illegible]. Inquire 260 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE, 52 BELLEVUE-place. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHICAGO-AV. NEAR DEARBORN-av., a modern 44-room hotel, all in perfect condition. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 385 DEARBORN-AV. Apply 28 McCormick Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGES ON THE COAST OF MAINE. [illegible], $1,200; Samoset, $1,000; Hermitage, $400; [illegible], $400; Sagamore, $400; Phillips' cottage, [illegible]. Particulars on application. J. B. STEARNS, Camden, Maine.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—
MODERN HOUSES IN ROSALIE COURT.
South of 57th-st.; within two blocks of the South Park Station, Illinois Central Railway, World's Fair and Jackson Park; 7 to 9 rooms each.
Long leases is desired.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4500 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY [illegible], 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, with [illegible] grounds; rent $60 per month. T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Formerly Snow & Dickinson, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—KENWOOD—9-ROOM BRICK, [illegible], 44th and Lake-av.; rent $60. [illegible] Calumet, 8-room brick, modern; rent $40. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—FINE 16-ROOM BRICK AND [illegible] dwelling, one block from Jackson Park; will rent furniture. FRANK L. EASTMAN, 138 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MY NEW RESIDENCE—4229 IN-[illegible]-av., containing 14 rooms, all elegantly [illegible] throughout; call and see to be convinced [illegible] home. H. W. ROCKENER.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD— [illegible] new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per [illegible]; call and get list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5768 ROSALIE-COURT, 7-ROOM [illegible] block from South Park station I. C. R. R. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—10-ROOM NEW 3-story brown stone house, 4802 Lake-av. GEO. [illegible], 80 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—625 AND 627 66TH-st., near Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick [illegible], modern conveniences; rent $22.50 per [illegible]. WARREN SPRINGER, Owner, 207 S. Canal-st.; or E. QUARTERMASS, 323 63d-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM HOUSE, 1ST OF May, N. E. cor. Deming-ct. and Clark-sts.; also 4 [illegible] flats, 580 W. Taylor-st. Call on A. [illegible], Owner, 153 E. Randolph-st., Room 1.

Suburban.

TO RENT—RAVINIA, ILL., 20 MILES FROM [illegible], Mil. Div. N. W. Ry., furnished or unfurnished [illegible] house, near station; large barn and [illegible]; rent reasonable to right party. Apply on [illegible] or at 25 River-st., city. J. C. COE.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—3 HOUSES—SIX TO [illegible] rooms, $10 to $20. Inquire in Drug

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, MY home at Evanston, furnished, together with barn, horses, carriage, etc. Address H. B. HURD, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR AT $75 a month, 10-room house, with all improvements. Apply on premises, 332 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE TURNER," CORNER WRIGHTwood-av. and North Clark-st.—Elegant 4, 5, and 6 room apartments, overlooking Lincoln Park and the lake; finished in hardwood, steam heat, and every modern convenience; beautifully decorated; elegant entrances; hot water winter and summer; store-room with each apartment; elegant laundry and drying-room; shades, gas ranges, and screens; telephone in building. Free rent to May 1 to A1 tenants. Janitor on premises. Apply at building or to BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—FINEST 7-ROOM FLATS IN KENwood; solid cherry finish, water heat, hot water, gas ranges, electric lighting, electric lights, gas logs, awning, shades, screens; residence style; every convenience; also other steam-heated flats, $37.50 to $65, near 43d-st. station. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7-ROOM FLATS IN new building at No. 284 E. Erie-st.; steam heat and janitor service; gas ranges and refrigerators, and all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy April 15. Apply to JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER CLARK AND MAPLE, DEsirable 4 and 6 room flats; janitor service; $27.50 to $40. Also new steam-heated 5, 6, 7, and 8 room flats on Maple, between Clark and Dearborn-av.; twenty minutes' walk from business center; $45 to $60. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—213 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF CLARK, near cable cars, 15 minutes from Court House, fine neighborhood, handsome new and modern 7 and 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, side boards, shades; rooms large and well lighted; janitor service. See janitor on premises.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, JANitor and elevator service. Apply at office, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—AT 409 SEDGWICK-ST., NEW AND modern 5 and 6 room flats, $20 to $27. F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SIX-ROOM FLAT, with alcove, northwest cor. State and Ohio-sts. See janitor, 104 N. State-st.

TO RENT—12 CHOICE 4, 6, 8 ROOM FLATS; bath; large yard; in my new block, corner Clark and Belmont-av.; $18 to $25; ready now.

TO RENT—IN THE "MONTICELLO," 320 AND 334 North Franklin-st., modern, light, and well arranged 4 or 5 room flats. Apply flat 2 or PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE "Morton," Michigan-av. and Eighteenth-st., Michigan-av. frontage; modern and well lighted throughout; could give possession at once. Apply to or address E. SHERMAN, 233 and 235 Monroe-st., or at building.

TO RENT—MAY 1—394 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE 7-room flat, second floor. HAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—$22.50—698 ORCHARD-ST., 2D FLAT, 6 rooms; all conveniences, in good order; immediate possession. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. COR. La Salle and Madison-sts.—Three 9-room furnished flats at 335 East Indiana-st.; furniture new and first-class; steam heat and janitor; will rent separate or together; just the place for a family hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 1ST FLOOR CORNER flat, 7 rooms; $60. Address F 119, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, N. e. corner North Clark and Indiana-sts. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, DETACHED BUILDing; all light rooms; hot water heat with service; gas range; 3 blocks west of Lincoln Park; barn, 4 stalls and 4-room flat over barn, together or separate. 450 Belden-av.

TO RENT—UPPER AND LOWER FLAT 152 WEBster-av., 7 rooms and bathroom, $22 and $24; corner flat, 164 Webster-av., 7 large rooms, bath-room, and 2 bays. HENRY DIRKS, 1206 Diversey-av.

TO RENT—FOR 6 MONTHS WELL FURNISHED first-class 7 rooms; hot water heat, gas range, etc. Call between 9 and 12 a. m., except Sunday, 637 Fullerton-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE BERKSHIRE, 2505 MICHIgan-av., three very desirable and attractive suites of 7 and 8 rooms each. This is the handsomest apartment building in the city; equipped with gas ranges, sideboards, china closets, hall trees, porcelain bathtubs, hardwood floors, electric light, etc., etc. Rental moderate. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., Room 72 Commercial Bank Building, Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE; $37.50 TO $55; a great bargain; to investigate will convince you; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat; janitor service; hardwood trim.; gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures; marble entrance; newly decorated; everything modern; Kenwood district; near Illinois Central, cable and boulevards; best location South Side. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BLAIR BUILDING, 3004-6 Prairie-av., elegant 8-room apartments; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat-trees, gas logs, porcelain bath-tubs, etc.; nothing finer in city; reduced rent. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—3412 PRAIRIE-AV., ELEGANT MODern flat of 7 rooms, main floor; very desirable neighborhood; near cable-cars; two blocks from Elevated R. R. station; rent $45. JAMES HOOD & SON, 407, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. AND 26TH-ST., FINE new apartments containing 4 to 8 rooms each; all outside light and ventilation; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor services. These are very desirable, and will be ready for occupancy May 1. Open for inspection. For plans and prices apply to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS, S. E. COR. 44th and Wabash-av.; new modern brick and stone building; all conveniences; electric bells, speaking tubes, hardwood finish; bath; janitor and manager on premises; only $25 per month. Apply at building or BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS— Anywhere on the South Side, or Hyde Park; prices range from $10 to $100 per month. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. Open evenings.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK FLATS, ENGLEWOOD; also cottage; 2 6-room bricks and barn near 31st and Halsted-sts.; 7-room house near 55th-st. depot, Grand Trunk railway; fine residence, Auburn Park. 612 First National Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—4121 LAKE-AV., 1ST FLAT IN TWO-flat building. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4403 GREENWOOD-AV.—2D 7-ROOM flat in 2-flat building. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—7 ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, EN suite or single; complete for housekeeping. 3754 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT—DESIRABLE FIRST and second flat. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE, DECORATED, 7-ROOM AND bath flats; full view of the lake. 25 33d-st.; $25 to $32.50. AUG. TIDHOLM, Calumet Bldg.

TO RENT—MAY 1—A LIGHT, PLEASANT, AND very desirable flat, house of private family, two or three adults. Call any day, 73 33d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NORWOOD, 3000 INDIANA-av., two handsome flats; pleasant, accessible, and convenient; all modern improvements; building new and rents low. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., Room 72, 175 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$10 per month—1 flat, 453 South Western-av.
$12 per month—1 flat, 499 South Western-av.
12 per month—1 flat, 527 South Western-av.
10 per month—1 flat, 498 Campbell-av.
14 per month—1 flat, 1170 Fillmore-st.
8 per month—1 flat, 1182 Fillmore-st.
10 per month—1 flat, 1187 Fillmore-st.
14 per month—1 flat, 1176 Harvard-st.
12 per month—1 flat, 1152 Harvard-st.
Inquire 505 South Western-av.

TO RENT—THE BEST FLATS FOR THE MONEY in Chicago at 1301 to 1309 Milwaukee-av.; all improvements, including steam heat; new building; man on the premises daily to show flats; prices from $16 to $24 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1892—
$25 per mo.—Elegant 6-room flat, 582 W. Madison-st.
$25 per mo.—Flat, 32 Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade. Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4-ROOM FLATS AT 277 AND 279 Ogden-av. from May 1, $21. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3 ROOMS EACH, IN THOMPson Block; well arranged for light housekeeping; estate of William Hale Thompson, Thompson Block, 227 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS— 834 and 836 W. Madison, 4 nice flats that will be put in elegant order; 836 now vacant; keys in grocery, 836. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS—494 W. MADISON-st.; 5 rooms and bath; very superior in light, ventilation, etc.; janitor; possession May 1; plans at office; please call. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—624 PARK-AV., $35; THIRD FLAT 961 Park, $30. Apply at 626.

TO RENT—$12.50; SELL, EASY PAYMENTS; EXchange; 5-room, new flat, fine finish; near Western-av.; Room 7, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT BRIGHT FLATS; $30; $32.50; 128 Warren-av. STEWART, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—6 AND 7 room flats; new stone-front, enameled French bath, open plumbing, electric bells, speaking tubes, decorated walls; open daily; $33 and $35. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—THE "IRVINGTON"—Elegant new 8-room apartments on 51st-st. boulevard, between Washington and Madison-avs.; 3 minutes' walk from Illinois Central depot, Madison Park depot; steam heat, gas ranges, and fire-places; janitor service; laundry-driers, marble vestibule, plate glass, Pasteur filters, hardwood finish throughout, and beautiful mantels and sideboards. Apply on premises, or to GEORGE M. HORD, owner, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the "Ornatus," northeast corner of 47th-st. and Evans-av.; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges and gas mantles, sideboards, hat-trees, hardwood finish throughout; janitor service; rent $42.50 to $60; janitor on premises.

Lake View.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—ELEGANT FLATS; all conveniences, Bedford stone fronts, near station, only $30. Also fine flats for $35, $27, $26, $22, $20, $18, $16. Houses, $60, $40, $35, $25. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st., and 1242 E. Ravenswood Park.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT CORNER WOOD AND Melrose-sts., opposite Gross Park depot; rent $8 per month. S. E. GROSS, S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

Lake View.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6-ROOM NEW FLATS, corner of Evanston and Belmont-avs.; fine locality; near the lake; $22 to $30. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

Lake.

TO RENT—5408 TO 5422 AND 5409 TO 5427 DEARborn-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard and one block from Rock Island station and State-st. cable; new buildings, containing two apartments each, with separate entrance, porch and basement; equal in every respect to a separate house; 8 and 9 rooms each; agent on premises from 3 to 5 o'clock every day and from 1 to 4 on Sunday; $27.50 to $32.50 each. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—LOVELY, LIGHT, WARM ROOMS, all entirely new; elegant, quiet, homelike; sunshine in every room; walking distance; moderate rates; warm baths free. 115 N. Clark.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. Clark—Newly furnished, steam heated; $3 weekly upwards; restaurant; Turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 293 E. Chicago-av.; walking distance.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RUNning water; fine table. 487 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, FACING Lincoln Park, private modern residence; hardwood finish; steam heat, gas, bath. N 48, Tribune.

TO RENT—663 LA SALLE-AV., LARGE FRONT room, with alcove; modern; $4 per week.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in private family. 363 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room; single or en suite; board optional; private family; references required. 520 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—EXTRA CONVENIENT FURNISHED single room; one gentleman. 235 La Salle-av.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room; strictly private. 101 Walton-place, Flat 3.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY day or week. St. Bernard Hotel, 10 and 12 East Madison-st. M. J. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

TO RENT—2227 WABASH-AV., LARGE ALCOVE; other large desirable rooms, very reasonable.

TO RENT—2943 VERNON-AV.—FRONT AND back parlor, back room and single room, single or en suite.

TO RENT—3640 VINCENNES-AV., PART OF furnished house, six rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. 1903 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; gas, bath, furnace heat, etc.; private family, $7 per month. 329 Loomis-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS; CALL personally. The "Home" Directory, No. 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—ONE THOUSAND ROOMS LISTED free for the next two weeks. Call and investigate. The Fidelity Rental and Information Bureau, Room 44, 125 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM WASHINGTON Park; no other roomers; nicely furnished, with use of piano if desired. Address F 19, Tribune.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—FURNISHED BED AND sitting-room, with or without board; private family. Address X 58, Tribune office.

Cicero.

TO RENT—IN OAK PARK, ONLY A SHORT WALK from Avenue Station, a good front room, with alcove; also board if desired; references exchanged. Address F 136, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO MANUFACTURERS AND wholesale furniture; pleasant, well lighted store and lofts in the best furniture center in the city—viz.: Giles Building, on Wabash-av., adjoining the Auditorium. The building has now as tenants J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., Ames & Frost, and several other large manufacturers, and is nearly opposite the terminal station of the South Side "L" road. Passenger and freight elevators. F. S. SHAW, 64 Borden Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES— A large list on all business streets south of 39th-st. Open evenings. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—½ STORE IN THE MOST DESIRAble block on South Water-st.; 3 years at $2,500 per year if taken at once. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 108 FT. deep, 376 State-st., with or without rooms over the same; possession May 1; call at 12 or 6 p. m. JOEL BIGELOW, 2449 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—STORE—FOR BARBER-SHOP, UNder Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Postoffice. E. GRACE, up-stairs.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV.—MAIN FLOOR AND basement, finished in oak; oak floors, copper bay, plate glass, toilet rooms, and closets; cheap. JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR RENT—A SMALL STORE ON LA SALLE-st.; directly opposite the Temple. L. D. HAMMOND, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 1611 WAbash-av.; with grocery fixtures if desired. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE STORE AND basement in the San Diego Bldg., 51 River-st., 16x40 ft. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—STORE, 237 STATE-ST., WITH OR without 30 feet fronting on Jackson-st. EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 235 State-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT, DEARBORN near Harrison, for saloon, restaurant or hotel, cheap to right party. Address W. ESTEE, General Delivery.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—

1161 W. Madison, a fine store and barn	$25
836 W. Madison, store and basement	45
896 W. Madison, store and basement	45

And a number of others. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—1301 TO 1309 MILWAUKEE-AV., fine located stores; price, $35 to $45 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 211½ WEST Adams-st. Good for stationery, cigars, or family liquors. Room 206, 112 Clark.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE 152 WEBSTER-AV., NEW building; also large corner basement, 164 Webster-av., high and light; good location and cheap rent to desirable tenants. HENRY DIRKS, 1206 Diversey-av.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES, LOFTS, AND BUSINESS property. Tel. main 4480. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—
The S. W. Cor. Cottage Grove-av., and Sixty-third-st., (in license district) 4 stores and 2 flats.
CHAMBERLAIN & PATERSON, Room 50, 123 and 125 La Salle-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER STORE AND ONE adjoining; superior location for druggist and grocer; Evanston and Belmont-avs.; two prominent thoroughfares; low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN MARINE Building, n. e. cor. Lake and La Salle-sts. Plenty of sunlight. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN MERchants' Building, n. w. corner La Salle and Washington streets. Possession May 1. Low rent to good tenants. WALLACE HECKMAN, Telephone 2611. 62 Merchants' Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT GROUND-FLOOR OFFICE suitable for banking, insurance, etc.; moderate rent. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS SEE this; fine light offices and show rooms in modern building on State-st. Tel. main 4480. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OFFICES; ALSO ½ of 3d floor. Owings Bldg., cor. Dearborn and Adams.

TO RENT—A FIRST-FLOOR OFFICE, HAMPshire Block, s. e. corner La Salle and Monroe-sts. L. D. HAMMOND, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE WHEELER BUILDing, 6 and 8 Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade. J. M. ADSIT JR., 28 Wheeler Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH DESK. ADDRESS 302 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE. ROOM 304 OPERA-House Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO SUBLET FOR ONE YEAR, OFfice and furniture in first-class building; very reasonable. Address F 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FEW OFFICES IN REAL ESTATE Board building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. H. E. MASON, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—MODERN BARN, REAR 421 SUPERIor-st.; man's room, harness room; will hold three carriages; five stalls. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines, 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, STEAM heat, and elevator service, 5 floors and basement, 101x57. Will rent single or half floors. 162 and 164 West Van Buren-st. Inquire ROTH-McMAHON CO., 121 So. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—THE 3 UPPER FLOORS, 52 AND 54 Wabash-av., for salesrooms; 90x40 ft.; good light, and freight elevator. Apply to Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL 27 ROOMS ON MADISON-ST., near Halsted. All outside rooms; steam heat. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT, NORTHEAST CORner of State and Jackson-sts.; will be put in good order. EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 235 State-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LIGHT, DRY CORNER BASEMENT, 40x100 ft., with space under sidewalk; elevator, gas, and water. First floor, with two street and alley entrances, 20x70 and 20x50 feet, with good high ceiling, water, and gas, at low prices; will rent entire or divided, to suit tenant. Address SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—
NEW FACTORY BUILDING.
Harrison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson; 6 stories and basement, mill construction, 150-horse power; Reynolds Corliss engine, elevator, steam heat, etc.; suitable for heavy or light manufacturing; will rent entire building or by floors, with power, steam heat, and elevator service. OTTO T. LANGBEIN, Room 32, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— Manufacturing space in building northwest corner Lake and Union-sts., two fine light floors, each 50x80 ft., equipped with automatic sprinklers; to rent with or without power; rental moderate. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., 72 Commercial Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—A FACTORY BUILDING, 30X80, 3-story and basement, light on three sides, on Quincy-st., near Jefferson-st.; rent $1,500. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620, 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT 85 FIFTH-AV., SPACE, LARGE OR small, for printing and light manufacturing, with power, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, and excellently lighted; possession at once or May 1. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Building. Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—AT VERY LOW RENTAL, AN ENTIRE floor, 12,000 square feet, or one-half thereof, in the 5-story building foot of North Market-st., Chicago, suitable for manufacturing or warehouse; power, electric light, and steam heat furnished; large river frontage and side tracks. Apply to owners, DAVIDSON & SONS.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON MADISON-ST., BEtween La Salle and Clark. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEWS, FRUIT, AND CANDY stand; low rent to desirable tenant. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Bldg., Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.: 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do, 50x135; 2 do, 40x50; 1 do, 50x60; 1 floor, 42x73. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—FOR A FIRST-CLASS BOARDINGhouse, the three upper floors, comprising 22 rooms, in the new stone front building, No. 4730 State-st. Reasonable to a good party. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., or at branch office, 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS, ETC.—TAYLOR BUILDing, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 6th floor, 90x190, steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators, and beautifully lighted; possession at once. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHington-sts., basement, 151 Washington-st., 30x150; this basement is unusually well lighted, and the corner is one of the busiest in the city; will subdivide. Merchants' Building Company, 62 Merchants' Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for a large list of factory buildings, and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLOOR FOR LIGHT manufacturing. Inquire H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—LARGE SECOND FLOOR, WABASH-av.; central location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—105 TO 107 S. CLINTON-ST., 60X80, with 2-story and high basement. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE FOR OFFICES, PRINTING, light manufacturing, 300 Dearborn-st. Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.
We rent all kinds of business and manufacturing buildings. We have a well organized renting department benefited by the services of some 20 competent men. We are now prepared to also rent apartment buildings and residences. We secure tenants, collect rents promptly, pay taxes, place insurance, make repairs, and we will identify our interests with yours by basing our commissions on the NET INCOME derived from your property, thus assuring you the same care in economizing outlay that we exercise in securing good rentals. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMber of desirable tenants for modern North and South Side flats and houses, and if owners wishing good tenants will call with description of their property we can give them good tenants. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Rooms 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT, property to manage. We do business in a business-like manner; two offices; try us. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 155 Washington-st., Main Floor. DOTY BROS. & CO., 574 Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT— Owners to list HOUSES, FLATS, STORES and OFFICES at our office. We can furnish tenants promptly and attend to your business cheaper than you can for yourself. Try us. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE 50 TENANTS waiting for 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats in Hyde Park, Englewood, and Town of Lake from 45th-st. to 63d-st. Hyde Park Renting and Insurance Agency, 5161 State-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—TO RENT—1,000 HOUSES LISTED free for the next two weeks. Call and investigate. The Fidelity Rental and Information Bureau, Room 44, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR SELL—HOUSES; WE make a specialty in this vicinity; the only office in Kenwood and has a large list of customers. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, by gentleman and wife; north of Center-st.; prefer lake view; state location and price. F 24, Tribune.

WANTED TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, EAST OF Clark and south of Division-st., house of 8 to 10 rooms. Address F 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. Address F 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT— 7 to 9 room house in Kenwood or Hyde Park; detached house with small yard preferred. JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 409 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—7, 8, OR 9-ROOM FLAT, all moderate improvements, on West Side. F 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 9 ROOM HOUSE on South or West Side. Address N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 7-ROOM HOUSE convenient to depot in suburb on the Q or Milwaukee road. Address, with particulars, F 150, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — VACANT CORNER store, South Side, barn, and living rooms, P. F. B., 387 23d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, FOR SPEcial customers, large house or two connected houses, suitable for first-class boarders; also two flats of 6 and 7 rooms, near 42d-st. preferred, $35 to $45. HANNA BROS., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

STORAGE.

A NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE OF THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE & VAN CO. SEPARATE STORAGE for HOUSEHOLD GOODS, WORKS OF ART, PIANOS, TRUNKS, MIRRORS, FURS, RUGS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, CARRIAGES, ETC.
PACKING for STORAGE, SHIPMENT, OR REMOVAL includes a GUARANTEE against all DAMAGE, BREAKAGE, or LOSS.
All goods stored with us may be INSURED at your own valuation, at the LOWEST rates, for the reason that our WAREHOUSES are connected by electrical attachments with BURGLAR ALARMS, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations. WATCHMEN are on duty day and night. Time clocks, registering their movements. All employes give bonds. No money, time, or attention is spared in guarding your goods.
SMALL PACKAGES, BOXES, BARRELS, STOVES, CHAIRS, and TRUNKS stored at 25c per month; also called for and delivered at 25c each.
The LARGEST, LIGHTEST, most COMPLETE, and BEST ARRANGED STORAGE WAREHOUSES in CHICAGO.
THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE & VAN CO.
1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.
Telephone "South" 478.
ESTIMATES FREE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

ARMORY STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR FURniture, pianos, etc. Private rooms with keys. Money advanced; packing and shipping; open evenings; estimates free of charge; new and clean; light on every side. 239 to 245 Thirty-ninth-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

NORTH SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR furniture and merchandise; private rooms if desired; clean, light, and dry; low rates. 207 E. Kinzie-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

OAKLAND STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 39TH-ST near Cottage Grove-av., has the finest and most convenient building on the South Side for storage of furniture and merchandise; moving and packing; inspection invited.

SIBLEY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES, 2 TO 18 North Clark-st., the only really fireproof warehouses in Chicago. We have just completed and have for rent a few more of these fireproof storage rooms. Parties leaving for Europe and others will find them very desirable for storing valuable paintings, furniture, etc. These rooms are securely locked. We invite inspection. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS— Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fire-proof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. 7153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS. Props.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS. 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBtained. CHAS. TILLMAN, R. 811, 112 Clark-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av. PIANOS.
PIANOS. LYON, POTTER & CO.
Exhibit in stock more than 400 pianos in all styles and in great variety of tasteful designs, in all the different natural wood cases, affording an unusual opportunity for the selection of a superior instrument.
Special announcement.
We have received the exchange for
STEINWAY & SONS'
and
A. B. CHASE
P I A N O S
The following collection:
UPRIGHTS.
1 Hallet & Davis,
1 Weber,
1 Steck,
2 Knabe,
1 Bryant,
2 Chickering,
1 Briggs,
1 J. Bauer & Co.
1 Bradbury,
1 Kroeger,
1 James & Holstrom,
2 Behning,
2 Mason & Hamlin,
9 Clough & Warren,
2 J. & C. Fisher.
PARLOR GRANDS.
1 Weber,
1 Steck,
1 Vose & Sons,
1 Knabe,
1 Bechstein,
1 Hallet & Davis,
2 Chickering Concert Grands.
SQUARES
$50 and upward.
All the above named instruments will be sold at a sacrifice during the next two weeks in order to make room for newly arriving
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS,
THE A. B. CHASE PIANOS,
KURTZMAN & CO. PIANOS.
Prices and terms to suit all buyers.
LYON, POTTER & CO., LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av. 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
BARGAINS IN
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS.
Attention is called to our large variety of second-hand pianos offered for sale this week, which, at prices marked, are GREAT BARGAINS.
About 100 pianos of different makes, many of them but slightly used.
Uprights, $125, $135, $150, etc. $10 down, $5 to $10 per month.
Squares, suitable for beginners, $25, $40, $50, $75, etc. $5 per month.
Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call.
A careful inspection of our entire stock of Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and other makes is solicited.
New Pianos to rent.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Tuning and repairing in all its branches.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av.,
Near Jackson-st.

YOU CAN BUY A PIANO FOR
$ 50.
100.
150.
200.
250.
300.
350.
450.
500.
600.
You can pay for a piano in monthly installments of
$ 5.
10.
20.
25.
For further particulars inspect the bargains in our salesrooms.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound.
Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman and Stuyvesant pianos.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—

9 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $185
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $175, $190, 200
4 Kroeger & Sons	$175, $200, $225, 250
1 Chickering & Son	165
4 Schaafs	$135, $165, $175, 200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers	$175, $200, 285
3 uprights, each	100
11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, 105

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$250—FINE LARGE FISCHER UPRIGHT, nearly new, powerful tone; $225—San Domingo mahogany upright, practically new; $200—Reed & Sons' upright, 7⅓ octaves, practically new; $225—Hallet & Cumston upright, practically new. These are all much under regular value. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

THE LEADING PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE,
For Decker Bros. Pianos.
For Estey Pianos.
For Camp & Co. Pianos.
For the best line of second-hand pianos and organs at PRICES and TERMS that make them sell at sight. We are offering better prices for Squares in exchange. It will pay you to see us.
Artistic tuning and repairing.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49-53 Jackson-st.

EIGHT LEADING MAKES OF PIANOS ON ONE FLOOR. Unequaled opportunity to study piano values afforded in the warerooms of LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE! Our contemplated removal to 255 and 257 Wabash-av. in April makes it absolutely necessary that we dispose of our unusually large stock of second-hand upright pianos at prices ranging from $100 upwards. Call early and be convinced that we have some remarkable bargains.
BRADBURY PIANO WAREROOMS,
237 State-st. and 55 Jackson-st.

100,000 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ANNUally are produced at our factories opposite Union Park. Salesrooms, State and Monroe-sts. LYON & HEALY.

THE MARVELOUS ÆOLIAN—THE PERfect parlor orchestra—can be played with one week's practice. Request program daily. You are cordially invited to examine. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LEFT WITH US FOR SALE BY PARTIES leaving the city—1 fine Hallet & Davis upright piano; $175 spot cash. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

POPULAR FISCHER PIANOS—OVER 90,000 in actual use; are fairly entitled to the honor of an inspection by all seekers of a medium-priced instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

KNABE PIANOS — THE CHOICE OF D'Albert, Von Bulow, Gruenfeld, etc., are sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$10—SECOND-HAND ORGANS. NEW INstruments from $25.00 upward. Lyon & Healy Parlor Organs are matchless for tone and durability. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$425—NEW STECK PARLOR GRAND PIANO. Also other remarkable values in Parlor Grands. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$125—UPRIGHT PIANO OF WELL-KNOWN make, in good condition. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$275—STEINWAY UPRIGHT IN GOOD condition. Also two practically new Steinway Uprights at prices much under regular quotations. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Ernest Gabler & Bro. Pianos
Newby & Evans Pianos
ARE SOLD only by The Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

$175—BURL WALNUT NEW ENGLAND UPright Piano, 7⅓ octaves. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$100—ELABORATELY CARVED SQUARE Piano, good tone and action. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ALBRECHT & BLASIUS PIANOS ONLY have the patent indicator and excel the standard pianos of the world. Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

JOSEFF BOHMANN WAS PROVEN BY THE Paris Exposition in 1889 to be the leading American musical instrument maker; if you wish to buy the best-toned instruments call at salesrooms second floor, entrance through tailor's store, 305 State-st. JOSEFF BOHMANN.

$150—SLIGHTLY-USED ÆOLIAN; SHOWS no trace of wear. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—THREE CHAMBER SETS, 2 CARpets, 2 stoves, wardrobe. 626 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FURNITURE; great bargain; party leaving city. 3813 Vernon-av.; third floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A 7-room 1st floor corner flat; $650; part time; piano; North Side. Address F 120, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTures of finely located store, suitable for any business, on Dearborn-st.; lease to 1895; cheapest rent in city. Address D 90, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLAND COMPANY, MARCH 31, A. D. 1892. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Midland company, held at the Rotunda club-room of the Sherman House, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1892, the directors of said corporation were increased from five to eleven, and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, as provided by law. SETH L. BAKER, President. W. R. TRASHER, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. A. RUSSELL, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST., Chicago; advice free; confidential cases a specialty.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

17 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent table board; 1 block from cable to Illinois Central; terms reasonable.

2244 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; choice table; references.

2426-2438 PRAIRIE-AV.—"THE HOFFMAN"—Owing to the great demand for more rooms the premises have been greatly enlarged and forty rooms added. Everything is being fitted up to surpass anything of the kind in the city. It is a most luxurious home; all home comforts have been considered. People can feel as if in their own home. It is unlike hotel life.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; detached house; good table.

2554 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove, also two single rooms; board.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS AND FIRST-class table.

North Side.

406 LA SALLE—W. FRONT, HALL, AND OTHER rooms, with board.

Hotels.

ALPHA-HELENA — LOVELY, LIGHT, WARM rooms; all entirely new; elegant, quiet, homelike; sunshine in every room; walking distance from business center; first-class accommodation for half the rates of other hotels; warm baths free; rooms single or en suite. 115 N. Clark-st.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-ST.—REDUCED rates: 150 newly furnished rooms, 50c. day; $2.50 week up; elevator; electric bells; baths.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-ST.—NEWLY furnished; steam heat; rooms 50c day; $2.50 wk.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. CLARK—NEWLY furnished, steam heated; 50c daily upwards; restaurant; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

THE ROCKFORD—224 SOUTH CLARK, OPPOSITE Postoffice, newly furnished; American and European; $1 to $3 per day; same block Grand Pacific. WM. TEAGUE, Prop.

WINDSOR HOTEL DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor [illegible] Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 Tacoma; free to boarders; select places.

Hyde Park.

KENWOOD—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT WITH board; private family. Address X 57, Tribune.

Summer Resorts.

HOTEL LIPPINCOTT, FOX LAKE, ILL., NOW open for the shooting season; ducks plentiful; boats, decoys, and pushers furnished when wanted. For further particulars apply store, 8 S. Market-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PLEASANT HOME IN PRIVATE FAMily for an elderly lady; everything must be first-class. Address D 134, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, apply WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family on West Side, east of Loomis-st. Address F 169, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO PLEASANT ROOMS; THREE adults; South Side; not over $100. Address F 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD—AND TWO ROOMS FOR 3 PERsons; would go out as far as Highland Park. Address for three days, price and location, F 149, Tribune office.

BOARD (FIRST CLASS) AND ROOM BY 2 YOUNG men; on West Side; give particulars and terms. E. L. DAVIS, 49 Ashland-blvd.

BOARD—ONE LARGE ALCOVE AND ONE SMALL unfurnished room—For family of 3; want pleasant location. Address E. J. L., care I. C. Local Freight.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE— CHICAGO, APRIL 1, 1892. A. S. Fiske, formerly Western Manager for the Harrison Safety Boiler Works of Philadelphia, is no longer employed by us. All communications addressed to our Chicago office will have attention. HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS, Room 70, 187 La Salle-st.

NOTICE. — CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, AND others can obtain evergreen and decorations for Palm and Easter Sundays at store, 8 S. Market.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $80 to $125; II. cabin, $50; steerage low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

Saale	Sat.	April	9	Ems	Sat.	May	28
Lahn	Tues.	April	12	Havel	Tues.	May	31
Elbe	Sat.	April	16	Saale	Sat.	June	4
Spree	Tues.	April	19	Lahn	Tues.	June	7
Aller	Sat.	April	23	Elbe	Sat.	June	11
Trave	Tues.	April	26	Spree	Tues.	June	14
Ems	Sat.	April	30	Aller	Sat.	June	18
Havel	Tues.	May	3	Trave	Tues.	June	21
Saale	Sat.	May	7	Ems	Sat.	June	25
Lahn	Tues.	May	10	Havel	Tues.	June	28
Elbe	Sat.	May	14	Saale	Sat.	July	2
Spree	Tues.	May	17	Lahn	Tues.	July	5
Aller	Sat.	May	21	Elbe	Sat.	July	9
Trave	Tues.	May	24	Spree	Tues.	July	12

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN DIRECT.

Darmstadt, May 4, noon	Nurnberg, May 11, 6 a.m
Hermann, May 18, 10 a.m	Stuttgart, May 25, 6 a.m
Munchen, June 1, 10 a.m	Braunschweig, June 8, 5 a.m

Cabin, $60, $75, $90. Steerage, low rates.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., May 7, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a.m.
Fulda, Sat., May 28, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., June 18, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
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Normannia	April 21	Columbia	May 26
Columbia	April 28	Fuerst Bismarck	June 2
Fuerst Bismarck	May 5	Augusta Victoria	June 9
Augusta Victoria	May 12	Normannia	June 16
Normannia	May 19	Columbia	June 23

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices:
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GOODRICH STEAMERS—DAILY FOR RACINE, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at *7 p. m. Triweekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 p. m. (Daily boat about April 15.) Weekly for Kewaunee, Ahnapee, etc., Sat., 7 p. m. *Sunday ex. Office and Dock foot Michigan-av.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY TRAVELERS CHEQUES Safe—Available—Economical—Paid throughout Europe at fixed values in Foreign Moneys. Hotels accept them.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denv'r	* 1:00 pm	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln and McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10 30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 9:00 pm	b10:00 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, a 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, b 11:00 a m, b 11:30 a m, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, b 1:45 pm. a Daily, b Except Sunday, s Sunday only.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:15 am §11:50 am § 7:00 am
Deadwood, Bk. Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am §11:15 pm	§ 6:30 pm § 9:35 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	X 7:00 pm §11:30 am § 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	§ 7:00 am § 8:30 am * 3:00 pm § 5:00 pm	§ 1:35 pm §10:00 am § 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30 am §10:30 pm	§ 6:45 pm § 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	§ 3:00 pm	§ 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	§ 5:00 pm §10:30 pm	†11:30 am § 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex. via Des Moines, Omaha & Lin.	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex. via Omaha & Lin.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 4:10 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:03 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Ex.	*11:30 p.m	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis "Palace Express"	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. L. Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommoda.	* 5:05 pm	† 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & PeoriaVestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 pm	§ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 pm. daily; 7:30 am. ex.Sun.; arrive 9:25 am. and 11:45 pm.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO — PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

x Daily. o Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	§ 9:30 pm
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 9:30 am
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:20 pm	7:30 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:55 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., §3:05 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:45 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., †7:05, *7:55, †11:15 a. m., †3:50 p. m. Trains arrive †8:50, †7:05, *7:55, †11:15 a. m., †4:20, †6:25, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Monday [illegible]

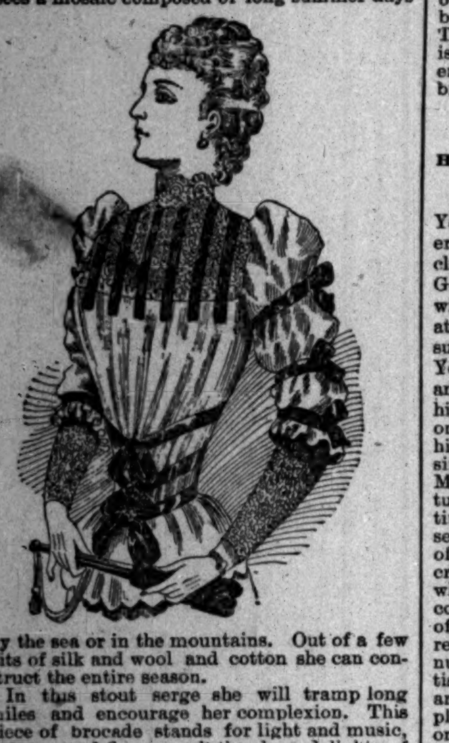
AS POPULAR AS EVER.

THE BLOUSE BODICE WILL BE WORN THIS SEASON.

It Is Cool, Comfortable, and Becoming—For All These Reasons Women Like It, as Well as for the Fact That It Can Be Made Out of Almost Nothing—The Newest Shirt Waists Are Ruffled—Something About the Novelties Shown in the Shops—A Ribbon-Trimmed Matinee.

The average woman is just now engaged in keeping one eye on her Easter bonnet, the other on her summer wardrobe. The process is a trying one in more senses than one, but the average woman manages to keep her temper. At least, she is studiously polite to her dressmaker and to her dear 500 feminine friends who "drop in" to compare notes on spring gowns and mantles, and to tell her how much better bargains they have secured than she ever dreamed of. If she occasionally loses control of her shattered nerves it is always in the bosom of her own family. The breakfast table may be plunged fathoms deep in gloom, but the cold world is none the wiser for it, and she arranges matters with her conscience by attending extra service or denying herself something she doesn't need.

Disorder reigns in the place where the average woman's summer raiment is being made ready, be it at home or abroad. It is fascinating disorder, however. In the shreds and patches of stuffs that carpet the floor she sees a mosaic composed of long summer days by the sea or in the mountains. Out of a few bits of silk and wool and cotton she can construct the entire season.



In this stout serge she will tramp long miles and encourage her complexion. This piece of brocade stands for light and music, flattery and flowers—all the dear delights of the modern ball-room; this soft gray cloth for long drives along the shore or through fragrant wood roads.

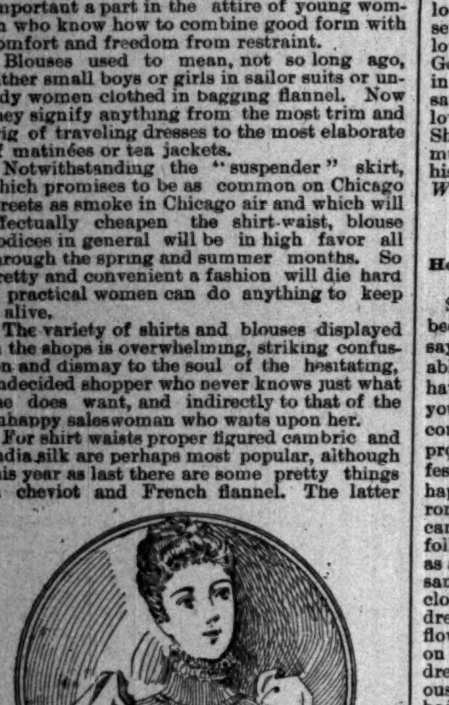
Not least in her consideration are the samples of cambric, cheviot, and thin silk that stand for the shirts and blouses which play so important a part in the attire of young women who know how to combine good form with comfort and freedom from restraint.

Blouses used to mean, not so long ago, either small boys or girls in sailor suits or untidy women clothed in bagging flannel. Now they signify anything from the most trim and trig of traveling dresses to the most elaborate of matinées or tea jackets.

Notwithstanding the "suspender" skirt, which promises to be as common on Chicago streets as smoke in Chicago air and which will effectually cheapen the shirt-waist, blouse bodices in general will be in high favor all through the spring and summer months. So pretty and convenient a fashion will die hard if practical women can do anything to keep it alive.

The variety of shirts and blouses displayed in the shops is overwhelming, striking confusion and dismay to the soul of the hesitating, undecided shopper who never knows just what she does want, and indirectly to that of the unhappy saleswoman who waits upon her.

For shirt waists proper figured cambric and India silk are perhaps most popular, although this year as last there are some pretty things in cheviot and French flannel. The latter materials, however, admit of frills, and ruffled shirts is what the feminine summer girl (who, by the way, is preparing to plant thorns in the pillow of her masculine sister this year) will most affect. She is as wise as a serpent in spite of her dovelike looks, and she has discovered that a man's straying fancy is oftener caught in a bit of puckered silk than in the most dashing four-in-hand that was ever tied. Hence there is a frill, either single or double, straight down the front of her blouse waist, and around the collar, too, if it happens to be a broad turned-over one.



Extremely attractive waists, intended to wear either with a coat in cool weather or without in hot days, come in shot silks in all possible shades. They are slightly full in the back. In the front the silk is brought in folds from the under-arm seams and gathered to make a double frill, graduated at throat and waist line, falling broad and full over the bust. The collar is high, the points turned back in front, the sleeves are full and wide, without being especially high, giving the broad-shouldered, narrow-waisted effect that is just now considered desirable.

Two cotton blouses that may be worn with any skirt and are invaluable as a means of freshening last season's toilets have just been added to the wardrobe of a certain young woman who boasts of never having more than three gowns at one time, but who is nevertheless always well dressed. One is of blue crepon flowered with white and made with a long pointed yoke of Swiss embroidery back and front, outlined with a not too wide berthe of edging to correspond. A ribbon belt terminating in a smart little bow confines the full folds of the crepon at the waist. The sleeves have narrow cuffs of embroidery.

The other bodice is of fine cambric powdered with sprays of flowers on a pale cream colored ground. It is smocked at the neck and at the wrists and is finished around the bottom by a ruffle that is just deep enough to be becoming to a slender figure.

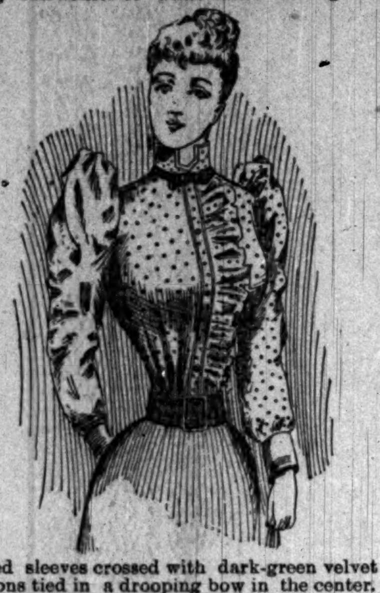
For house and evening wear there are some extremely pretty things. A graceful bodice of pale gray silk has a pointed yoke back and front formed of alternate rows of puffs and gathers. The full sleeves are buttoned at the waist and end in a small cuff. The collar is uncompromising in its height and stiffness.

Suitable either for the theater or for home dinner wear is a smart arrangement in heliotrope silk and broad black velvet ribbon. The ribbon forms bands extending from neck to waist both back and front. Between them the full silk shows effectively. The sleeves are finished with the velvet, the collar is made of it, and a broad ribbon velvet sash is tied about the waist.

There are not a few cashmere waists that are every bit as effective as the silk ones. A black one that is especially designed for the woman who has worn out the waist to her black bell skirt and hasn't any more material to make it over with is arranged with fichu folds of cashmere, embroidered with tiny jet beads, and drawn down at the waist under an embroidered band. The cuffs confining the sleeve at the waist are also edged with narrow jet trimming. Another black bodice has a braided yoke, the folds of black material fastening on it in full gathers from the outer side. A ribbon belt finishes it.

By far the most elaborate of all blouse bodices are the so-called matinées.

Here is the description of one that is in preparation for the trousseau of a June bride. A low, full bodice of white nun's veiling with puffed sleeves crossed with dark-green velvet ribbons tied in a drooping bow in the center. The yoke, which is formed of Irish guipure over pale green surah, is also trimmed with bands of the ribbon, terminating in loops. The collar is straight, and, like the belt, is finished with a ribbon bow. It sounds pretty enough certainly for the fairest of all spring brides.



SHE TALKED OF OLD TIMES.

How George Washington's Mother Greeted Him After His Success at Yorktown.

When the tidings of the splendid success at Yorktown were brought direct from the General to his mother, she was moved to an exclamation of fervent thanksgiving: "Thank God! the war is ended, and we shall be blessed with peace, happiness, and independence, for at last our country is free." Shortly after the surrender of Cornwallis Washington left Yorktown with a brilliant suite of French and American officers and started upon his journey to Philadelphia, stopping on the way at Fredericksburg to visit his mother. It was nearly seven years since he had last seen her face; he left Mount Vernon in May, 1775, and did not return till the autumn of 1781. Now that the time of meeting drew near his mother was serene, but very quiet, only smiling to herself oftener than usual. But it was not the hero crowned that filled her thoughts, but the son who, after years of absence and danger, was coming back to her. Nov. 11, 1781, the Town of Fredericksburg was all aglow with joy and revelry. Washington, "in the midst of his numerous and brilliant suite," wrote Mr. Custis, "sent to apprise her [his mother] of his arrival and to know when it would be her pleasure to receive him. . . . Alone and on foot the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of France and America," he goes on to say in the grandiloquent style of the day, "the deliverer of his country, the hero of the hour, repaired to pay his humble tribute of duty to her whom he venerated as the author of his being," etc. When the warm embrace of greeting was over, looking into his face with earnest, close observance, her eyes enkindled with maternal love, she said tenderly, "You are growing old, George; care and toil have been making marks in your face since I saw it last." Her voice is said to have been singularly sweet, and he loved its cadence as she called him by name. She inquired as to his health, and she spoke much "of old times and old friends, but of his glory not one word."—*Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington in the Century.*

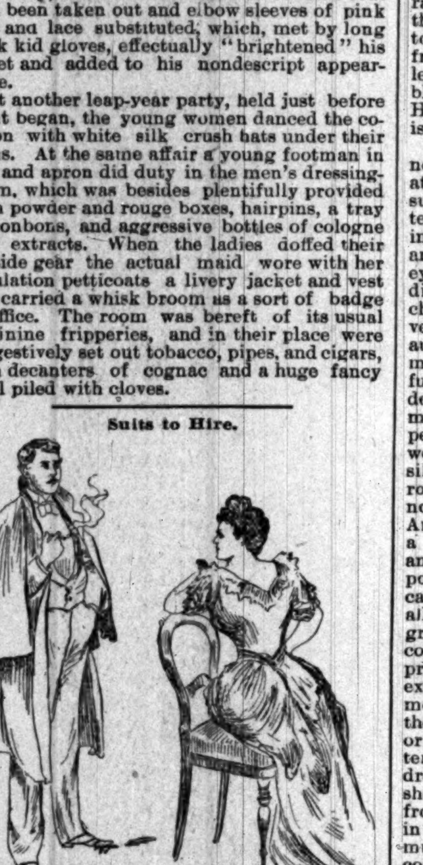
INSIST ON BEING CHAPERONED.

How Young Men Who Are Taken to Leap Year Parties Behave.

Some of the leap year parties seem to have been carried on or off with exceptional spirit, says the New York *Times*. It has been laughable, for instance, the way in which the men have insisted upon being chaperoned, and young women have called in carriages to accompany gay bachelors, who were carefully protected by their mothers, to the scene of festivities. One inveterate joker gave perhaps a hint to the belles of the sort of chaperons that would be most acceptable when he came into the parlor to receive his fair escort, followed by an elderly aunt who is deaf as a post and is besides almost blind. This same man was wrapped in a white opera cloak cut with an absurd resemblance to a dress suit ulster; he carried a bouquet of flowers and wore a band of ribbon and bow on his hair. When he appeared from the dressing-room, after laying aside his ambiguous wrap, it was seen that the sleeves of his coat had been taken out and elbow sleeves of pink silk and lace substituted, which, met by long pink kid gloves, effectually "brightened" his toilet and added to his nondescript appearance.

At another leap-year party, held just before Lent began, the young women danced the cotillon with white silk crush hats under their arms. At the same affair a young footman in cap and apron did duty in the men's dressing-room, which was besides plentifully provided with powder and rouge boxes, hairpins, a tray of bonbons, and aggressive bottles of cologne and extracts. When the ladies doffed their outside gear the actual maid wore with her regulation petticoats a livery jacket and vest and carried a whisk broom as a sort of badge of office. The room was bereft of its usual feminine fripperies, and in their place were suggestively set out tobacco, pipes, and cigars, with decanters of cognac and a huge fancy bowl piled with cloves.

Suits to Hire.

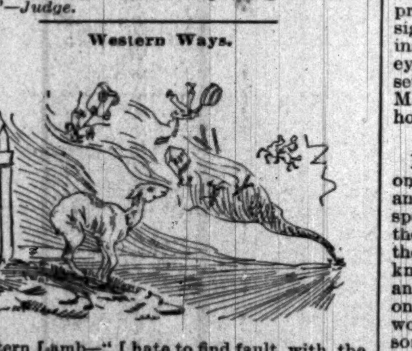


Miss Pinkerton—"Miss Pinkerly told me the other night that she had never seen you in the same suit twice."

Cleverton—"That's strange. I didn't know before that I had such a variety."

Miss Pinkerton—"She was speaking of dress-suits."—*Judge.*

Western Ways.



Western Lamb—"I hate to find fault with the scriptures; but, talk about 'Tempering the wind to the shorn lamb,' why, I haven't been shorn more than ten minutes and here comes a cyclone."—*Judge.*

Eminently Fashionable.

"You were at a high tea the other day, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Was it a fashionable affair?"

"O, decidedly so. It was attended by the very best people. Very select."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; I know they were the very best, for they had a professional reader there, and while he was reading Antony's oration everybody talked and laughed just as if there had been no reader there."—*New York Press.*

AN ART OF FRANCE.

THE MARVELOUS CREATIONS OF PARIS' MAN MILLINERS.

What Happens to the Customer Who Seeks Fashion in the Shops of the Dressmakers—Composing a Costume—The Models and Their Duties—Passing an Inspection—The Visit of the Autocrat—How Even the Bravest of Society Fares in the Realm of Style.

There is no outside show nor elegantly-dressed window at the Paris dressmaker's. The great dressmaker or couturier is not a simple tradesman but an artist. His studios—for he is a man!—generally occupy two or three flats in one of those plain-fronted Restoration houses which line the Rue de la Paix, the Rue Taitbout, or the Rue Louis Legrand. Entering by a large porte-cochère as broad as it is high, you mount a carpeted staircase with walls of simili marble, or simply painted yellow. Through the open doors you see, here the packing-room, there workrooms, with squadrons of girls sewing and handling piles of silk on long tables under the superintendence of a lean and severe-looking woman in black. The first reception-room is somber; the walls are hung with tapestry representing landscapes in Normandy and Brittany; the folding doors are painted black; on the chimney-piece are huge bronze-zinc candelabra and a clock surrounded by a nickel-plated Diana; the carpet is dingy and worn. To the left, seated at a desk, is a blonde and effeminate bookkeeper. Moving around the tables charged with piles of stuffs are one or two salesmen—M. Cyprien or M. Alexandre. The head salesman, an elegant person, dressed in black silk in the summer and black satin in the winter, receives the visitors and puts them in communication with the great couturier himself, or with one of his leading women assistants, termed premières.

The couturier is a curious creature, a great artist. Pompadour had her tailor Supplis, who is said to have been a designer of genius; the eighteenth century had Mme. Cafaxe, the famous modiste-couturiere, whose bills were as enormous as those of her successors at the present day; but the conditions of feminine elegance have changed since then. The grandmothers were content with spring, summer, autumn, and winter toilets, with a stock of gowns, mantles, and headdresses of a material appropriate to each season. Worth, Pingat, and Aurelly, the three great couturiers who directed feminine elegance under the empire into the paths of art and taste, introduced the "costume" element into dress; and now, instead of dressing his customers four times a year, the modern couturier dresses them ten, fifteen, and twenty times a year. A woman nowadays orders a dress for this ball, another for another ball; she wants a costume for the Grand Prix race-day; a gown for a certain garden party; a special costume for a yachting excursion; a dozen costumes for the seaside, etc. The dressmaker collects the engravings of Eisen, Debucourt, and Moreau; he advances money to mount looms at Lyons to create new stuffs; he keeps an army of brodeuses (embroidery women) at work to make unique trimmings; he examines and confesses his customers, studies them morally and physically, and invents becoming and original toilettes by the hundred. Thanks to these great artists (!) marvelous "lampas" have been brought to light. Lyons has made faithful reproductions of the most admirable brocades, of the most sumptuous plushes, and of silks with golden tissues and all that was so exquisitely magnificent in times gone by. Ex-Empress Eugénie used to be one of the greatest "coquettes," as regards costume, under the second Empire. Princess Mathilde, Princess of Sagan, Princess of Metternich, Countess of Pourtales, and the Marquise of Galiffet were then the leaders of fashion.

The Dressmaker a Confidant.

Thanks to his continuous relations with all these noble women, the dressmaker becomes often the confidant and even the banker of some of his clients. In a word he occupies a novel and peculiar position on the confines of society. Living in an atmosphere of caprice, he is himself capricious; breathing an air impregnated with perfumes, he is often a victim of chronic neuralgia, which increases tenfold the natural irritability of the artistic nature. The couturier reigns over his elegant customers like a tyrant who knows that he is indispensable. And in truth he is the great arbiter of universal elegance, the oracle of the most beautiful women. From Oceanica to Peru, from Suez to Panama, and from Petersburg to the Cape of Good Hope large trunks arrive, carrying to the daughters of Eve the handsomest "chiffons," prettily ribboned and saturated, as it were, with that exquisite atmosphere of the Rue de la Paix which has become in a certain sense the temple of all luxury, of all delicacy, of all refinement! And how delighted are they, the poor exiled ones, who dwell thousands of miles from the sacred precincts. How they untie each knot of ribbon with infinite precaution, like devotees arranging a relic. Their curious eyes devour the glittering stuffs. Hardly do they dare touch the costume itself, which when lifted from the depths of the trunk expands its leaves like a flower whose enraptured corolla blooms beneath the gorgeous rays of the sun. Her heart beats; she blushes, for the emotion is sweet—it is coquetry!

It is between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the reception-room the first woman attendant (Madame la première vendeuse!—such is her official appellation) divides her attention between a dozen women who are looking at the new silks, handling the piles of lace and artificial flowers strewn on the tables, eying curiously half-finished skirts and bodices without sleeves that lie in heaps on the chairs and chattering in strange slang: "Velvet is again the fashion this winter." (On est au velours cet hiver!) "Faille is not the mode, I see," "Surah corkscrews so awfully." In the adjoining rooms are seen the demoiselles-mannequins, young woman automates, whose business it is to show off in their perfect figure dresses and mantels. With a weary, empty expression the automate walks silently over the thick carpets from room to room and from morning to night, wearing now a court mantle, now the dress of an American millionaire's wife, now the robe of a queen. Her capital is her figure and her bearing, and her salary is proportioned to her elegance, rising in some cases to $2,000 a year. All languages and all accents are heard, and elegance of all grades meets in the drawing-rooms of a great couturier—the blue-blooded aristocrat, the princesses of the Comédie Française Theater, exotic parvenue, and the fashionable demimondaine. Each in turn passes into one of the small trying-on rooms, draped with blue or brown satin, and heated to green-house temperature. The elegant woman, partly undressed, and wearing simply her corset and a short silk dress trimmed with lace, waits in front of the looking-glass. The dress arrives in fragments—a queer mixture of silk, stiff muslin, lining, and loose threads. First comes the corsagère, or woman attendant on the bodice; she takes a regular mold of the torso in coarse canvas, such as the tailors use to pad coats; on this mold the bodice is built, and at the second trying on it is brought all sewn and whaleboned, but only basted below the arms and at the shoulder. Crac! Crac! The corsagère rips and rips away, and then proceeds to pin and lace and make cabalistic signs with a yellow pencil, cutting and slashing here and there with wonderful surety of eye and hand. "Does Madame feel her corset?" she finally asks; and if it is right, Madame replies, satisfied: "Yes; I'm at home in it!"

The Next Step Toward the Finale.

Next comes the jupière (woman attendant on the skirt). She has charge of the relevés and the details of the train. Then follows the specialist who is charged with what is called the "mounting of the skirt," and who drapes the skirt on a lining of silk, and crawls on her knees round and round the woman for half an hour at a time. Dressmaking is perhaps one of the few arts in which the subordinate workers still show a certain amour propre and something of the artist's ambition. In their light-fingered collaboration with the imagination of the masculine couturier they delight to produce masterpieces, and spare no pains, especially when they have to do with a woman of fine natural figure—"toute faite," as they say—who has not the artificial dressmaker's waist.

Meantime the voice of the master is heard as he comes out of one of the trying-on rooms. He is storming at one of the leading women because a "ruche" has been substituted for a flounce, and because a light-colored fur has been put on the mantle of the Countess de Z., a delicate blonde! It is not the creation of models that is difficult; it is to get the models executed. "I am not seconded. The whole mantle will have to be remade. It is enough to drive one crazy! Be good enough to tell M. Cyprien to inquire who is responsible for the error." And the great artist passes into another room, where several women are waiting in their half-finished dresses for a word of approval from the master, or a touch from his magic hand that will perfect a seam or crumple a mass of tulle into a vision of beauty. One woman will humbly call the great artist's attention to a certain fold in her Watteau train. The great artist will shrug his shoulders, and say brusquely, "Madame la Baronne, you look like a broomstick in that robe. Take it off, and come again tomorrow. I will compose something else for you. I am not in the vein today." He salutes and passes on to another woman. But he cannot digest the patent fact that some one attached to his staff was not aware that "Watteaus" were for blondes who are not too slim and "Violas" (the sober draperies and the rich stuffs of the seventeenth century) were attributed to grave-looking and severe figures and to those that have some majesty about them. As to Madame la Baronne she will take off her robe in disgust and console herself by going to try on her new riding habit in the "Salon des Amazons." This room is draped in green velvet and adorned with side-saddles, whips, and stirrups; on the table are rolls of dark cloth and silk hats, with green, brown, and blue veils; in the middle is a life-size wooden horse, on which the Baroness mounts to have the folds of her amazone, or riding-habit, arranged. An insipid blonde young man is specially told off to aid the woman to mount the dummy steed.

The final trying-on of the finished costumes is a great day in the life of all modern French élégantes, who often invite their friends to the fête. Then you hear in the vestibule or in the reception-room such orders as this: "Show M. X. in for Mme. de F.'s trying-on," or "Show M. de Y. in for Countess M.'s trying-on"—for there are men, and especially painters, who are excellent judges in dressmaking, or "chiffons," as they call the art. Countess M., aided by one of the young women in black, puts on first the skirts which have been cut and made with as much care and skill as the costume itself, for it is an axiom in modern dressmaking that the underclothing is half the battle. Then, having donned her dress, she appears triumphant in the drawing-room where her friends are waiting, and in the stuffy little room, the air of which is thick with the perfumes of ylang-ylang, heliotrope, jonquil, poudre de riz, and odor di femina, the chorus of admiration breaks out, and the whole staff of the establishment is admitted to contemplate the masterpiece. The première, the chef des jupes, the chef des corsages, the chef des garnisseuses, etc., each in turn opens the door and with a coaxing intonation of voice asks permission to enter.

It Is a Daily Scene.

And so, day after day during the season, there is a perpetual frou-frou of silk and a chattering of musical voices on the staircase and in the salons, and day after day the effeminate bookkeeper adds to the total of the bills—which will be paid who knows when and who knows how? There are women whose bills amount in a year to as much as $30,000 and $40,000. This is enormous, the philosophic observer may remark to the great artist, who will reply in his most delicate and flute-like voice: "Yes, yes! But only think, I have just terminated an embroidered mantle for Countess K. which costs $6,000." And hailing one of the automates who chances to be passing by, he says: "Mademoiselle, will you kindly go and fetch the mantle for Countess K. to show to Monsieur. Is it not lovely? Look how it falls!" And the master tumbles to his knees in ecstasy before his last creation.

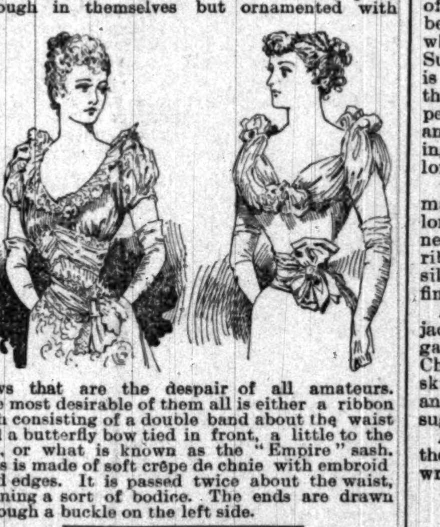
The type of the great couturier has been put upon the stage in its grotesque aspect by Gondinet in his comedy "Paris," and by "Gyp" (Madame de Martel) in her Gymnase piece, "Autour du Mariage." But the purely artistic and the psychological aspect of the artist would repay study, and if there were a Balzac living nowadays it would certainly tempt him. The principal Parisian dressmakers are all uncommon personalities. Their names are Messrs. Worth, Felix, Pingat, Roger, Laferrière (Sarah Bernhardt's preference), Pasquier, Doncet, Rouff, Morin, and Mme. Rodrigues. They are skilful beyond expression in drapery stuff, harmonizing colors, and creating those marvels of silk, and lace, and tulle, which constitute the inimitable toilettes of the Parisiennes, the model to which the civilized world still looks for its highest inspiration. It has been said, and the statement is not devoid of truth, that the leading lady dressmaker in Paris treats all artists and literary men as her equals. She, one day composed a toilette for Mme. Alexandre Dumas, and in complimenting her upon it, M. Dumas said to her: "Madame, you are the Meissonier of dressmaking."

The Care of Enameled Bedsteads.

Now that enameled and brass bedsteads have become so popular it is well that people should understand how to take care of them. Enameled iron bedsteads are of doubtful utility, as the enamel is liable to chip off, though it may be restored by a fresh coat. Such a bedstead should be rather carefully handled to prevent this chipping, and it should be rubbed during damp weather with a soft chamois, as moisture is injurious to it. When such a bedstead is moved any distance it should be carefully wound about with papers to prevent its being chipped. Brass bedsteads and all brasswork on iron bedsteads are lacquered, and if properly taken care of this coat of lacquer will last for ten or twelve years. The lacquer on English bedsteads lasts somewhat longer, as our American manufacturers have not yet discovered the secret of English lacquer work or are not always willing to take time for it. It certainly is true that the American bedstead often costs more and the lacquer is not so durable. The only care which a brass bedstead requires is an occasional dusting off with a good chamois skin or a soft flannel cloth. Moisture is injurious to it and in damp weather it should be frequently wiped. In packing a brass bedstead to move it should be thoroughly wrapped or wound in strips of cheesecloth, as the lacquered surface is as delicate as the finished surface of hardwood furniture and as liable to be scratched.—*New York Tribune.*

Novelties for Evening Bodices.

Ball gowns that saw service before Lent came in will need freshening if they are to be worn after it goes out. A pretty device which answers admirably for simple bodices is a "sash," as the old-fashioned ribbon belt is called in these queer modern days. Some extremely smart and graceful ones are shown in the shops, plain enough in themselves but ornamented with bows that are the despair of all amateurs. The most desirable of them all is either a ribbon sash consisting of a double band about the waist and a butterfly bow tied in front, a little to the left, or what is known as the "Empire" sash. This is made of soft crêpe de chnie with embroidered edges. It is passed twice about the waist, forming a sort of bodice. The ends are drawn through a buckle on the left side.



The Southern Woman in Business.

The woman in business in the South must have a lovely time if this story is true. The head of one of the largest retail establishments of the South—a fine, courtly type of Southron, past the middle age—accompanied his lady cloak buyer into the showroom of a leading New York cloak house. They were shown to seats in the buyers' corner. Presently the three partners came out of an inner office in shirt sleeves and smoking fine cigars and greeted the pair effusively. As the preliminary chatter was indulged in they puffed away with great gusto. Then, as the question of showing the goods was led up to and finally touched, the fine old chevalier rose with great suavity and remarked with some dignity:

"Not now!" And then turning to the lady, who had arisen, divining his meaning, he added: "We will go out to luncheon—which will enable the gentlemen to finish their fragrant Havanas—after which we will return."

How to Keep Eyes Bright.

A Frenchwoman who knows what she's talking about has this to say on the subject of eyes.

"Never rub your eyes, nor allow your children to do so from their cradles. Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern; so eschew veils when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on the sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working. Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write, or work longer than two hours together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes. Be most careful to live in a dry house on dry soil. Attend to the digestion, for did not Milton declare his blindness to proceed from the effects of dyspepsia? If the eyes be weak bathe them in a basin of soft water, in which a pinch of table salt and a dessertspoonful of brandy has been added."

PRETTY BUT COSTLY.

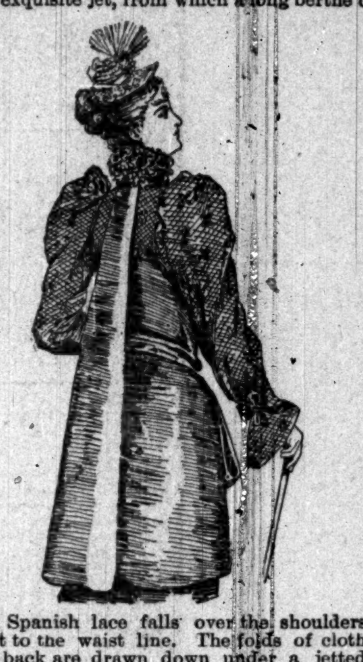
NEW SPRING WRAPS ARE NOT FOR WOMEN OF FRUGAL MIND.

There Are a Few Inexpensive Jackets, but They Are Completely Eclipsed by the Cloth Capes and Lace Mantles—Box Coats Come in Light Colors and Buttons Are an Important Part of Their Make-Up—Why Capes Are Popular—Silk Scarfs Will Again Be Worn.

Never were wraps more graceful, more artistic, more altogether desirable than they are this spring. But those women who, like Mrs. Gilpin, are blessed with frugal minds would better resign themselves at once to wearing last year's coats another season, for never was a suffering public made to pay more for its daintiness than it is now.

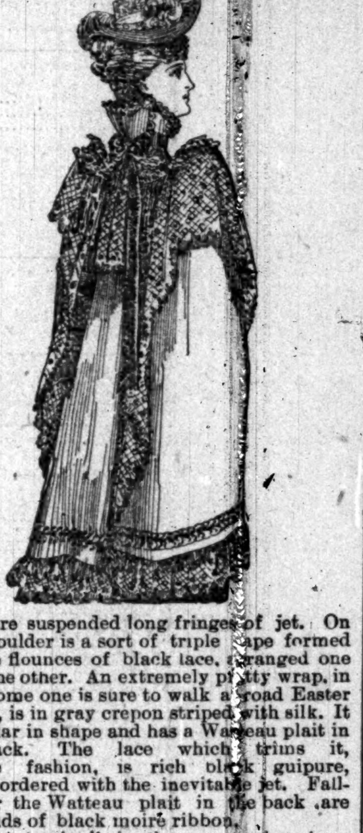
There are fairly inexpensive coats in light colors, to be sure, but they are completely eclipsed by cloth capes and long mantles, wonderfully constructed out of velvet, lace, and jet. Only women with bank accounts of a large and imposing character may hope to buy and wear these elegant creations. Humbler folk, if they have learned the art of looking rich and distinguished, may beguile unsuspicious saleswomen into showing them imported garments that will haunt their dreams for nights to come, but that is as near actual ownership as they will ever get.

Many of the new mantles are made in light colors and are elaborately trimmed with black lace. Three French models which are considered especially smart by the people who imported them are in shades of tan. The first is a very light cloth, made with a high Medicis collar and a sort of round yoke, glistening with exquisite jet, from which a long berthe of black Spanish lace falls over the shoulders almost to the waist line. The folds of cloth at the back are drawn down under a jetted band. The lower hem of the mantle, which is rather longer than the ordinary three-quarters-length cloak, is bordered by a deep flounce of the lace headed with a narrow jet band from which long tassels of jet fall over on the lace at intervals.



The second wrap is darker and falls almost to the hem of the gown that is worn under it. It is arranged with a hooded collar of brown velvet edged with curly black silk trimming, feather-like in effect. There is a double Watteau plait in the back which lends grace and apparent length to the garment. From the shoulders, on either side the plait, hang short cape-like pieces bordered with double bands of the black silk trimming. In front there is a yoke of velvet ornamented with jetted passementerie, and below the yoke a complete, tight-fitting bodice of cloth. Jet, together with the silk ruche, finishes the bottom of the wrap.

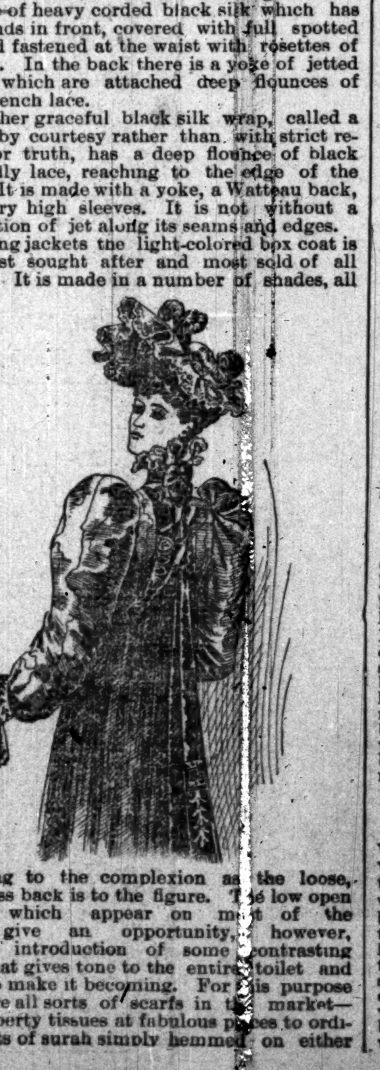
The third mantle is made of a finely corded biscuit-colored cloth trimmed down the front and all around the lower edge with fine black lace and an elaborate jet edging. The yoke is trimmed with bands of jetted passementerie from which are suspended long fringes of jet. On each shoulder is a sort of triple cape formed of three flounces of black lace, arranged one below the other. An extremely pretty wrap, in which some one is sure to walk abroad Easter Sunday, is in gray crepon striped with silk. It is circular in shape and has a Watteau plait in the back. The lace which trims it, pelerine fashion, is rich black guipure, and is bordered with the inevitable jet. Falling over the Watteau plait in the back are long ends of black moiré ribbon.



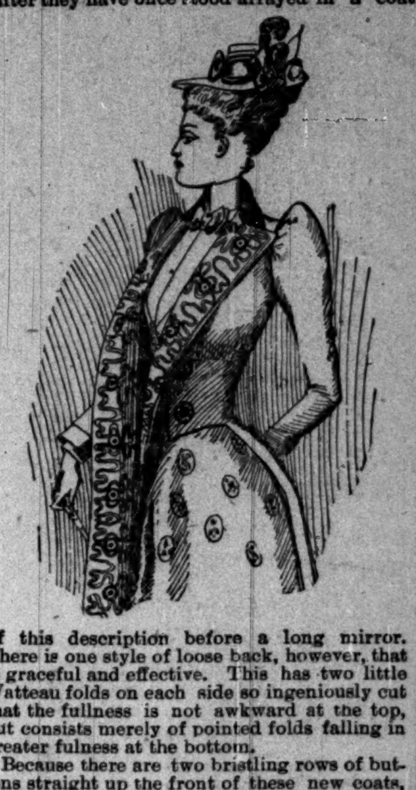
"The Artemise" is the name given to a mantle of heavy corded black silk which has long ends in front, covered with full spotted net and fastened at the waist with rosettes of ribbon. In the back there is a yoke of jetted silk to which are attached deep flounces of fine French lace.

Another graceful black silk wrap, called a jacket by courtesy rather than with strict regard for truth, has a deep flounce of black Chantilly lace, reaching to the edge of the skirt. It is made with a yoke, a Watteau back, and very high sleeves. It is not without a suggestion of jet along its seams and edges.

Among jackets the light-colored box coat is the most sought after and most sold of all wraps. It is made in a number of shades, all as trying to the complexion as the loose, shapeless back is to the figure. The low open collars which appear on most of the coats give an opportunity, however, for the introduction of some contrasting color that gives tone to the entire toilet and helps to make it becoming. For this purpose there are all sorts of scarfs in the market—from liberty tissues at fabulous prices to ordinary bits of surah simply hemmed on either end. Pale blues, pinks, and greens are said to be most desirable, but really the darker shades give a better effect combined, as they must be with the pale gray and tans of the coats themselves. One of the prettiest scarfs is of changeable surah hemstitched across the ends.



In many of the box coats the loose sacque back appears. But they will be worn only by ultra-fashionable women. Most fair shoppers refuse to bestow a second glance on them after they have once stood arrayed in a coat of this description before a long mirror. There is one style of loose back, however, that is graceful and effective. This has two little Watteau folds on each side so ingeniously cut that the fullness is not awkward at the top, but consists merely of pointed folds falling in greater fulness at the bottom.



Because there are two bristling rows of buttons straight up the front of these new coats, it is important they should be as big, round, and costly as one's purse can buy, although "not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy." Large mother of pearl buttons, thick and smooth, are most popular.

Almost all the dark jackets are elaborate. One that is suitable for calling or for carriage wear is in dark blue faced cloth, with the front part of the long basques that are attached to it in dark blue brocaded velvet. The coat is turned back in front, with long revers elaborately braided in black and blue. The turned-down collar is of blue velvet. This novel garment is lined throughout with an exquisite pale blue brocade, covered over with a woven design of flowers in silver.

Cloth capes in dark colors, lined with shot silk, rank among the salable wraps this season. They deserve all the regard that those women who possess them bestow upon them. They are easily slipped on and off; they are light, and to most people they are distinctly becoming. They have an air of their own. No other garment can approach them so far as grace and convenience combined are concerned. They seem to know it and carry themselves accordingly. One of the fairest sights in all Chicago, before many days, will be the spring girl in all the glory of her new millinery and Easter gown, wrapped in the folds of one of these coquettish little capes.

AN AFRICAN WIFE'S ALLOWANCE.

How a Vexed Question Is Settled in the Dark Continent.

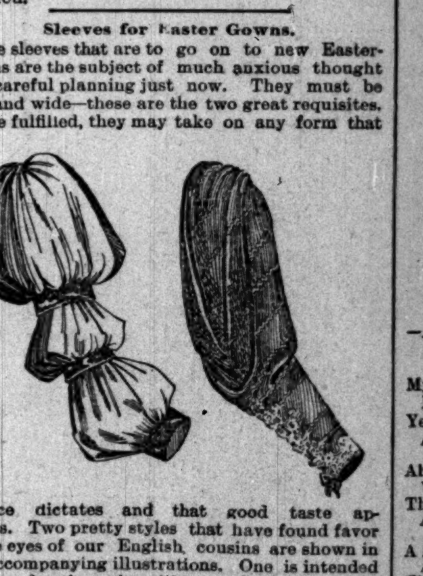
"They settle the question of the wife's allowance over in Africa much better than we do here," said Mrs. French-Sheldon in a recent interview. "The husband allots a portion of land and cattle to each of his wives. When he marries he gives to the parents of the bride a certain number of cows, and in the event of her having no children, if he is ambitious for a large family, he returns the wife to her parents and promptly receives back his cows. Of course he has just as many wives as he can afford. This may sound dreadful to civilized ears, but I believe that in Africa polygamy is a beneficent institution. There are a great many more women than men, the men being killed off in the wars and devoured by wild animals. As the women do most of the work, such as tilling the ground and caring for the herds, the more wives a man has the less labor there is for each. Why, they positively hail with joy the advent of a new wife. When she comes to the kraal they have a merrymaking for three days, and the other wives bring the bride presents of bead belts of their own making, metal rings, earrings, bunches of bananas, and great pots of pombe, a sort of drink. There isn't a particle of jealousy between them, and they never squabble over their gowns—because they don't wear any! Their sole wardrobe consists of some brass and bead ornaments. But they are the happiest creatures! They laugh and sing at their work and dance together when it is done. I can't bear to think of these people being spoiled by civilization. Just picture the life of such a happy woman being saddened by bell skirts, pink teas, committee meetings, and lectures on protoplasms!

"Before the young people marry the girls and young men live all together in a sort of free-love community. There is this difference, however, the man is constant to one woman. They pair off in little huts, and if there is a child, which is seldom the case, the man is obliged to set something aside for its support. When the young man, who is an 'ehmran,' or warrior, concludes to settle down and become a 'moran,' elder or married man, he doesn't necessarily take for a wife the woman with whom he has been living. Still no disgrace attaches to the woman from this relation, and she is entirely eligible as a wife for some other man. But once married she is expected to be constant to her husband.

"In one particular these savages are ahead of our civilization; among them the moral standard is the same for the men as for the women."

Sleeves for Easter Gowns.

The sleeves that are to go on to new Easter-gowns are the subject of much anxious thought and careful planning just now. They must be full and wide—these are the two great requisites. These fulfilled, they may take on any form that caprice dictates and that good taste approves. Two pretty styles that have found favor in the eyes of our English cousins are shown in the accompanying illustrations. One is intended to be made of nun's veiling, cashmere, or surah silk, arranged in "rucks" and headed with a deep puff. There are flat folds round the wrists and "gofferings" down the outside seam. The other may be made in cloth. It is close fitting from elbow to wrist, but draped above. It is buttoned over with small velvet tabs, and is finished with a tiny bow of velvet on the outside seam.



A Simple Way to Avoid Dust.

Here is a hint in regard to the prevention of dust that is well worth the attention of Chicago housekeepers. Dutch artists of old, who had a perfect terror of dust, always chose, if possible, to have their studios in close proximity to a canal. If this was not practicable they got over the difficulty by keeping a large tub of water in their studios, most of the dust flying about the room being caught in this receptacle. The neighborhood of a river, the substitute for the Dutch canal, may not always be desirable at the present time, but a bowl of water, especially in these days, when we rejoice in any excuse for multiplying the bric-à-brac in our rooms, is within everybody's reach.

A Good Comrade to Her Husband.

The first white woman to travel through the wilderness of Ontario was Mrs. Turnbull White, who is now collaborating with her husband in the production of a book descriptive of her adventures. She is a slight woman, with pathetic blue eyes, curly brown hair, and a complexion tanned and roughened by the sun and wind. She has a plucky, determined air and the least bit in the world of a swing in her walk, suggestive of staying power and easy breathing in an uphill country. She is very jolly in her manner and very much of a "good comrade" to her big husband, whom she evidently considers the most wonderful of men.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Three Doves.

Seaward, at morn, my doves flew free;
At eve they circled back to me.
The first was Faith; the second Hope;
The third—the whitest—Charity.

Above the plunging surge's play
Dream-like they hovered, day by day.
At last they turned, and bore to me
Green signs of peace through nightfall gray.

No shore forlorn, no loveliest land
Their gentle eyes had left unscanned,
'Mid hues of twilight heliotrope
Or daybreak fires by heaven-breath fanned.

Quick visions of celestial grace
Hither they waft, from earth's broad space,
Kind thoughts for all humanity.
They shine with radiance from God's face.

Ah, since my heart they choose for home,
Why loose them—forth again to roam?
Yet look; they rise! With loftier scope
They wheel in flight towards heaven's pure dome.

Fly, messengers that find no rest
Save in such toil as makes man blest!
Your home is God's immensity;
We hold you but at his behest.
—*George Parsons Lathrop in the Independent.*

An Impossible Girl.

Once on a time there lived a maid
Who never was of mice afraid,
A perfect game of whist she played.
This maid entrancing.
Of gown and styles she never talked,
Attempts to compliment she balked,
For exercise she only walked—
She hated dancing.

She wore no loud, queer-colored glove,
She never yet had been in love,
Her bureau held no picture of
The latest actor.
And, furthermore, she never went
To matinées, nor ever spent
Her change for soda; roses sent
Could not attract her.

Of slang she never used a word,
Of flirting she had never heard,
Society—it seemed absurd—
She did not care for.
At gay resorts where men were not
She never seemed to care a jot,
Until the mothers wondered what
The girl was there for.

No one will know from whence she came,
She left no record but her fame,
Not even can we learn her name
Or what her station.
When did she live? How did she die?
She lived in fancy. It's a lie.
I've only tried to practice my
Imagination.
—*James G. Burnett.*

A Cheering Outlook for the Editor.

Dear friends and fellow-writers, send we our verse no more;
The editor's strange blindness we long enough deplore.
Come, ye whose wounded spirits with disappointment burn,
Strike! Let us strike! for even the goaded worms will turn.

Send not your verse in winter, his thoughts are full of care;
The closing year and opening year bring all his mind can bear.
Send not your verse in springtime, lest, like the King of Spain,
Your poem should go marching forth, and then march back again;

For while our hearts beat blithely with lambkins, buds, and birds,
Above his pile of poems he mutters, "Words, words, words!"
Send not your verse in summer, he's gone, north, east, or west;
Vacation is as much for him as those who need the rest.

Or if within his office the seething hours are spent,
He cares less for Apollo's flights than Mercury's ascent.
Send not your verse in autumn, he'll greet it with a frown,
Such hopeless heaps await him on his return to town.

Come join, ye fellow-writers, in answer to my call,
In one vast vigintillion and send no verse at all.
And leave him, sadly jingling his overloaded purse,
To meet December's issue with not a line of verse!
—*Charlotte W. Thurston.*

"The Linnet Song."

By note and word
My sense is stirred,
For never clearer song was heard
Than that the linnet sings.
Lying near it,
Full I hear it,
From the brier where it swings:
"He kist her—kist her—kist her—
Sweet—my sweet—
Sweet sister."

If grief or glee
Impels this free
Outpouring of its soul to me,
My voice will not betray.
I silent lie
The brier by,
And hear it sing and say:
"He kist her—kist her—kist her—
Sweet—my sweet—
Sweet sister."

Think as you will,
Or well or ill,
Of what it sings in swinging still
Upon the brier there;
It may be glad,
It may be sad,
But, O! the sweetest air—
"He kist her—kist her—kist her—
Sweet—my sweet—
Sweet sister."

To me or you
It says not who
This right or wrongful act did do—
I wonder if it could.
I only hear
Its notes so clear
Go ringing through the wood;
"He kist her—kist her—kist her—
Sweet—my sweet—
Sweet sister."
—*Henry T. Stanton.*

Delsarteanism.

She bendeth low!
She kicketh high!
She swayeth gently to and fro,
She treadeth only on her toe;
And when I ask the reason why,
The lissome maiden doth reply:
"Dear Edmund Russell doeth so."

"And who may Edmund Russell be?"
'Tis thus I catechize her.
She looketh in amaze on me:
She saith, "In truth, I pity thee!"
She crieth, "Shame unto thee; why, sir,
The high priest of Delsarte is he;
A type of wan flaccidity,
Our dear devitalizer!"

She fluttereth her wrists
Just like that matchless man;
She battereth her fists,
She doeth wondrous twists,
Though I don't see how she can.
She whirls and spins; insists
She likes it, till vague mists
Swim round her, and she's wan;
Just like that prince of priests,
The pale Delsartean.
—*Buffalo Courier.*

Discipline.

My life is full of scented fruits:
My garden blooms with stocks and cloves;
Yet o'er the wall my fancy shoots,
And hankers after harsher loves.

Ah! why—my foolish heart repines—
Was I not housed within a waste?
These velvet flowers and sirup-wines
Are sweet, but are not to my taste.

A howling moor, a wattled hut,
A piercing smoke of sodden peat,
The savor of a russet nut,
Would make my weary pulses beat.

O, stupid brain that kindly swerves!
O, heart that strives not, nor endures!
Since flowers are hardships to your nerves,
Thank heaven a garden-lot is yours!
—*Athenæum.*

Balmy Spring.

Get my chest protector out, my velvet ear muffs, too,
My thick chinchilla ulster, my porous plaster true.
Give me a quinine capsule, my drooping heart to cheer.
And don't forget my rubber boots, for balmy spring is here.

See the undertaker and obtain a special rate,
Ask the railroad agent if he'll let me go as freight,
Buy a rosewood casket and have the parson near,
For I must walk abroad today—and balmy spring is here.

Then go to the marble yard and choose a handsome stone,
Hire an elocutionist to teach you how to moan;
Have six horses to the hearse, ten coaches in the rear,
For I must go down town today—and balmy spring is here.

Lay me on a sunny slope, where birds sing in the trees;
Don't put shells around my grave, they're not the proper cheese;
Give my fond farewell to all my friends and comrades dear,
And tell them to remain indoors when balmy spring is here.
—*New York Sun.*